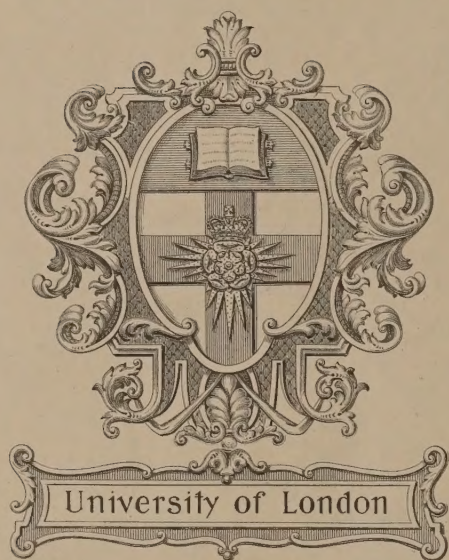
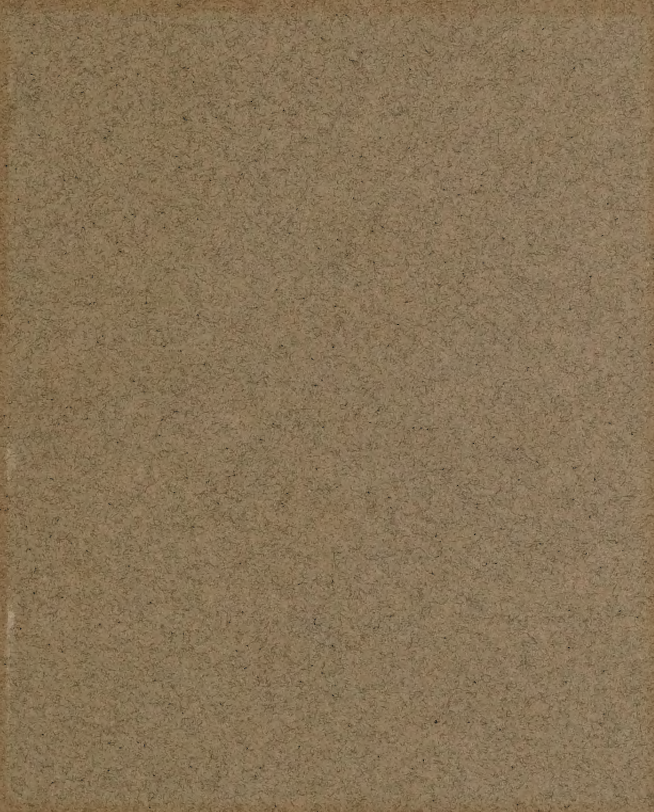


























# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

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—(9.)—

## COLONIES.

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COLONIAL POSSESSIONS; BELLIGERENT CRUISERS;  
COLONIAL BILLS; COLONIAL GOVERNORS;  
CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND TRANSPORTATION;  
CUSTOMS TARIFFS (COLONIES);  
GIBRALTAR (CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT);  
IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS;  
LABRADOR (CUSTOMS DUTIES); MALTA;  
MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.

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Session

4 February — 29 July 1864.

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VOL. XL.

1864.

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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1864.

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[4088]





PART I.

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WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

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JAMAICA.

## JAMAICA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor EYRE to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 183.)

King's House, Jamaica,  
July 27, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for Jamaica for the year 1862, upon which I beg to offer the following remarks:—

2. A considerable delay has taken place in getting ready the Blue Book,—first, from the difficulty in collecting the subordinate returns from distant parts of the island or from persons over whom the Government can exercise no control in compelling expedition; and, secondly, from the book being, for the first time, got up in a printed form, instead of being written.

The printing has been entirely done at the Penitentiary, at a press only recently imported, and where all the workmen had to be taught their trade.

3. Under these circumstances, I trust your Grace will both consider the work as not otherwise than creditably got up, and be pleased to extend your indulgence to any imperfections in this the first appearance of the Blue Book of Jamaica in a new form.

4. The Blue Book has been compiled as in former years, but I am quite aware that there are many defects in it which it will require time and much trouble to amend. Thus, some of the returns are made up for the year ending 30th September, whilst others are made up for the year ending 31st December. Again, British goods imported into the colony at ad valorem duties, and goods which are called unenumerated, are altogether unclassified or unspecified, though amounting to almost half a million, or nearly one half of the whole imports. So, also, in making financial comparisons, I find that the form in which the returns were made out in 1861 differs materially from that adopted in 1862. Some of the returns (as that of Public Works, for instance,) are so made out as to convey no information whatever; I fear there are also some inaccuracies.

5. Still I have thought it better to send on the book with all its imperfections rather than delay it and attempt to amend what I am afraid we have no elements for putting right, or which could only be corrected at an expenditure of time, trouble, and expense out of all proportion to the object to be obtained.

6. Another year I hope the volume will be made more accurate, that it will be brought out in a still more satisfactory manner, and at a much earlier period of the year.

## 6. Revenue.

|                     |   |   |   |          |    |   |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----------|----|---|
| Total revenue, 1861 | - | - | - | £275,027 | 2  | 7 |
| Total revenue, 1862 | - | - | - | £291,087 | 19 | 9 |
| Increase            | - | - | - | £16,060  | 17 | 2 |

The revenue of 1862 has been collected under the same acts which were in force in 1861, excepting the additional duties on Imports, but which only came into operation on the 31st January 1862.

7. The amount realized has exceeded that received in 1861 by upwards of 16,060*l*. Omitting shillings and pence there has been

|                                      |                                      |   |   |   |   |         |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| an increase in the receipts from the | Customs Tonnage Acts of              | - | - | - | £ | 1,400   |
| "                                    | Import Duties Acts                   | - | - | - | - | 20,130  |
| "                                    | Rum Duties Acts                      | - | - | - | - | 2,654   |
| "                                    | Stamp Duty Act                       | - | - | - | - | 1,584   |
| "                                    | Tonnage Dues for Transient Poor      | - | - | - | - | 229     |
| "                                    | Penitentiary Receipts                | - | - | - | - | 1,110   |
| "                                    | Post Office                          | - | - | - | - | 240     |
| "                                    | Taxes on Breeding Stock, Horses, &c. | - | - | - | - | 2,495   |
|                                      |                                      |   |   |   |   | £29,842 |

On the other hand, there has been a decrease in receipts from

|                         |   |   |   |   |         |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Export Duties Acts      | - | - | - | £ | 1,959   |
| Loan Act, 21 & 22 Vict. | - | - | - | - | 5,850   |
| Exchequer Bills         | - | - | - | - | 6,236   |
|                         |   |   |   |   | £14,045 |



8. The difference between these two sums gives nearly (not taking into account minor items) the difference of receipts in 1862 over 1861. It is especially gratifying to find that the increased receipts for labour of the prisoners in the Penitentiary has been so considerable, and that the Post Office returns have also experienced an augmentation. Indeed, the latter institution is entirely self-supporting.

9. *Expenditure.*

|                         |   |   |          |    |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|----------|----|---|
| Total expenditure, 1861 | - | - | £274,564 | 19 | 5 |
| Total expenditure, 1862 | - | - | £292,402 | 8  | 0 |
| Increase                | - | - | £17,837  | 8  | 7 |

|                                                        |   |   |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------|
| There has been                                         |   |   | £     |
| an increased expenditure in collecting the Revenue, of | - | - | 1,074 |
| "    "    under the Police Acts                        | - | - | 1,451 |
| "    "    on account of Printing                       | - | - | 251   |
| "    "    Steam Communication with America             | - | - | 1,200 |
| "    "    Interests on Exchequer Bills, Charities, &c. | - | - | 3,894 |
| "    "    Colonial Military                            | - | - | 2,037 |
| "    "    Prisons                                      | - | - | 1,227 |
| "    "    Judges Salaries                              | - | - | 770   |
| "    "    Society of Arts                              | - | - | 400   |
| "    "    former Grants                                | - | - | 999   |
| "    "    Education                                    | - | - | 612   |

There has also been an increased expenditure on account of services not included in 1861, namely,

|                                                                            |   |   |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------|
| Set apart for a Fund for colonizing Immigrants                             | - | - | 2,881 |
| Perpetual Annuity Fund, Expenses of Census and Adjutant General of Militia | - | - | 9,137 |
| Loan from Revenue for main Road purposes                                   | - | - | 8,600 |

£34,533

|                                                                       |   |   |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---------|
| Against this augmented expenditure there has been                     |   |   | £       |
| a decreased expenditure on account of Expenses of Crown Witnesses, of | - | - | 604     |
| "    "    the Penitentiary                                            | - | - | 715     |
| "    "    under 18 Victoria, cap. 60.                                 | - | - | 1,475   |
| "    "    on account of Parochial arrears                             | - | - | 12,580  |
| "    "    Parochial contingencies                                     | - | - | 1,468   |
|                                                                       |   |   | £16,842 |

10. The difference between these two sums gives nearly (not taking into account minor items) the difference of expenditure in 1862 over that of 1861. Most of the increased outlay has been for services tending to promote the security, prosperity, or social interests of the colony.

|                             | <i>Public Debt.</i> | £       | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------|----|----|
| 11. Total Public Debt, 1861 | -                   | 761,863 | 0  | 5  |
| Total Public Debt, 1862     | -                   | 766,181 | 19 | 8  |
| Increase in 1862            | -                   | £4,318  | 19 | 3  |

The increase was made up of the following amounts:—

|                     | £       | s. | d. |
|---------------------|---------|----|----|
| Curates Fund        | 1,316   | 4  | 3  |
| Rectors Fund        | 315     | 1  | 0  |
| Loan, 21 & 22 Vict. | 450     | 0  | 0  |
| Main Road New Loan  | 18,000  | 0  | 0  |
|                     | £20,081 | 5  | 3  |

From this increase must be deducted the under-mentioned sums paid off on account of loans:—

|                        | £       | s. | d. |
|------------------------|---------|----|----|
| Loan, 18 Vict. cap. 60 | 1,550   | 0  | 0  |
| "    17 Vict. cap. 29  | 10,000  | 0  | 0  |
| "    15 Vict. cap. 39  | 2,437   | 6  | 0  |
| "    15 & 16 Vict.     | 1,775   | 0  | 0  |
|                        | £15,762 | 6  | 0  |

*Military Expenditure—Militia.*

|                                                        |   |        |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|--------|------|
| 12. In 1861 the Colony expended on account of Colonial | £ | s.     | d.   |
| Defences - - - - -                                     | - | 240    | 2 10 |
| In 1862 - - - - -                                      | - | 3,338  | 15 1 |
| Being an increase of - - - - -                         | - | £3,098 | 12 3 |

Chiefly incurred in arming and drilling volunteer corps, of which there were, in 1861, 32 officers, 152 privates; in 1862, 70 officers, 577 privates, and 291 horses. Showing that great interest is taken in this service by the colonists themselves, and that very considerable progress was made during the year.

*Public Works.*

13. The following are the chief Public Works which have been going on, with the amounts expended upon each during the year.

|                                            | £       | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| New Lunatic Asylum - - - - -               | 2,300   | 0  | 0  |
| General Penitentiary, Kingston - - - - -   | 100     | 0  | 0  |
| Public Hospital - - - - -                  | 13      | 12 | 0  |
| Public Buildings in Spanish Town - - - - - | 395     | 7  | 1  |
| Main Roads - - - - -                       | 30,000  | 0  | 0  |
| Rio Minho Bridge - - - - -                 | 1,029   | 8  | 6  |
| Rio Pedro Bridge - - - - -                 | 177     | 10 | 0  |
| Holland Canal Bridge - - - - -             | 100     | 0  | 0  |
|                                            | £34,115 | 17 | 7  |

*Political Franchise.*

14. Remains the same as in the previous year.

*Legislation.*

15. Forty-seven Acts have been passed during the year.

Amongst the most important are—

Acts for raising supplies and providing for the ordinary requirements of the public service.

An Act for governing and regulating the new lunatic asylum.

Acts to provide for the repairing of churches, chapels, rectories, school-houses, court-houses, police stations, &c. &c.

An Act to provide for the payment of salaries, wages, or other sums to certain persons in case of the insolvency of their employers.

An Act for extending the line of steam communication between Jamaica and New York.

An Act in aid of the volunteer militia act.

An Act to facilitate the formation of tramroads.

An Act for governing and regulating the public hospital.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a lepers' home.

An Act to provide for the management of the post office.

*Population.*

16. By the last census taken in 1861 there were—

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Whites - Males - - - - - | 7,295   |
| „ - Females - - - - -    | 6,521   |
| Browns - Males - - - - - | 38,223  |
| „ - Females - - - - -    | 42,842  |
| Blacks - Males - - - - - | 167,277 |
| „ - Females - - - - -    | 179,090 |
| Total - - - - -          | 441,248 |

*Immigration.*

|                                                                  |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 17. Number of Indian immigrants introduced during the year - - - | 2,000 |
| Number of liberated Africans - - - - -                           | 608   |
| Total immigration during the year - - - - -                      | 2,608 |



18.—*Religious Provision.*

JAMAICA.

| Number of Churches, Chapels, or Stations. | Number of Ministers. | Number of Persons the Buildings will accommodate. | Number of Persons who attend. | Denominations.                          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 90                                        | 90                   | 48,974                                            | 37,300                        | Church of England.                      |
| 78                                        | 28                   | 35,550                                            | 31,610                        | Wesleyan Missions.                      |
| 17                                        | 6                    | 3,060                                             | 2,360                         | United Methodist Free Church Missions.  |
| 57                                        | 28                   | 33,846                                            | 26,126                        | Jamaica Baptist Union.                  |
| 10                                        | 3                    | 3,140                                             | 1,750                         | Jamaica Wesleyan Methodist Association. |
| 17                                        | 8                    | 7,230                                             | 6,290                         | London Missionary Society.              |
| 13                                        | 14                   | 10,300                                            | 9,650                         | Moravian Mission.                       |
| 7                                         | 5                    | 3,270                                             | 1,890                         | Roman Catholic.                         |
| 1                                         | 1                    | 400                                               | 100                           | English and German Jewish Synagogue.    |
| 29                                        | 26                   | 12,575                                            | 9,852                         | United Presbyterian Mission.            |
| 5                                         | 5                    | 1,300                                             | 1,050                         | American Mission.                       |
| 324                                       | 214                  | 159,545                                           | 127,978                       |                                         |

19.—*Schools.*

| Number of Scholars. | Amount received from Government. | Amount received from other sources. | Denominations.                          |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                     | £ s. d.                          | £ s. d.                             |                                         |
| 8,113               | 1,130 10 0                       | 1,708 16 10½                        | Established Church.                     |
| 269                 | 60 0 0                           | —                                   | Roman Catholic.                         |
| 1,214               | —                                | 625 6 4                             | London Missionary Society.              |
| 2,321               | 250 0 0                          | 1,713 0 0                           | Wesleyan Methodist Mission.             |
| 557                 | 80 0 0                           | 80 0 0                              | United Methodist Free Church.           |
| 125                 | 12 10 0                          | 20 16 0                             | Jamaica Wesleyan Methodist Association. |
| 3,456               | —                                | —                                   | Jamaica Baptist Union.                  |
| 317                 | 110 0 0                          | 210 0 0                             | American Mission.                       |
| 3,152               | 29 0 0                           | 1,492 19 11½                        | United Presbyterian.                    |
| 29                  | 50 0 0                           | 120 0 0                             | Hebrew.                                 |
| 3,762               | 300 0 0                          | 660 0 0                             | Moravian Mission.                       |
| 23,315              | 2,022 0 0                        | 6,530 0 0                           |                                         |

*Endowed Schools.*

| Number of Scholars. | Amount received from Government. | Amount received from other sources. |                                        |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                     | £ s. d.                          | £ s. d.                             |                                        |
| 30                  | 996 0 0                          | —                                   | Jamaica Free School, St. Ann's.        |
| 19                  | —                                | 90 0 0                              | Beckford's Free School, St. Catherine. |
| 749                 | —                                | —                                   | Woolmer's Free School, Kingston.       |
| 298                 | 48 0 0                           | 2,132 12 10                         | Mico Institute, Kingston.              |
| 325                 | —                                | 219 10 4                            | Manchester Free School.                |
| 406                 | —                                | 350 0 0                             | Vere Free School.                      |
| 572                 | —                                | 257 0 0                             | Munro and Dickinson's, St. Elizabeth.  |
| 98                  | —                                | 270 0 0                             | Rusea's Free School, Hanover.          |
| 220                 | 230 0 0                          | —                                   | St. James' Free School.                |
| 203                 | —                                | 471 3 3                             | Manning's Free School, Westmoreland.   |
| 72                  | —                                | 108 0 0                             | Smith's Charity, St. Catherine.        |
| 2,992               | 1,274 0 0                        | 3,898 6 5                           |                                        |

## GENERAL TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS RETURNED.

|                                     |   |   |   |         |        |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------|--------|
| Number of Scholars                  | - | - | - | -       | 26,307 |
| Amount received from the Government | - | - | - | £3,296  | 0 0    |
| Amount received from other sources  | - | - | - | £10,429 | 5 7    |

At many of the schools fees are also received from the children, and in others, funds are provided by the vestries or by the clergy, which do not appear in these returns. Some of the returns, as those for the Jamaica Baptist Union and Woolmer's Free School, Kingston, do not show the sources of support. There are also many private schools and Sunday schools receiving no aid from Government, of which no return has been received.

An inspector of schools has lately been appointed, and a system of competitive examination of schoolmasters has been established, from both of which it is hoped considerable advantage will result.

*Imports.*

|                        | £         |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 20. Total imports 1861 | 1,089,482 |
| Total imports 1862     | 1,141,983 |
| Increase               | 52,501    |

The principal items in which increase has taken place, are—

|                                                        | £      | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Bread                                                  | 1,270  | 5  | 7  |
| Butter                                                 | 7,872  | 18 | 8  |
| Candles                                                | 3,705  | 14 | 1  |
| Cornmeal                                               | 16,218 | 7  | 3  |
| Flour                                                  | 40,163 | 15 | 7  |
| Hardware                                               | 1,858  | 13 | 7  |
| Oil vegetable                                          | 1,539  | 7  | 7  |
| Rice                                                   | 14,575 | 9  | 0  |
| Shooks                                                 | 6,005  | 16 | 8  |
| Brandy                                                 | 2,768  | 10 | 10 |
| Wool (Cotton)                                          | 9,837  | 11 | 3  |
| British goods upon which ad valorem duties are charged | 14,464 | 3  | 10 |

On the other hand, there has been a decreased importation of—

|                                    | £      | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Ale and Beer                       | 15,545 | 4  | 8  |
| Fish                               | 5,415  | 6  | 9  |
| Goods unenumerated                 | 2,188  | 16 | 6  |
| Lard                               | 2,327  | 3  | 7  |
| Machinery, Mills and Steam Engines | 11,389 | 10 | 4  |
| Pork, wet salted                   | 12,220 | 17 | 2  |
| Soap                               | 4,424  | 12 | 10 |
| Gin                                | 1,185  | 9  | 7  |
| Tobacco (Manufactured)             | 3,335  | 10 | 2  |
| Wheat                              | 1,394  | 8  | 3  |
| Wine                               | 7,065  | 14 | 11 |
| Cypress Shingles                   | 1,582  | 3  | 0  |
| Pitch Pine Lumber                  | 3,526  | 3  | 6  |
| Wood Staves and Heading            | 4,837  | 2  | 10 |
| White Pine Lumber                  | 6,403  | 1  | 7  |

showing a considerable increase in the importation for home consumption of many articles of food, and of British goods upon which ad valorem duties are charged, and a great falling off in ale, wines, soap, and machinery, and in goods usually imported from America, as fish, lard, pork, tobacco, and building materials, &c. &c.

*Exports.*

|                        | £         | s. | d. |
|------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| 21. Total exports 1861 | 1,214,614 | 15 | 4  |
| Total exports 1862     | 1,113,441 | 10 | 3  |
| Decrease               | 101,173   | 5  | 1  |

The principal items in which a decreased exportation has taken place are—

|                           | £      | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Coffee                    | 242,96 | 18 | 8  |
| Copper (old)              | 1,151  | 6  | 10 |
| Cotton goods of all kinds | 2,257  | 19 | 6  |
| Flour Wheat               | 1,695  | 9  | 0  |
| Fish of all kinds         | 866    | 8  | 6  |
| Merchandise, unenumerated | 6,880  | 19 | 2  |
| Pimento                   | 14,491 | 14 | 10 |
| Rum                       | 73,253 | 7  | 0  |
| Sugar                     | 31,610 | 15 | 2  |
| Wood (Fustic)             | 717    | 8  | 6  |



On the other hand there has been an increased exportation of—

JAMAICA.

|                                                                   | £      | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Bees wax                                                          | 723    | 12 | 1  |
| Copper Ore                                                        | 229    | 14 | 0  |
| Drugs                                                             | 1,212  | 3  | 5  |
| Ginger                                                            | 5,933  | 13 | 7  |
| Honey                                                             | 548    | 11 | 5  |
| Iron Nails                                                        | 1,841  | 14 | 0  |
| Succades                                                          | 1,230  | 12 | 10 |
| Wood (Ebony)                                                      | 1,140  | 10 | 0  |
| Wood (Logwood)                                                    | 31,744 | 19 | 0  |
| Wool, Cotton (of which only 86½ 6s. was<br>produce of the Colony) | 12,926 | 4  | 2  |

showing a very serious falling off in the more important staple products of the country, sugar, rum, pimento, and coffee, but a considerable increase in the exportation of its minor productions, honey, bees' wax, ginger, succades, and woods.

## 22. Shipping.

NUMBER and Tonnage of Vessels entered at Ports in Jamaica in 1861 and 1862.

| YEAR.      | WITH CARGOES.      |                 | IN BALLAST.        |                 | TOTAL.             |                 |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|            | Number of Vessels. | Number of Tons. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Tons. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Tons. |
| 1861 - - - | 433                | 90,327          | 56                 | 10,710          | 489                | 101,037         |
| 1861 - - - | 472                | 102,850         | 34                 | 9,792           | 506                | 112,642         |
|            | 39                 | 12,523          | 22                 | 918             | 17                 | 11,605          |

## 23. Gaols and Prisons.

| YEAR.    | Number of Prisoners committed in the Year. |                    | Number of Prisoners convicted before. |        |                      | Punishments for Offences committed within the Prison. |        |                       |                    | Cases of Sickness.                    |                                    | Deaths. |                    |
|----------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
|          | White.                                     | Black or Coloured. | Once.                                 | Twice. | Three or more Times. | Whipping.                                             | Irons. | Solitary Confinement. | Other Punishments. | Greatest Number Sick at any One Time. | Total Number Sick during the Year. | White.  | Black or Coloured. |
| 1861 - - | 76                                         | 2,030              | 1,130                                 | 271    | 254                  | 11                                                    | 29     | 380                   | 475                | 84                                    | 1,056                              | 0       | 4                  |
| 1862 - - | 30                                         | 3,574              | 1,791                                 | 493    | 260                  | 6                                                     | 28     | 129                   | 638                | 147                                   | 1,616                              | 1       | 25                 |
|          | 46                                         | 1,544              | 661                                   | 222    | 6                    | 5                                                     | 1      | 251                   | 163                | 63                                    | 560                                | 1       | 21                 |

NUMBER of Prisoners in Confinement during the Year.

| YEAR.    | Felons. |          | Thefts. |          | Assaults. |          | Other Offences. |          | Debtors. | Greatest Number in Confinement at any one Time during the Year. | Total Number in Confinement on 31st December 1862. |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|          | Tried.  | Untried. | Tried.  | Untried. | Tried.    | Untried. | Tried.          | Untried. |          |                                                                 |                                                    |
| 1861 - - | 182     | 256      | 540     | 157      | 153       | 15       | 258             | 71       | 118      | 764                                                             | 555                                                |
| 1862 - - | 187     | 243      | 652     | 243      | 151       | 28       | 302             | 114      | 226      | 1,068                                                           | 776                                                |
|          | 5       | 13       | 112     | 86       | 2         | 13       | 44              | 43       | 108      | 304                                                             | 221                                                |

JAMAICA.

In this last table it was intended to show the number of prisoners in gaol (whether tried or untried) for felonies, thefts, assaults, other offences, and debt, on the 31st December of each year, but a mistake has been made in the Returns furnished by the Prison Department for the years 1861 and 1862, which it is impossible to rectify now, and under which the total aggregate number of prisoners in gaol during the whole year for the offences specified has been inserted instead of the number under confinement on a particular day.

*Charitable Institutions.*

24. The principal charitable institutions in Kingston, are an hospital and a lunatic asylum supported by Government, some private almshouses, a reformatory for boys, a reformatory for girls, and a lying-in institution, all of which receive Government assistance. There are various other hospitals and alms-houses of a parochial character in different parts of the island, and very large sums are also expended, annually, in each parish throughout the entire colony in relieving the indigent or sick.

In the Kingston hospital the number of patients admitted in 1861 was - - 1,307  
In 1862 - - - - - 1,547

Two hundred beds have occasionally been made up, but the accommodation is only sufficient for one hundred and eighty, without crowding.

In the lunatic asylum the number of lunatics admitted in 1861 was - - 123  
In 1862 - - - - - 98  
The number of inmates on the 31st December 1861 was - - 140  
On the 31st December 1862 - - - - - 149

25. Taking it as a whole the year 1862 has been one of great depression. The continuance of the civil war in America and the interruption to trade which it has occasioned, the occurrence of three fires in Kingston, by which a very large amount of property was destroyed, and the long continuance of low prices for the chief staple products of the island, have all told heavily upon the interests of the colony, and there is every reason to fear that much additional land will be thrown out of sugar cultivation after the existing crops are reaped. Already immigration, except as regards captured Africans from St. Helena, has wholly ceased.

26. On the other hand the high prices realized for coffee for some time past have stimulated the cultivation of that article, chiefly amongst the peasantry and small proprietors, who are, many of them, very well to do in the world. During the first six months of 1863 the export of coffee has nearly doubled the exportation during the same six months of 1862.

27. Some experiments are being made in cotton cultivation, and about ten thousand pounds more has been exported in the first half of 1863 than in the same period of 1862, but the undertakings are yet too recent to admit of any correct opinion being formed as to how far they will pay as a commercial speculation. The difficulties to contend against are uncertainty as to seasons and an inability to procure the requisite labour at a moderate cost and at the moment it is required. This latter indeed constitutes the great obstacle to all undertakings requiring the prompt application of a sufficiency of labour at particular stages of progress. It is not that there is not a considerable amount of labour in the colony, but that it is impossible to command it at the time it is wanted, unless by paying wages so far beyond the ordinary rates as to make the undertakings unremunerative.

28. Some progress has been made during the year with Cinchona cultivation; about one hundred and forty-five trees of the more valuable varieties, chiefly grown from seed, are now planted out, and are reported to be doing exceedingly well; from these the number of plants may soon be largely increased by cuttings and suckers.

29. The sanatory state of the colony has been very good, and the island has been altogether free from epidemics. In the lowlands the weather is frequently very oppressive, the thermometer in the shade often ranging between eighty and ninety degrees; but Jamaica possesses an advantage which none of the other West India colonies enjoy, that of an easily accessible mountain district at an elevation of four thousand feet above the seashore, where the air is always cool and refreshing, often quite cold and offering a climate which for pleasantness and healthiness cannot, I believe, be surpassed by any in the world.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) E. EYRE.



BRITISH HONDURAS.

(Not received.)

BRITISH  
HONDURAS.  
No. 2.

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor BAYLEY, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 110.)

MY LORD DUKE, Government House, Nassau, October 15, 1863.  
I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book for 1862, the delay in furnishing which I have already explained in my Despatch No. 97, of the 18th September.

Imports and Exports.

A perusal of its contents will show your Grace a large increase over the year 1861 in exports and imports. And here I have to regret and correct a partial error which I find in the Blue Book Report for 1861, which gives the exports of 1860 and 1861 at 60,839*l.* and 64,537*l.* respectively. This Return, prepared by the late Receiver General and Treasurer, accurately represents the exports of native produce. But it does not represent the amount of wrecked and other goods re-exported which is always the most considerable item of Bahamian exports. The total amount should have been 141,896*l.* and 195,584*l.* for 1860 and 1861 respectively. This increase (of 1862) is attributable to the important part which this colony—or more correctly speaking, the harbour of Nassau—has played as an entrepôt of English goods destined for the ports of the Confederate States. The contiguity of Nassau to Charleston and Wilmington has made it a kind of outport for Liverpool, Cardiff, and Glasgow. And a commerce with the Southern belligerents which could not have been carried on at all directly between European and American ports has been prosecuted with comparative safety and profit through the supplementary aid of this small, and, till recently, obscure harbour. I say comparative safety and profit. For I find that of 17 steamers and 65 sailing vessels which attempted to run the blockade during the last six months of the year, 8 of the former and 33 of the latter were captured; still leaving considerable profits to the speculators. This blockade running has raised the value of imports from 274,581*l.* in 1861, to 1,250,322*l.* in 1862; and the value of exports from 195,584*l.* in 1861, to 1,007,755*l.* in 1862. The articles imported from, and exported to the Southern States of America, in which the most striking augmentation is perceptible, are enumerated in the following list which was prepared by the Receiver General.

IMPORTS.

| ARTICLES.                  | Quantities or Values. | 1861. | 1862.  | Increase. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----------|
| Cotton - - - -             | Bales.                | 1,587 | 13,494 | 11,907    |
| Tobacco, manufactured - -  | Cwts.                 | 318   | 997    | 679       |
| Turpentine, tar, rosin - - | Barrels.              | 2,065 | 5,780  | 3,715     |

## EXPORTS.

| ARTICLES.                          | Quantities or Values. | 1861. | 1862.    | Increase. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| Brandy - - - -                     | Galls.                | Nil.  | 1,512    | 1,512     |
| Coals - - - -                      | Tons.                 | "     | 100      | 100       |
| Coffee - - - -                     | Cwts.                 | "     | 5,273    | 5,273     |
| Cordage and oakum - - -            | Bales.                | "     | 782      | 782       |
| Cotton, linen, and woollen goods   | Ad valorem.           | "     | £127,390 | £127,390  |
| Drugs - - - -                      | "                     | "     | £39,670  | £39,670   |
| Earthen, glass, hard, and tin ware | "                     | "     | £278,086 | £278,086  |
| Gin and whiskey - - -              | Galls.                | "     | 7,601    | 7,601     |
| Gunpowder - - - -                  | Kegs.                 | "     | 8,336    | 8,336     |
| Indigo - - - -                     | Ad valorem.           | "     | £259     | £259      |
| Lead - - - -                       | Cwts.                 | "     | 2,836    | 2,836     |
| Leather, manufactured - -          | Ad valorem.           | "     | £26,960  | £26,960   |
| Meat, salted - - - -               | Cwts.                 | "     | 601      | 597       |
| Castor oil - - - -                 | Galls.                | Nil.  | 15,879   | 15,879    |
| Kerosine oil - - - -               | "                     | "     | 4,920    | 4,920     |
| Linseed oil - - - -                | "                     | "     | 2,524    | 2,524     |
| Olive oil - - - -                  | "                     | "     | 1,559    | 1,559     |
| Sperm oil - - - -                  | "                     | "     | 3,454    | 3,454     |
| Paint - - - -                      | Kegs.                 | "     | 164      | 164       |
| Pepper - - - -                     | Bags.                 | "     | 533      | 533       |
| Quicksilver - - - -                | Flasks.               | "     | 137      | 137       |
| Rum - - - -                        | Galls.                | "     | 385      | 385       |
| Stationery - - - -                 | Ad valorem.           | "     | £5,804   | £5,804    |
| Tea - - - -                        | Lbs.                  | "     | 64,331   | 64,331    |
| Wine - - - -                       | Galls.                | "     | 429      | 429       |

*Shipping.*

The year 1862 witnessed the further progress of a trade, the unprecedented growth of which had astonished those whom it enriched in 1861. The colonists saw for the first time eight or nine steamers lying simultaneously in a harbour where formerly it was a rare thing to see one. The entrances and clearances of all kinds of vessels in 1862 exceed those of 1861, which had much exceeded those of previous years. In 1861 there entered at the Port of Nassau,—

| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
|----------|----------|--------|
| 455      | 42,001   | 3,053  |

In 1862 there entered,—

| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
|----------|----------|--------|
| 694      | 107,446  | 7,106  |

In 1861 there cleared from the Port of Nassau,—

| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
|----------|----------|--------|
| 454      | 38,851   | 2,994  |

In 1862 there cleared,—

| Vessels. | Tonnage. | Crews. |
|----------|----------|--------|
| 718      | 99,862   | 6,942  |

The speculators in these ships and their consignments soon found that they had made most lucrative investments. I am informed on trustworthy authority that some of our storekeepers who took shares in these vessels and their cargoes doubled their capital within the twelve months; and this, too, in spite of the losses sustained by capture or otherwise.

Nor were the storekeepers the only persons who profited largely by this sudden trade; which has put in requisition almost every kind of skilled and unskilled labour at rates of remuneration far above the ordinary level. The loading and unloading of steamers for or from the Southern ports—the discharging and re-packing of cotton from one ship to another and other operations of the same kind have provided remunerative employment for all the lower classes of labourers. A dollar a day has been, I am told, the usual payment to men who performed this unskilled work, while they received two dollars for every night they were so employed. And it is worthy of note that, though all our stevedores, draymen, and labourers belong to the coloured population, they have evinced no unwillingness to hire their services to persons interested in the Southern trade. The earnings of skilled workmen also, particularly of ship carpenters, rose in



proportion. But the advantages of this abnormal traffic have not been limited to the gains of stevedores, draymen, and carpenters. Every young man who had skill in penmanship has found ready employment as a clerk in establishments enlarged or created to meet the sudden influx of business. That profession, too, whose gains, at all times considerable, are signally enhanced by the impetus given to commercial speculations, has profited by the accession of traders and shipping. The gentlemen of the bar have been employed in several maritime cases which were both interesting and lucrative. Perhaps the most interesting and the most lucrative was that of the celebrated "Oreto," seized and detained under the authority of the Vice-Admiralty Court on suspicion of having contravened the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Nor have the storekeepers failed to increase the profits of their retail as well as their wholesale dealings. While they have sent large consignments to the Southern ports, they have sold largely, and at enhanced prices, over the counter, to Southern visitors or agents residing here. And although the dignity of an official report may be supposed to be alien from such details, it can hardly be forgotten that the dealers in dry goods, many of whom are Wesleyans, have profited much by the taste for expensive linery which among several of the better looking of the young women of the middle and lower classes has been encouraged and gratified by the generosity of their devoted though transitory admirers. This, too, has reacted upon the general earnings of female industry. Washing, millinery, sempstresses' work, are all dearer than they were three years ago. And it is found in some instances impossible to hire house servants for double the wages paid three years ago. While labour of all kinds has become much more expensive, so also have all the articles of consumption, in consequence of the aggregation of foreign seamen and merchants. Eggs have been as high as fourpence apiece and chickens three shillings and sixpence each. Rents have likewise proportionately advanced. Every little tenement or room capable of being used as a warehouse, office, or store, has been rented for an annual sum not very much less than would have been considered its full purchasing price five or six years ago.

#### *Revenue.*

While high profits and high prices have ruled throughout the colony, there have been two notable exceptions to the general state of prosperity. These two are the Government and the officials of the Government. The revenue of 1862 was 40,155*l.* being less than that of 1861 by 301*l.* This is attributable in part to the comparative increase of direct trade with the South over the retail trade with Southern agents in the latter of these two years; in part, also, to the reluctance felt by the Legislature to impose duties on goods in transitu. A very small impost on the very large importations intended for the South would have contributed a handsome addition to our public income; but a measure which would have inflicted no real injury on any one, while it would have been of great public benefit, was regarded with such dislike that I did not venture to propose it formally to the Legislature. The Government officials were the other exception to this general rule. Receiving fixed salaries which were only moderate when the general cost of living was much lower than it has been of late, they have found them wholly inadequate to meet the pressure of existing expenditure. Of this no one can speak more feelingly than myself; for I have found my official salary barely equal to the ordinary calls upon my purse.

#### *Public Health; and Crime.*

As might have been foreseen, the augmented traffic of the post brought with it other consequences than an increase of employment, earnings, and prices. The commanders and pilots of the vessels engaged in running the blockade were paid at a rate far beyond that of men similarly employed elsewhere. I am told that in some instances they were paid as much as 1000*l.* a month. The engineers and sailors were paid in an equal ratio. It would be unreasonable to suppose that English sailors who landed so flush of money would exemplify on shore the virtues of temperance and quietism. Drinking led to quarrels and breaches of the peace. But, although the convictions in the police court for the year 1862 show an excess of 236 over those of 1861, it is only fair to mention that the convictions in the superior court are less than those of 1861; thus showing that with scores of sailors and strangers among us—all having abundance of money and the means of inebriation at command—there was a general absence of those graver crimes which are produced by drunkenness and excitement. And this fact speaks most favourably for our own population and the strangers; for when we consider the cause of the present civil war, its bearing on the fortunes of the coloured race, and the sentiments of those engaged in it, it is very

BAHAMAS. creditable to both parties that Southerners and men engaged on the southern side should mix freely and unrestrainedly with our own negro creoles, both in hours of sobriety and hours of indulgence, yet that by neither side (with two exceptions altogether) should quarrels have been carried beyond a few blows with the fist or a few words of angry abuse. In fact, it has appeared to me quite marvellous that the peace of this city should have been so well preserved in a state of things so abnormal as that which we have been for two years witnessing.

But, if drunkenness led to no (or only a few) dangerous brawls or outrages on the public peace, it conduced to an epidemic which at one time was viewed with considerable alarm. The harbour was crowded during the heats and rains of July and August with an unusual number of vessels manned by sailors equally reckless of the climate and of drink. Habits of carelessness combined with habits of intemperance to develop a type of fever which was often fatal to men arriving from more temperate regions. English sailors were found day after day, lying in the heat of the sun, and night after night in the dews and the rains, stupefied by the poisonous liquors which are sold at fatally cheap prices here. A kind of epidemic which under other circumstances might not have proved dangerous, assumed the character of yellow fever. Of four hundred cases ninety-one proved fatal. Nor were the serious consequences of this epidemic confined to the class in which it first showed itself. The cruel nature of its ravages will long remain impressed upon the minds of the colonists by the sad death of Bishop Caulfield, the first diocesan of this new see,—a prelate whose character united in a signal degree the piety and benevolence of a Christian minister with the frank geniality of a high-minded gentleman. And the feelings which the recollection of this event calls forth are intensified by the suspicion that his end was hastened by the conscientious discharge of his spiritual duties among the dying sick at the quarantine station, which he had visited not long before his death. Although the Church of England in this colony, probably, does not reckon among its members more than one third of the whole population of the Bahamas, the Bishop was in his lifetime truly beloved, and in his death deeply regretted by the members of every sect, class, and colour in the community.

#### *General View.*

It would, of course, be rash to predict that the results of the stimulus given by the blockade running will endure. I do not predict this. But at the same time I cannot help thinking that the state of things in this colony will never again be quite the same it was before the American civil war began. There have been within the last eighteen months great numbers of speculators and adventurers from England and America residing here, and although, probably, the majority of these will quit the colony with the cessation of the war which brought them hither, still I am not without hopes that some will remain, to establish either new species of industry, for which the resources of our out-islands are adapted, or to extend the mercantile transactions of the colony beyond the narrow limits in which they have hitherto been confined. Indeed, although I should be most unwilling to say a word which would wound the feelings of our store-keepers, I believe that their designation as "merchants" is too grand and high-sounding when measured by the magnitude and importance of the business in which most of them used to be engaged before the war began. But whatever the result of the war may be, whether independence of the South or re-construction of the Union, I can hardly help thinking, that of the many speculators whom the contest allured hither from England, from New York, and from the South, there will be found some who have discovered the latent resources of our islands, and the capability of Nassau to become the centre of a more extensive trade with Europe, with America, and with the West Indies, than it has hitherto been.

In concluding my remarks on this part of the subject, I have only to express my hope that the unprecedented prosperity with which an abnormal demand for labour has flooded the working classes of the colony, may not prove injurious to them in the end. Already I see the effect which it has had in giving to them even a more independent manner than they exhibited before; a manner in some cases merging upon insolence, and by strangers interpreted to denote an insolence and churlishness common to the whole class. But I do not apprehend any serious dangers from this cause. I would rather try to believe that the judicious admonition of their pastors and guides (such at least as regard a faithful performance of their duties more than popularity) will teach them how much of their prosperity is due to the protection which is afforded them by the English Government.



## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

TURKS  
AND CAICOS  
ISLANDS.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor EYRE to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 35.)

King's House, Jamaica,  
June 10, 1863.

No. 37. of May  
2, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Despatch from the President of Turks Island, transmitting the Blue Book for the year 1862, with a report on the same by the Colonial Secretary, and accompanied by an interesting report from himself upon the state, condition, resources, and prospects of some of the Caicos Islands, which he has lately been visiting.

I have, &amp;c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Enclosure in No. 4.

No. 37.

SIR,

Government House, Grand Turk, May 2, 1863.

Presidency  
Turks and  
Caicos  
Islands.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1862.

2. Arriving on the 6th of November of that year, I considered it better to call upon the Colonial Secretary to furnish a report upon the several subjects usually embraced in that return; while I shall now endeavour to give my personal experience and observations in an official visit I have paid to the out-islands since I assumed the duties of President in this colony.

3. I engaged a schooner of 22 tons burthen, and left Grand Turk, with my private secretary, on Tuesday morning, the 24th of February last.

4. Salt Cay being the nearest island of consequence, I arrived and landed there on the forenoon of the same day, when I was met by the magistrates and other public functionaries, conducted to the "Town Hall," and received such gentlemen as called upon me. I then visited the church, a very neat little building, with the rector; the gaol, for which, I am happy to say, the key is at present unnecessary; and the school-house, which I directed to be forthwith repaired, so that the education of the children might be resumed after a cessation of nine months. A schoolmaster and mistress have been elected by the Board of Education, and I shall endeavour to persuade the rector and magistrates to extend their aid and countenance to this seminary, in order to give all parties interested that encouragement which such institutions merit at the hands of a wise and liberal government.

5. My next duty was to inspect and gain every information in connexion with the salt ponds. Their appearance, the manner in which they are laid out, the general uniformity in the size of each pan, and the admirable construction of the division walls struck me as being superior to similar works in Grand Turk. As many of the proprietors were busily engaged in cleaning their pans, I thus, by practical illustration, was enabled to satisfy myself as to the correctness of my report upon this and other steps in the process of salt making, forwarded to his Grace the Secretary of State in my despatch to your Excellency, No. 19, dated 16th February, 1863. One great error is common to both islands; the smallness of reservoir, compared with the pans actually under cultivation. The former should be, at the least, as three to one; but at Grand Turk it is 178 to 224, and at Salt Cay it is 108 to 136 acres. I hope, however, that when the ordinances lately passed by the Legislative Council come into operation, the new proprietors will themselves see the advantage of altering this very injurious system, and by adopting a better proportion of reservoir, make as much, if not more, salt, and that of a greatly superior quality. I think that I here discovered the cause of the salt disease, adverted to in my despatch quoted above. One gentleman, a man of extreme energy, and lessee of a large extent of salt pond, attributes it, so far as Salt Cay was affected 10 years ago, to the opening of a new canal to the sea, at the south-east end of the island, by which operation, he conceives, a large quantity of vegetable matter was introduced into the reservoir and pans; but, after diligent inquiry, I was led to the conclusion that the previously adopted practice of annually cleaning the pans, and throwing the slime and mud there collected into the reservoir, instead of, as now adopted, carting it away to a distance, was the real cause of poisoning the pickle preparing in the reservoir for introduction into the pans. No doubt the presence of any decaying foreign substance must injure the brine, but such being carried in by the purest sea water could not accumulate immediately in such quantities as to materially damage so vast a quantity of liquid; much more likely that the many years accretion of the refuse from the pans at last resulted in producing diseased pickle, which fully developed itself while undergoing evaporation in the pans. Such, at least, is my present impression, and I leave it to further inquiry and experience either to confirm or modify this view of the subject.

6. I was here entertained by the Honourable C. J. Stammers, and Mr. George D. Jones, both of whom showed me much attention, and at whose houses I met the principal inhabitants of the island, who have been, and continue to be, an enterprising community, and, from all I saw, a loyal and contented section of this colony.

TURKS  
AND CAICOS  
ISLANDS.

7. But little has been done by the Government for this, in comparison with the island of Grand Turk; and, before continuing my passage on the following morning, I inspected the site of a proposed pier, which is an essential work for the safe shipping of salt under certain conditions and direction of the wind, which the lessees informed me would be of incalculable convenience to them at all times, and would be accepted by them from the Government as a great boon. I therefore purpose to take steps in that direction with the first available means at my disposal.

8. Wednesday, the 25th, I left Salt Cay, and after a very stormy passage across the main channel, arrived at East or Cockburn Harbour, on the Caicos group, at midday. Here I was met on the beach by Mr. St. George D. Tucker, the Assistant Stipendiary Justice, the other Justices of the Peace, and some of the inhabitants, and proceeded to the house rented as public offices, which is also used by the officer administering this government when visiting East Harbour. On my reaching the house, which is beautifully situated on the top of a hill, overlooking a snug harbour, nearly encircled by small islands, the address was presented to me, which I now embrace in this report—

"SIR, East Harbour, February 23, 1863.  
"For ourselves, and in behalf of the inhabitants of the Caicos Islands generally, we, the undersigned members of this community, hasten to express to your Honor our unfeigned thankfulness for your consideration in visiting this portion of your government so early after your advent in the presidency, and to offer you a hearty welcome to this settlement.  
"The Caicos Islands need the protecting eye and fostering care of the administrator of the government, and whilst the population solicit your aid and encouragement, they respectfully pledge their ready concurrence in support of any and all measures which may be decided upon for the promotion and security of the interests of this and every part of the presidency.  
"That your prompt attention to, and zealous solicitude for, the welfare of your government may meet with its due reward, and that every blessing may attend yourself and family, is the earnest prayer of,

"Sir,  
"Very respectfully,  
"Your obedient servants."

(Signed by forty-two of the principal inhabitants.)

Not having been previously prepared for this, I replied to it immediately in a few sentences, thanking the deputation for their hearty reception and welcome, assuring them that it would now be, as it had on previous opportunities been, my aim to foster and encourage all well-directed efforts of the people; and expressing my gratitude to them for their good wishes for the welfare of myself and family. I then conversed with several of the gentlemen present, and was entertained in the evening by Mr. and Mrs. Tucker at their hospitable board. The afternoon of this and the following day were devoted to driving over the surrounding country, examining the capabilities and productions of the plantations, and the very admirable salt pond property, which is, without exception, the most valuable of that nature which I have yet seen in the colony.

9. A plan of upwards of 300 acres extends beyond the town, about 240 of which are at present under "cultivation" as reservoirs and pans; the latter occupying about 70, while the former, wisely, are made to embrace an area of 170 acres. This salina is, however, capable of increasing the pans and proportionally diminishing the reservoir, necessary at other similar works, owing to the very beautiful and valuable natural advantages it possesses in a perennial supply of sea water from an orifice in the ground, situated in the midst of the works, called the "boiling hole." Surrounding this hole in the soil, a wooden box or enclosure of 10 feet square has been erected, built in, and strengthened by stone, and furnished with a sluice gate, which is opened or closed to regulate the quantity of water required in the reservoir. The water in this box rises and falls with the tide, an evident proof of its connexion with the sea; a connexion, however, although sought for for miles, which cannot yet with certainty be traced to the shore. One gentleman thought he had discovered it, as, one day when engaged in boating at a place called "Fish Rock," about two miles from the beach, his boat was suddenly sucked towards a vortex near the rocks, and whirled round with great velocity; but either the natural alarm of the moment, or the failure of future experiment, prevented him from satisfying his own mind of the correctness of his conjecture. This boiling hole communicates its waters to a basin of about 30 acres in extent, varying from one to three feet in depth, and in the event of a heavy fall of rain and overflow of the pans, the fresh water is drawn off, and pure sea water again admitted. A cross wall, of three feet high and four wide, separates this basin from the main reservoir, which has an area of about 100 acres, but not quite so much depth as the former.

10. Before passing the water from the basin to the reservoir, the salometer indicates the strength, by the figures 30. There it is allowed to "ripen," and is drawn off by the principal and sub-lessees into their private reservoirs to suit their convenience and the requirements of their pans. The process of salt making then advances, as I have indicated in the despatch above referred to. I may add, however, that when at East Harbour, as elsewhere, labour is insufficient to take off a pan when fit for that operation, fresh pickle is admitted on the top of the cake already formed, which "makes up" into salt as the previous pickle. Last year, this process was repeated three times, in some instances, and a great proportion of the pans yielded at the rate of 18,000 bushels of salt per acre. The smallest quantity raked at this favoured spot, in ordinary seasons, is certainly not less than 7,500 bushels per acre.

11. On Thursday afternoon I visited and examined the school and scholars at East Harbour. Many of the children showed proficiency in reading, arithmetic, and geography, but I felt myself called upon to recommend to the master, who appears in every respect a capable teacher, to more thoroughly exercise them in sacred and other history.

12. Friday, 26th.—This morning I left the schooner in the harbour, and, accompanied by Mr. Tucker, Mr. Basden, and Mr. Stammers, started for the settlement of Lorimers, in a half-decked flat-bottomed boat, which was indispensable in crossing over the immense reach of shallow water and sand bars which extend sixty miles in length, and from fifteen to fifty miles in breadth, along the south



side of the Caicos. Our purport was to reach Lorimers either the same night or early next morning, but a severe gale of wind forced back the tide to such an extent, as to leave us aground about ten miles from the shore, where darkness overtook us, and we had to resign ourselves to the inevitable consequence of passing the night in the boat. Stretching an awning, and making ourselves as comfortable as our situation would permit, we slept as we could, and wished for the day.

13. The morning of Saturday the 27th dawned, the gale continuing, accompanied by heavy squalls and rain. The three men, who formed our crew, had to jump overboard, and by dint of throwing over the ballast, and shoving the boat through the sand bars, and over the shallows, we got within a quarter of a mile of the shore; when we all took to the water and waded to land. A three miles walk brought us to an abandoned estate, called "Increase," and to the cottage of a decent black woman, where we were glad to make our toilets, take some refreshment, and a siesta, during the heat of the day, ere each, with his portmanteau, and two men with other necessities, started for a walk to Lorimers, situated about six miles in the interior, or rather, nearly over to the north side of the island, where we arrived at dark. Having dined, we retired to bed, but, alas! not to sleep. It appears that an abundant crop of guinea corn conduces to the production and dissemination of a pest of fleas and chiegos, which torment the uninitiated, and set comfort and sleep at defiance; and, although the house we occupied seemed cleanly and wholesome, these plagues infested us during our stay at this place.

14. Sunday, 28th.—I was much pleased to-day, when visiting the Sabbath school, in connexion with the only place of worship here, kept up by the Baptist mission. Mr. Kerr appears to take great pains with his charge, and evidently imparts sound religious instruction to the scholars, who evinced considerable aptitude both in replying to questions put, and in "part singing," in which latter they excelled. There was a good attendance of adults at the morning service, which Mr. Kerr conducted, and whose address was suited to his hearers, and displayed a knowledge of gospel truth, with felicity in his manner of communicating it. The day of rest seemed to be quietly and decorously kept by the settlers, and I understand that Mr. Kerr has been, happily, an instrument in working a great change for the better among the people, who appear much and deservedly attached to him.

15. Monday 29th.—Anxious to see as much of the country as my time would permit, I hired horses, and, accompanied by my private secretary and Mr. Stammers, started early in the morning for one of the pine forests, called here "Pine Barrens." I was induced to take this step from various motives. The impossibility of procuring pitch pine lumber, owing to the unhappy struggle now waging in the States of America, led me to hope that, should I find the trees at all suitable, I might direct the energies of some of the people into a channel of industry which might prove profitable to themselves, and most serviceable to the government and the inhabitants of this colony. After riding about eight miles, we had to dismount, and walk another ere we reached the pines. I had accomplished the first step, and your Excellency may conceive how gratified I was to find that the trees were all that I had desired. Very rich pitch pine, capable of squaring up to eight inches, even on the confines of the barren. Much larger trees I saw in the distance, and I have since ascertained that timber of twelve and eighteen inches can be procured close to some of the creeks, which afford water carriage to each side of the island. It may be as well to add here, that before leaving East Harbour on my return, I engaged a man, who entered into a contract to deliver certain pieces of scantling, squaring four and eight inches, which are required for the public market at this place; a portion of this he has already delivered, the rest is cut, and he is now engaged in getting it out, in order to boat it to Grand Turk. This is the beginning of what I hope will prove of benefit to this and the surrounding islands, and I am now about to seek information as to the method adopted in the States, in procuring pitch and turpentine, to render, not my discovery, but, the practical use of God's surrounding countries, more widely beneficial to the settlers than they have hitherto been.

16. In communities similar to this, the labouring population look to the executive, as children to a parent; and unless he personally exerts himself for their instruction and welfare, they continue to be satisfied with things as their fathers left them, and have no idea of striking out for themselves fresh paths of industry, which might lead to comfort, and ultimate independence.

17. Returning to breakfast, I visited the day school at 12 o'clock noon, where I found a large attendance both of parents and children. The examination of the latter by Mr. Kerr was most creditable alike to teacher and taught, and I can only repeat, that young and old in this settlement are under deep obligations to this missionary, for the able and earnest manner in which he seems to be conducting his labours among them.

18. Having dismissed the children, I invited the old people to speak to me of their wants and wishes; many of them did so, and the salient points of complaint seemed to be the absence of any security to them of the lands they now cultivate, for which some of them said they had made part payment under the Bahama Government, but for which they could procure no satisfactory acknowledgment, and my recent prohibition to the indiscriminate cutting of dyewoods, &c. I promised to do what I could to rectify the former cause of uneasiness, and satisfied them that I could not act otherwise than I had done, and would continue to do in the latter case. I took the ground that this trespassing upon the property of the Crown, and of private individuals, was dishonest, an injury which they would undoubtedly resent if practised on their own grounds or plantations, and a crime as now explained to them, I believed none of those who professed right principles would again be guilty of. They appeared a little surprised at my way of putting it, and expressed their determination to desist from this practice in future; since then, some licences to cut dye and other woods have been issued, but with so scattered a population as exists at the Caicos Islands, I fear it will be a most difficult task to keep those honest who are naturally inclined to be otherwise. Addressing them shortly as to their privileges, and what I conceived to be their duties, pointing out amongst other fields of industry and profit, the cultivation of the cocoa nut tree, and the cotton plant, ground admirably adapted for both, having been passed over by my party that morning. I took leave of them, and was gratified by the warm expression of thanks I received from very many of these simple people for my visit, and the advice on many subjects which I had offered to them. After an early dinner we started, this time on horseback, for our first halting place, and while riding through the village, old and young turned out to give us a parting greeting. Next to the fleas and chiegos, children and pigs appear to be the



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most abundant natural productions at Lorimers. The multitude of nude and semi-nude children clustering on the boundary walls was really remarkable; and, making a rough estimate, I should calculate that an allowance of six children under the age of fourteen, to each cottage, was not by any means excessive. This speaks volumes for the healthiness of the place; and from all appearances, there was no grounds for apprehending, when I was there, that this population was likely to suffer a decrease.

19. The ride to "Increase" was very pleasant. Independently of the satisfaction I experienced at accomplished duty, and the hope that some good might accrue to the people, I had the gratification of knowing that every yard I progressed successfully widened the distance between my person and my recent plagues; and that serenity of mind and quietude of body, which it had been impossible to enjoy for two or three days past, were gradually being restored, so that I could with comfort look around me and be gratified with the gorgeous beauty of a tropical sunset, while the ear was filled with the wild melody poured forth by the mocking bird, and the cooing of the wood dove from the depths of the surrounding foliage.

20. We arrived at "Increase" just before darkness enveloped the scenery; and, here, I shall attempt to give a short description of the nature of the soil and country over which I had passed. An account of the resources and productions of the whole group of the Caicos Islands, I requested the Assistant stipendiary magistrate to furnish me with, and I shall append to this report a copy of the document he has forwarded to me. I am informed that I have not yet seen the best soil, nor the finest lands in the Caicos. The limited time I had at my disposal on this visit, would not allow me to proceed to the middle Caicos, which is described to me as the most fertile, and the best adapted to agriculture, and stock raising; but much of what I did see induces the belief that, were an improved method of cultivation introduced, and the wise system adopted of making a grateful return, by way of manure, to the soil,—which is now impoverished and exhausted by the prevailing and idle custom of burning off, instead of gathering and storing the refuse of the crops, the weeds, and other decaying vegetable matter,—far more might be accomplished,—a greater variety of fruits and vegetables could be raised,—the land would retain its fertility,—and the existing plan of squatters running from place to place, cutting down, burning, and planting fresh grounds, be abolished. The most of the country over which I travelled appears to abound in cavernous limestone, and when fire passes over it the soil becomes so friable as to be readily removed by strong winds, or washed away by heavy rains, from its substratum of rock. In the large holes and fissures of this stone, it is customary to plant the fruit trees, oranges, avocado pear, lime, lemon, &c., and it is astonishing how well these succeed under such circumstances. The roots must seek soil and sustenance at considerable distances from the stem, which when fully grown, often fills up the hole in which it was originally planted. The only exception to this kind of soil which I met with, was during my ride to the Pine Barren, when I passed over a level plain, apparently five miles square, composed of marl and sand, and which, I was informed, is sometimes during very high tides, partially submerged by water from the creek which crosses the island a short distance below. Here I advised the people to try the cocoa-nut; and, from my past experience, I am almost sure it would be a success.

21. On the outskirts of this plain, cotton could be most advantageously cultivated, for I think it has all the requisites favourable to the production of that plant,—flat land, not too far from the sea air, a surface stony and moderately rich, and below that, a bed of marl. All of which, I understand to be comprised in the best land for cotton growing, and to be similar to that of Georgia and Alabama. In all parts of this island the cotton plant is now growing wild, and the produce was at one time exported thence, in large quantities, to England, where, in the Liverpool market, it used to command the highest price.

22. The "King's Road," over a portion of which I travelled, used to commence at this estate ("Increase"), pass northward to Lorimers and Bambarra, and thence westward, to Bottle Creek, Kew, Wade's Green, Whitby, and Fort George, where the principal cotton and sugar estates were situated, and from the latter place, the produce shipped to Europe. This road must have been a work of great labour. About thirty miles in length, it was protected on each side by a substantial stone wall, and kept in fine order for the use of those gentlemen and their families who, loyal amidst rebellion, left Virginia, and settled at the Caicos, during the early part of the American war. Much of these walls remains to mark the course of the road, now alas! but a collection of rocks and brushwood, with the exception of the bridle-path in constant use.

23. March 3d.—A favourable wind blowing this morning, we left "Increase" at daylight, and reaching the boat a little after sunrise, set sail, and running in a south-westerly direction over the shallows, and among the most extraordinary sand banks, which abound at this portion of the Caicos, we arrived safely at 4 o'clock p.m. where the schooner was anchored on the edge of these banks, about fifteen miles from the shore, and twenty miles to leeward of Lorimers Creek. Leaving the crew of the boat to return to East Harbour the anchor was weighed, and the schooner beat up to the same place, which we reached the following night at 9 o'clock.

24. March 5th.—As I intended that this should be the last day I could spend on this visit at East or Cockburn Harbour, I devoted it to a further examination of the salinas and surrounding country. Of the cultivated salinas I have perhaps said enough, but Mr. Tucker echoed the same sad tale of "hard times" which has sounded in my ears ever since my arrival. He tells me that the Crown lessee, Mr. Butterfield, has heretofore only expended capital, and that he has at various times advanced much money to the sub-lessees, from whom, owing to the long depressed value of salt, he has as yet received no return, although he now gets his salinas for nothing, the sub-lessees paying the annual rent of two hundred and forty pounds amongst them. Mr. Tucker, who has completed and hitherto conducted the whole works at East Harbour, is of the opinion, however, that one or two good seasons will enable the sub-lessees to repay Mr. Butterfield in full, and that that gentleman will then have a very valuable property in possession, and a handsome annual income arising from it. During my drive I observed immediately behind the salina leased to Mr. Butterfield, another, comprising an area of 100 acres, which needs but the initiatory step of being subdivided by the low stone embankments, already referred to, to make it as valuable as the former; as there is a provision in Mr. Butterfield's lease that the water from the "boiling hole" may be made available for this work also.

Sub-Encl.



25. I examined the soil at this settlement, and found it, about three miles from the shipping place, to be much deeper and not so encumbered with stones as at Lorimers. Many vegetables are here grown, and Mr. Tucker has enclosed and ploughed up about four acres of land preparatory to planting cotton as an experiment.

26. The time had now expired which I could afford to spare to this flying visit; so, leaving the harbour at 9 o'clock p.m., I reached Grand Turk early on the morning of the 6th of March, on which day the mail arrived from England.

27. As the result of this inspection, I have made myself acquainted with much which it was very desirable I should know. My personal observation enables me to now form a pretty correct judgment of the merits of any representation which may reach me from that quarter, and I trust that some benefit may arise to the people forming the two settlements I was able to overtake. That I may be as favourably impressed and be of equal or more use to other portions of the islands, when I shall have the time and the opportunity to make an official tour amongst them, is my earnest wish.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Eyre,  
&c. &c. &c.

ALEX. W. MOIR,  
President.

#### Sub-Enclosure.

Mr. TUCKER and others to PRESIDENT MOIR.

SIR,

Turks and Caicos Islands, February 20, 1863.

THE undersigned, who have resided for many years on the Caicos Islands, beg to submit such information as they have been able to obtain respecting the resources of these islands.

In the early settlement of this part of the colony large quantities of cotton were produced and exported to England direct, in vessels which brought out supplies of British goods; this was done during the existence of slavery, when labour was secure, and when there were fully 3,000 inhabitants.

The cultivation of this valuable commodity may be carried on as advantageously as ever; it only requires labour, energy, and some capital, in which the present scattered settlers are deficient, having no disposition to give their attention to anything beyond a supply of daily or weekly wants, and this scantily.

To procure such information as your Honor requires respecting the agricultural produce of these islands, it will require a skilful person to give the land a fair trial; at present it is difficult to ascertain what an acre of ground will produce, as the settlers cultivate the soil in detached pieces which suits their habits.

It is the opinion of those persons capable of judging, that if agriculture were properly attended to, it would pay 100 per cent. better than salt raking in proportion to the outlay.

The cost of clearing land is from 16s. to 24s. per acre. Less when there are no trees to cut down.

The value of vegetables, fruits, corn, and other productions may be estimated as follows:—

Indian corn per bushel, from 4s. to 6s.  
Guinea corn „ „ 3s. to 5s.  
(these may be produced in abundance.)  
Sweet potatoes, 4s. per bushel.  
Pumpkins, from 2s. to 4s. per dozen.  
Sugar cane, 10s. to 16s. 8d. per hundred.  
Cassava grows well, but is seldom sold.  
Yams, 8s. to 10s. per 100 lbs.  
Plantains, not in abundance, 16 for 1s.  
Oranges of superior quality, 4s. to 6s. per 100.  
Bananas, from 1s. to 4s. per bunch.  
Avocado pears, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen.

Limes, lemons, sour oranges, and all the fruits of a tropical climate may be produced in great abundance, and of excellent quality. A superior quality of tobacco may be produced. Cocoa nut trees grow there, but are not generally cultivated, although the soil in many parts of the Caicos Islands seems well adapted for their production.

Sheep, horned cattle, and horses thrive well.

Sheep sell from 14s. to 20s. per head, and when well fed, weigh from 16 to 20 lbs. per quarter, the mutton being considered of superior quality.

Cattle sell according to size from 3*l.* to 10*l.*, sometimes at a higher rate, and if such stock were well attended to, might be raised in sufficient numbers to supply the Turks Island Market, where beef is sold from 8*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., mutton 10*d.*, and pork at 8*d.*

Horses sell from 6*l.* to 12*l.*

Turtle, fish, crabs, conchs, lobsters, and other shell fish abound, so do wild ducks, pigeons, and other game; in fact the islands are capable of producing all that may be had in any of the other West Indies.

The cost of a wattled, and plastered cottage, with two floors 16 by 20 feet, 10 feet high, is from 25*l.* to 30*l.*, a small cottage with one floor much less.

Facilities for obtaining wood for building purposes are great, as there are valuable forests of pine, yellow wood, mahogany, spruce, and pitch pine.

Braziletto and ebony wood have been exported in considerable quantities during the past year.

Lime of excellent quality can be burned in any quantity from stone, shells, or coral, at from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per bushel; fuel is abundant.

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The cost of a common fishing boat is from 4*l.* to 6*l.* but a larger one 10*l.*

A good sized sail boat for bringing produce to market, will cost from 30*l.* to 50*l.*

Agricultural wages may be quoted at from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per month with rations, but the labourers will seldom engage themselves, except by the day at from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; they are not fond of work and will do as little as they can.

Heavy rains may be expected during the summer months, and the productions of these islands are generally brought to market in May and December.

The general mode of travelling is on foot; in some parts of Middle Caicos the roads which were once very good, are now so completely overgrown as to be impassable by horses.

The islands are generally healthy; some neglected and damp localities are subject to fevers in the fall of the year, which are not of a dangerous type. In fact the Turks and Caicos Islands may be considered among the most healthy portions of the world, and we may proudly and thankfully invite the invalids of northern climates to seek for the restoration of health in this colony, which numbers have already done with great success.

The Caicos islands in particular can boast of having the strongest and most healthy individuals in a tropical climate. Their food consists principally of fish, corn, shell-fish, and vegetables; and they frequently attain the advanced age of 70 or 90 years. As a proof of the salubrity of this climate, we may mention that a few years since there were four or five old persons living together whose ages were from 90 to 100 years.

Owing to the great indolence of most of the settlers, as well as their want of agricultural skill, very little would be raised did it not grow spontaneously.

If so much is, therefore, produced now at the Caicos in its present state, and under such circumstances, what may not be done by industry and skilful cultivation.

We have, &c.

(Signed) ST. GEORGE D. TUCKER.  
COPELAND J. STAMERS.  
PETER E. MORRISON.

To his Honor Alexander W. Moir, Esquire, President  
Administering the Government of the  
Turks and Caicos Islands.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

MR. MCINTOSH TO PRESIDENT MOIR.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Grand Turk, May 1863.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward for transmission to the Colonial Office one transcript of the compilation of Blue Book returns from the Turks and Caicos Islands for 1862, the duplicate of which will be ready for transmission by a subsequent mail, a course heretofore adopted with a view to security, instead of despatching the two together. And in compliance with your Honor's desire, I, at the same time, submit a few remarks upon those subjects contained in the compilation which call for special notice, commencing with

*Revenue.*

2. The revenue for the year 1862, comprised under the several heads of "fixed," "incidental," "receipts in aid," and "arrears (or balance) of last year" amounted to 12,634*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*, which, compared with the year 1861, is an increase of 1,148*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*, as will appear by the following statement:—

|                 | 1861.  |    |     | 1862.  |    |    | Increase. |    |    | Decrease. |    |    |
|-----------------|--------|----|-----|--------|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                 | £      | s. | d.  | £      | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| Fixed           | 6,254  | 16 | 11  | 7,763  | 4  | 4  | 1,508     | 7  | 5  |           |    |    |
| Incidental      | 42     | 4  | 3   |        |    |    |           |    |    | 42        | 4  | 3  |
| Receipts in Aid | 2,451  | 18 | 11½ | 3,006  | 11 | 1½ | 554       | 13 | 0½ |           |    |    |
| Arrears         | 2,736  | 8  | 5½  | 1,864  | 7  | 2  |           |    |    | 872       | 1  | 3½ |
| Total Revenue   | 11,485 | 7  | 9   | 12,634 | 2  | 7½ | 2,063     | 0  | 5½ | 914       | 5  | 6½ |

Difference of increase over decrease in favour of 1862, 1,148*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*

3. It is, however, in the comparison of the "fixed revenue" that the improvement in 1862 is most noteworthy, showing as it does an increase of 1,508*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* over the year 1861, and was derived from the excess obtained from import duties, an export duty of 1*s.* 4*d.* per bushel on salt, and a light duty of 4*d.* per ton on shipping.

4. The "receipts in aid" are derived from crown rents of salt ponds appropriated for public works, education, support of a poor's house and hospital, and salaries of special justice and auditor of accounts. They also include a sum of 300*l.* granted annually from the general post office revenues, for the mail service of the colony.

*Expenditure.*

5. The expenditure for the year 1862 amounted to 10,744*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, being 1,123*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* in excess of the expenditure for 1861, which was 9,621*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

6. This excess has arisen chiefly from providing for a more efficient police establishment, an increased number of inmates in the poor's house and hospital, printing a compilation of the laws in force in the colony, public works, and an instalment paid on the purchase of public buildings.



*Local Revenue.*

7. Under this head, at page 34, will be found an abstract of the accounts kept at the Crown Commissioners Office, of receipts and expenditure of Crown funds, derived principally from the rentals of salt ponds, with some few incidental receipts, amounting in the whole to 5,299*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.*, of which sum 973*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.* was expended on works "incident to the care and improvement of the property from which those funds arise, and to the collection of those funds themselves."

8. With respect to the item of expenditure 2,699*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.* disbursed as in aid of the colonial revenue, that amount, although actually disbursed by the Crown Commissioner, will be found to be incorporated with, and detailed in the abstract of "net revenue and expenditure," under the head of "receipts in aid," leaving a balance of 938*l.* 0*s.* 8¾*d.* after paying off the excess of expenditure in 1861, which amounted to 689*l.* 4*s.* 4¾*d.*

9. There is no local or parochial taxation.

*Public Debt.*

10. The original debt was the sum of 8,000*l.* awarded to be paid by the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, as its portion of the public debt of the Bahamas, due at the time of their separation from that Government on the 25th December 1848 to be liquidated at or before the expiration of 16 years after that date. At the close of 1853, the payment to the Bahama Government was completed by raising on debentures a sum of money sufficient to pay up the balance then due 1,838*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

11. The present debt, 900*l.*, is comprised in two of those debentures, still outstanding in the hands of one individual, a resident in this community.

*Military.*

12. The only expenditure under this head for the past year was the sum of 186*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* incurred for the incidental expenses of the "Royal Volunteer Rifle Corps," and a Volunteer Artillery Corps.

13. There is no military expense defrayed from the British Treasury.

*Public Works.*

14. There was no work of magnitude executed during the year, unless, from its great convenience to the public generally, the construction of a wharf in front of the town at Grand Turk can claim such distinction.

*Legislation.*

15. During the earlier part of the session of the Legislature in 1862, eight ordinances were passed by the Council, all of which, with the exception of Ordinance No. 2, to establish an auxiliary constabulary force, have received Her Majesty's gracious confirmation. The most important of these, is one for the registration of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials, the operation of which will be put in full force so soon as it can be had in print, and the necessary machinery for carrying out its provisions can be effected.

16. Towards the close of the session three other ordinances were passed by the Council, severally having reference to the conversion of the tenure of salt ponds within these islands from leasehold to freehold,—a boon long and most anxiously sought for by the lessees, and a measure, if carried out on the principle now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, cannot otherwise than be conducive to the best interests of the colony, commercially as well as in a social point of view.

*Imports, Exports, and Shipping.*

17. The imports, exports, and shipping for the year 1862 contrast favourably with those of the preceding year 1861, both in regard to value and revenue.

18. The value of imports in 1862 amounted to 35,956*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, yielding a revenue of 4,079*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, which, compared with 1861, shows an increase in value of 9,378*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and 653*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* in revenue.

19. The exports, amounting to 32,714*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* exceeded those in 1861 by 7,735*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and comprised 1,982,596 bushels of salt, the produce of the colony, valued at 28,131*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and on which the duty, 1*s.* 4*d.* per bushel, collected, amounted to 2,065*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

20. The quantity of salt exported in 1862 surpassed that of any previous year.

21. The returns of shipping exhibit a tonnage inwards of 57,521 tons for 1862, against 34,172 tons in 1861, which excess afforded a corresponding increase of revenue under the head of light duties.

22. The following, Tables 1 and 2, present a succinct view of the subjects treated under this last general head of imports, exports, and shipping.

TABLE No. I.

| 1861.    |       |         |       |          |  |          |       |         |       |           |  |
|----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|--|----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|--|
| Imports. |       |         |       | Inwards. |  | Exports. |       |         |       | Outwards. |  |
| Value.   |       | Duties. |       | Tons.    |  | Value.   |       | Duties. |       | Tons.     |  |
| £        | s. d. | £       | s. d. |          |  | £        | s. d. | £       | s. d. |           |  |
| 26,578   | 2 0   | 3,426   | 9 1   | 34,172   |  | 24,978   | 18 9  | 1,416   | 13 11 | 86,528    |  |
| 1862.    |       |         |       |          |  |          |       |         |       |           |  |
| 35,956   | 8 9   | 4,079   | 12 9  | 57,521   |  | 32,714   | 11 3  | 2,065   | 4 1   | 58,792    |  |

TABLE No. II.

|  | 1861.            |                | 1862.            |                 |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
|  | Bushels of Salt. | Value.         | Bushels of Salt. | Value.          |
|  |                  | £   s.   d.    |                  | £   s.   d.     |
|  | 1,360,028        | 21,713   2   6 | 1,982,596        | 28,131   12   2 |

*Agriculture.*

No survey of lands at the colony has ever been recorded here, and the partial surveys of tracts of land at the Caicos, granted to the original settlers under the Bahama Government, have been lost sight of.

24. The agricultural pursuits of the early settlers at the Caicos Islands, like all others of the Bahama group, gave great promise of productiveness and prosperity, but from a combination of circumstances, those fair prospects have been blighted, and the lands for many years past have been allowed to sink into a state of worthlessness, except as affording opportunities to those who have been emancipated from a state of slavery, of acquiring an independent location by "squatting."

25. This change is mainly to be attributed to the depreciation in the price of cotton in the English market, consequent upon the change which took place in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States of America after the war of 1815, the abundant and increasing supplies of the article of cotton from the Southern States, putting it out of the power of the West Indian to compete with the more favoured cultivator on the continent.

26. Most of the original settlers were compelled to abandon their plantations, seeking elsewhere more lucrative employment, and the few who remained subsequently betaking themselves to the cultivation of the salt ponds at the Turks Islands.

27. It may here be observed, that besides the cultivation of cotton at the Caicos, and salt at the Turks Islands, as staple articles of export, the lands of the colony are well adapted to the growth of every tropical produce, as well as for raising live stock of every kind, so that with a small outlay of capital, and more energy and industry on the part of the labouring class, a sufficient supply of fresh meats, vegetables, and fruits might be obtained, fully adequate, indeed more than sufficient, for home consumption; instead, as is now the case, of having to seek for such from the neighbouring coast of the island of St. Domingo, or being dependent on the casual import of them from the States of America.

*Labour.*

28. It is difficult to ascertain the true average of wages for labour in this colony. It is principally at the season of salt gathering and shipping that labour is in demand, when all salt pond proprietors are eager to procure it at any price; consequently, a high rate is paid for predial labour.

29. For many months during the year the common labourer procures a precarious livelihood occupying their time principally, the men in fishing, the women in cultivating small patches of Guinea corn, and the sweet potatoe; the growth of which articles of food, the sandy soil of the Turks Islands appears to be well adapted to.

*Education.*

30. I regret the occasion to call attention to the unsatisfactory state of the public schools of the colony, as evidenced in the returns for 1862, sent in by the Inspector of Schools, which, when compared with those of 1861, show a decrease in the number of scholars in every governmental school, numbering six, in the colony.

31. It is difficult to account for the apathy on the part of parents generally to avail themselves of the opportunity so liberally afforded by this Government, of obtaining instruction for their children; alleged by some, to be a reluctance to contribute the trifling fee of  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per week for each child; by others, to the prevailing practice of employing their children, at the earliest available age, in assisting them in their daily pursuits; a practice which must militate against preliminary preparation for, as well as against regular attendance at school; the more generally received opinion, however, I concur in, which is, that the parents, for the most part themselves illiterate, are incapable of duly appreciating the benefits derivable from early instruction, and consequently neglect to enforce attendance, and a proper observance on the part of their children of school discipline.

*Gaols and Prisoners.*

32. The gaol returns represent three gaols in the colony.

That at Grand Turk is the only one, however, used for penal purposes, the others, at Salt Cay and the Caicos, being used as places of "lock up" until a prisoner can be transferred to the common gaol at Grand Turk.

33. Prison management and discipline, governed by rules, framed as nearly as circumstances will admit, in accordance with prison regulations in England, are conducted in an efficient manner.

34. The criminal returns for 1862, compare favourably with those of preceding years, the convictions being principally for minor offences, most of them adjudicated by summary process at the police office.

35. The gaol premises have frequently been represented as insufficient, either as a place of security for the confinement of prisoners, or as affording accommodation for the proper carrying out of the prison regulations.



36. A plan and estimates have been submitted for the construction of a new building, with suitable out-offices, but nothing has as yet been concluded upon.

*Charitable Institutions.*

37. Under this last head is comprised a poor's-house and hospital, forming conjointly an asylum for the aged and infirm, and for those of the indigent classes requiring medical treatment.

There has been no instance, that I am aware of, of any person capable of procuring daily support, either from his or her own exertions, or through the benevolence of relatives and friends, ever seeking parochial aid from the Government.

38. This institution is conducted under the supervision of a committee of management appointed annually by the President.

39. The average number of inmates during the last year, was 17 males and females.

40. The establishment was supported by a charge defrayed from the Crown Funds of the Colony, amounting to 391*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

His Honour Alex. W. Moir, Esq.,  
President of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. J. McINTOSH, Colonial Secretary.

TURKS  
AND CAICOS  
ISLANDS.

## TRINIDAD.

No. 5.

TRINIDAD.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KEATE to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 101.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Trinidad, June 20, 1863.

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book for Trinidad for 1862, and to report as follows on its state and prospects.

2. The sugar producing colonies of Great Britain must all be suffering in a greater or less degree from the effects of the civil war in America. To this cause of depression is added, as regards Trinidad, the still unsettled condition of the neighbouring Republic of Venezuela. The colony may, therefore, be said to be in a state of checked expansion. It is exhibited in decreased profits of industry, and in restriction of trade, but not yet in diminished production. This will follow if the causes continue to operate. The prospects of the island depend in great measure on their speedy removal.

3. The finances of the colony are now in a sound condition, but the diminution of individual incomes is necessarily reflected on the public income for the year. The whole receipts of the treasury, from all sources brought to account as revenue, amounted in 1862 to 199,372*l.* against 171,729*l.* in 1861, exceeding the latter, therefore, by 27,643*l.* But these totals, when analyzed, do not show augmented elasticity in the several branches of ordinary revenue. The customs, for instance, including under that head import duties, tonnage, warehouse and wharf dues, produced in 1861 78,374*l.*, in 1862, 74,684*l.*, exhibiting a decrease of 3,690*l.* The duty again on rum entered for consumption, which yielded in 1861 37,225*l.*, gave in 1862 35,455*l.* Licences for the sale of spirits produced in 1861 4,385*l.*, and in 1862 3,134*l.* The two together show a decrease of 3,021*l.* These heads of revenue, especially the customs, are the truest exponents of the condition of the colony.

4. As six years have now elapsed since I assumed the government of Trinidad, it may not be uninteresting to compare the progress of the colony, as measured by its customs revenue during these six years and the six years which immediately preceded them. I subjoin, therefore, the following tabular statement:—

Customs revenue during the six years commencing—

| 1st January 1851, and ending<br>on 31st December 1856. |   |                | 1st January 1857, and ending<br>on 31st December 1862. |   |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------|
|                                                        | £ |                |                                                        | £ |                |
| 1851                                                   | - | 55,399         | 1857                                                   | - | 72,989         |
| 1852                                                   | - | 49,118         | 1858                                                   | - | 80,053         |
| 1853                                                   | - | 51,491         | 1859                                                   | - | 77,061         |
| 1854                                                   | - | 56,198         | 1860                                                   | - | 80,508         |
| 1855                                                   | - | 53,608         | 1861                                                   | - | 78,374         |
| 1856                                                   | - | 71,772         | 1862                                                   | - | 74,684         |
|                                                        |   | <u>337,586</u> |                                                        |   | <u>463,669</u> |

TRINIDAD. During the first of these two series of years export duties were levied in aid of general revenue in the years 1851 and 1856, and their proceeds are included in the totals given for those years. During the second series no such export duties were levied in any year.

5. The excess of revenue in 1862 over 1861 is mainly made up by the receipts under the new head of taxes, viz., the income tax, collected in 1862 for the first time, and by the export duties levied in aid of immigration at a higher rate than in 1861. The former produced 8,988*l.*, the latter 21,908*l.*, at a rate equivalent to 7*s.* 3½*d.* per hogshead of sugar, against 9,879*l.* in 1861, at a rate equivalent to 3*s.* 6*d.* per hogshead.

6. Though no comparison with former years can be instituted, the enclosed copies of returns furnished by the Income Tax Commissioners will serve to illustrate the action of the profits of individual industry upon the public revenue. The number of persons assessed to the income tax is given in the Blue Book, at page 214, at 781. As all incomes under 100*l.* are exempt, it would seem that in 1862 there were but 781 persons enjoying an income of, or above that sum. The whole amount of income assessed was 309,572*l.*, of which trade stood for 107,432*l.*, and agriculture for 19,912*l.* Thus the profits of agriculture, on which those of trade depend, are shown to have been scarcely one-fifth of those of the trade which is dependent on or supported by it. This is a not unimportant fact as bearing upon the question of the proportion of the cost of introducing Indian immigrants, which is charged to their actual employers, and to the colony at large.

7. The total expenditure for 1862 amounted to 196,058*l.*, against 188,841*l.* in 1861, showing an increase of 7,217*l.*; but in both years are included extraordinary items defrayed from funds raised by debentures, but brought to the general account as revenue. The expenditure, exclusive of these, may be said to have been about the same in each year, though in 1862 there was an increase both in the fixed establishments, and in the cost of maintaining the Government institutions. The balance in the local treasury available for meeting current expenditure, deposits at call, &c., was, on the last day of 1862, 24,510*l.*; on the last day of 1861 it stood at 6,883*l.* The first collection, therefore, of the income tax, though it may appear to have done little more than make up for shortcomings in other branches of revenue, has, in fact, achieved, to some extent, the totally different object for which it was imposed, that, namely, of keeping the treasury on a level with the growing requirements of the island, which were outstripping the expansion of its existing fiscal system.

8. That this was so, will be seen by comparing the fixed expenditure of the six years ending on the 31st December 1856 with that of the six years ending 31st December 1862.

*Fixed Expenditure.*

|      | £               |
|------|-----------------|
| 1851 | 49,966          |
| 1852 | 50,041          |
| 1853 | 53,145          |
| 1854 | 51,744          |
| 1855 | 46,081          |
| 1856 | 46,772          |
|      | <u>£297,749</u> |

This does not include the immigration establishment previously to 1856. Its cost when added would bring up the whole sum expended in the six years to 302,487*l.*

*Fixed Expenditure.*

|      | £               |
|------|-----------------|
| 1857 | 50,347          |
| 1858 | 53,045          |
| 1859 | 56,457          |
| 1860 | 57,657          |
| 1861 | 60,657          |
| 1862 | 64,792          |
|      | <u>£342,955</u> |

This includes the cost of the immigration establishment.



9. In the same two series of years, the cost of maintaining the Government institutions, hospitals, police, gaol, &c., was as follows :—

TRINIDAD.

| £              |       | £              |        |
|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| 1851           | 6,789 | 1857           | 10,533 |
| 1852           | 7,033 | 1858           | 11,551 |
| 1853           | 7,685 | 1859           | 11,511 |
| 1854           | 7,964 | 1860           | 11,519 |
| 1855           | 7,553 | 1861           | 12,631 |
| 1856           | 8,811 | 1862           | 15,959 |
| <u>£45,835</u> |       | <u>£73,704</u> |        |

10. A return showing the taxation of the colony for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, and the average rate of taxation per head of population, was transmitted to your Grace in the latter part of last year. I annex a copy of that return, together with a copy of a similar one for 1862. Taking from these two returns the average for the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, the following are the results :—

Encl. 1.

Population 84,438

|                                                                                                                              | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Average annual rate of taxation per head from all sources                                                                    | 2 | 9  | 3½ |
| Do. do. exclusive of local taxes                                                                                             | 2 | 0  | 9½ |
| Do. do. exclusive of taxes raised for immigration purposes                                                                   | 1 | 18 | 11 |
| Do. do. exclusive of local taxes and taxation raised for immigration purposes                                                | 1 | 10 | 6  |
| Average annual exported produce for the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, equivalent to 55,804 hogsheads of sugar.                 |   |    |    |
| Average annual proportion which taxation bears to sugar, and other produce, reduced to its equivalent in sugar, per hogshead |   |    |    |
|                                                                                                                              | 3 | 14 | 7  |
| Do. do. exclusive of local taxes                                                                                             | 3 | 1  | 9  |
| Do. do. exclusive of taxes raised for immigration purposes                                                                   | 2 | 18 | 11 |
| Do. do. exclusive of local taxes and taxation levied for immigration purposes                                                | 2 | 6  | 1  |
| Average annual proportion of immigration taxes to exported produce, per hogshead                                             |   |    |    |
|                                                                                                                              | 0 | 15 | 7  |

11. Of the local revenues not accounted for in the general revenue of the colony, those of the ward unions, being mainly derived from land and based upon a triennial assessment, are not subject to fluctuations from the same causes as the general revenue. The returns give 28,402*l.* as their total revenue for 1862, against 26,792 for 1861. The excess arises from the imposition of rates in aid, which are levied from time to time for the repairs of roads in those unions in which, after the preferential charges are defrayed, the balance applicable to roads is found to be insufficient for the purpose. The total expenditure for 1862 was 27,612*l.* against 28,042*l.* in 1861.

12. The returns made by the commissioners for the improvement of the harbour of the Port of Spain, show an expenditure in 1862 of 7,519*l.* against receipts amounting to 7,021*l.* In 1861 the expenditure was 6,239*l.*, and the wharf dues, out of which it is defrayed, produced 6,669*l.* The report of the superintendent of the works, a copy of which is enclosed, gives ample details of the progress of this undertaking. It is one which will take several years more to complete, and further legislation will be requisite to provide for the maintenance and repair of the large extent of wharves with which the town will then be furnished, and for regulating and controlling their use for the convenience of its trade.

13. The authorities of the two incorporated towns of the island, Port of Spain and San Fernando, complain of diminished receipts and augmented calls upon them. The returns furnished for the Blue Book do not bear out this in the case of Port of Spain, even with the explanation annexed, so far, that is, as the receipts are concerned. They are given at 6,884*l.* in 1862 against 6,658*l.* in 1861, and among them the house rate, the principal item of revenue, stands for 4,066*l.* against 3,511*l.* I must presume that in

TRINIDAD. the former sum are included arrears for the previous year. The expenditure in the two years is returned as follows:—

|                 | £     |
|-----------------|-------|
| In 1861 - - - - | 7,152 |
| „ 1862 - - - -  | 5,957 |

but it appears that when the statement was drawn up, claims against the borough were outstanding, which were liquidated shortly afterwards. These will go to swell the expenditure side of the returns for the present year.

14. The returns for the borough of San Fernando exhibit on the face of them a large excess of expenditure over revenue 2,076*l.* against 1,631, and when compared with the returns for 1861, an increase of 300*l.* on the expenditure side, and a decrease of 145*l.* on the revenue side. But here, as in the Port of Spain returns, arrears seem to complicate the account on one side and on the other. Both these municipal bodies have difficulties to contend with, but I may be permitted to express a doubt whether the administration of the boroughs is as well conducted as it would be under a system more resembling that of the ward unions.

15. The investments on account of sinking fund in reduction of the loan of 125,000*l.* taken up by the colony under parliamentary guarantee in 1852 for immigration purposes, amounted at the close of 1862 to 36,674*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and 26,000*l.* had been redeemed of the further sum of 64,073*l.*, which had already been borrowed for the same purpose in 1848 of the Bank of England. Of the local debt incurred at different times for local improvements, 11,010*l.* had been paid off, leaving 92,400*l.* still due; but of this sum the larger portion, namely, 64,400*l.*, is secured, both as regards interest and principal, upon estates or local revenues, and is only nominally, therefore, a charge upon the general revenue.

Encl. 2.

16. Immigration from the East, to which so great an impetus was given by means of the former of these two classes of loans, has gone on almost uninterruptedly to the present time. The Agent General of Immigrants, in his annual report, of which I enclose a copy, gives the number of Indians in the island at the close of 1862 at 18,059. These immigrants have drawn in their train at least an equal supply of labour from the neighbouring islands, and it has been calculated that the indenturing of one coolie to an estate provides means of employment for two creole labourers. The staple productions of the colony have been not only kept up, but largely increased by these means; there can be no doubt, therefore, of the remunerative nature, thus far, of the undertaking for which these liabilities were incurred. But it appears that the demand for labour in India itself is very much on the increase, and that migrations from its more densely to its less densely populated districts are taking the place of emigration from its shores. This too has occurred at a time when by the admission of foreign countries to the privilege of recruiting the labour markets of their colonies from British India, great competition for emigrants has arisen.

Difficulties in collecting on the spot have now to be encountered which were before unknown, and the cost of doing so has nearly doubled. There is grave cause to fear, therefore, that this source of supply will not much longer be available to the colony. China is naturally looked to to take its place, and it will, probably, before long become a question for serious consideration, whether it would not be advisable to remove the emigration agency of the island from Calcutta to Hong Kong, or some one of the treaty ports in that country.

17. But some portions of these loans of 125,000*l.* and 64,073*l.* were applied to local purposes, more especially to the improvement of the roads and to the establishment of the waterworks, which supply the town of Port of Spain. In addition to the advantages thus obtained, the colony can point to the following, as resulting from the debt which has been specially incurred for local improvements. It has two tramroads running, in their respective localities, through the whole breadth of its cultivated area, from the verge of the uncleared forest to the sea-board. A third is in progress of construction. A large public building near Port of Spain has been erected, suitable for all kinds of public meetings, whether of business or pleasure. A new wing to the lunatic asylum has been built, and above all a thorough system of underground drainage is in course of being carried out in Port of Spain, which will render it the most healthy town in the British West Indies.

18. The public works executed in 1862 cost the colony, excluding the ordinary repairs of existing buildings, about 4,500*l.*, which is less by upwards of 5,000*l.* than was expended under this head in the previous year. The buildings in progress were



the so-called "Prince's Building," already referred to as suitable for public meetings, but which was originally intended for the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred; the new wing of the lunatic asylum; the observatory at St. Ann's; and the sewage works of Port of Spain.

19. It will not be out of place to insert here a list of all the public works and buildings with which the colony has been endowed in the six years commencing with 1857, when I had the honour of assuming the government.

Works began before 1857 and completed since.

- |                                                                                                             |   |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------|
| 1. The new jetty, St. Vincent's wharf, Port of Spain                                                        | - | Completed. |
| 2. The bridge over the Caroni river                                                                         | - | Ditto.     |
| 3. New reservoir, St. Ann's waterworks                                                                      | - | Ditto.     |
| 4. The colonial hospital, Port of Spain                                                                     | - | Ditto.     |
| 5. Public wash-house                                                                                        | - | Ditto.     |
| 6. Underground earthenware pipe from the colonial hospital, the public wash-house, and the gaol, to the sea | - | Ditto.     |
| 7. The lunatic asylum                                                                                       | - | Ditto.     |

Works begun in 1857 and subsequent years.

- |                                                                  |   |                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 8. Enclosure of Belmont lands for a Government pasture           | - | Completed.             |
| 9. Public bath-house                                             | - | Ditto.                 |
| 10. Colonial hospital, San Fernando                              | - | Ditto.                 |
| 11. Iron bridge, St. Juan's river                                | - | Ditto.                 |
| 12. Iron bridge, St. Joseph's river                              | - | Ditto.                 |
| 13. Iron bridge, Tacarigua river                                 | - | Ditto.                 |
| 14. Additional main pipe, Maraval waterworks                     | - | Ditto.                 |
| 15. Public building, Little Savanna                              | - | Incomplete but in use. |
| 16. New wing bonding warehouse, Port of Spain                    | - | Completed.             |
| 17. Observatory for meteorological observations, botanic gardens | - | Completed.             |
| 18. Underground drainage of Port of Spain                        | - | In progress.           |
| 19. Sanitary improvements at St. James' Barracks                 | - | Ditto.                 |

Of these, Nos. 2, 11, 12, and 13 were partly carried out with private or local funds. The great works for the extension of the wharves and improvement of the harbour of Port of Spain, now in progress, have to be added. Their cost is defrayed by a special tax, levied for the purpose, on packages and live stock, landed on the wharves.

20. During the same period, the following buildings have become Government property by purchase, and been adapted to the several objects for which they are used.

1. Barracks in Port of Spain, occupied by the West India Troops.
2. Bonding warehouse, San Fernando.
3. Police station, Arima.
4. Ditto, Santa Cruz.
5. Ditto, La Brea

21. Your Grace possesses every information with regard to the works still to be executed, the chief of which are the Governor's residence, and a court-house and gaol, at San Fernando. To these it will soon become necessary to add a building for the use of the Queen's Collegiate School in Port of Spain. Its pupils are increasing so much that they are likely soon to exceed the number for which accommodation is found in the hired premises now occupied by the school.

22. The first examination for exhibitions since the opening of this school was held in December last. I annex copies of the Principal's annual report, and of the reports of the Examiners, who speak in the highest terms of the soundness and ability of the teaching given, and of the knowledge shown by the boys, which they consider would do credit to any public school in England. The exhibitions offered by the colony are two in each year of the value of 150*l.* each, tenable for three years at any university in Great Britain or Ireland. The conditions are, that the competitors should have gone through a curriculum of three years at least at the school, and that the winners should have passed their seventeenth year.

23. There is no institution of the colony to whose influence on its future welfare and character I look forward with greater interest than to this. While others have for their object the promotion of the material good of the community, or the relief of the physical

TRINIDAD.

Encl. 4.

evils which beset it, this one deals with its growth as a society. It is the complement to and completion of the system of general education which has been in operation since 1852, and which the Inspector of Schools asserts at the close of his annual report, a copy of which is enclosed, is raising up a middle class of intelligence, and with new impulses to industry, which is destined to form an important element in the future condition of the colony. In richer and more advanced countries it may be safely left to private exertions to provide for the education of the classes which are above this, but it has been thought to be the duty and interest of the State, if I may use so imposing a word, in this young country to take care that, while those who occupy the lower ranks of social standing rise higher in the scale of intelligence and instruction, its higher classes shall not want the means and opportunity of maintaining and improving their position. Before this school was established there was really a fear that they would sink to a lower grade. There is every hope now, however, that the moral and intellectual advancement of all classes will keep pace with that enlargement of the agriculture and commerce of the colony which, notwithstanding the present temporary depression under which it is labouring, may be confidently expected to go on.

24. I have the honour, in conclusion, to enclose to your Grace copies of reports on the Post Office and on the Coolie Orphan Asylum at Tacarigua, and a Return of the Prisoners sent to the Royal Gaol in 1862, which do not seem to call for any special comment.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) ROBERT W. KEATE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

INCOME TAX, 1862.

A Classified Return of the Duties assessed under Schedules A., B., C., and D.

| Source of Income.              | Schedule. | Amount of Income on which Duty is Assessed. |    |    | Amount of Duty under each Classification. |    |    | Amount of Duty under each Schedule. |    |    | Schedule. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------|----|----|-----------|
|                                |           | £                                           | s. | d. | £                                         | s. | d. | £                                   | s. | d. |           |
| Public Offices -               | A*        | 52,335                                      | 1  | 4  | —                                         | —  | —  | 1,635                               | 9  | 5  | A*        |
| Government Debentures          | B         | 4,582                                       | 5  | 4  | —                                         | —  | —  | 143                                 | 3  | 11 | B         |
| House Property                 | C         | 42,538                                      | 5  | 4  | —                                         | —  | —  | 1,329                               | 6  | 5  | C         |
| Professions - - -              | D†        | 21,242                                      | 2  | 8  | 663                                       | 16 | 4  | —                                   | —  | —  |           |
| Trade - - - - -                | D         | 107,432                                     | 0  | 0  | 3,357                                     | 5  | 0  | —                                   | —  | —  |           |
| Employments - -                | D         | 56,148                                      | 8  | 0  | 1,754                                     | 12 | 9  | —                                   | —  | —  |           |
| Plantations, Sugar             | D         | 11,512                                      | 13 | 4  | 359                                       | 15 | 5  | —                                   | —  | —  |           |
| Plantations, Cocoa             | D         | 8,399                                       | 6  | 8  | 262                                       | 9  | 7  | —                                   | —  | —  |           |
| Corporations - -               | D         | 5,382                                       | 8  | 0  | 168                                       | 4  | 0  | 6,566                               | 3  | 1  | D         |
| Total -                        |           | 309,572                                     | 10 | 8  | —                                         | —  | —  | 9,674                               | 2  | 10 |           |
| Abatements for Life Insurances |           |                                             |    |    |                                           |    |    | 151                                 | 18 | 7  |           |
| Total Duty                     |           |                                             |    |    |                                           |    |    | 9,522                               | 4  | 3  |           |

\* Return under this Schedule for 11 months only.  
 † The Church of England and the Roman Catholic Clergy not included under this classification, but returned under Schedule A.

INCOME TAX, 1862.

A Classified Statement of Incomes Returned under Schedules C. and D.

| Incomes of 100l.       | Above 100l. and not exceeding 150l. | Above 150l. and not exceeding 200l. | Above 200l. and not exceeding 300l. | Above 300l. and not exceeding 400l. | Above 400l. and not exceeding 500l. | Above 500l. and not exceeding 600l. | Above 600l. and not exceeding 700l. | Above 700l. and not exceeding 800l. | Above 800l. and not exceeding 900l. | Above 900l. and not exceeding 1000l. | Above 1000l. and upwards. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45, and under 100l. 37 | 171                                 | 96                                  | 132                                 | 38                                  | 23                                  | 16                                  | 8                                   | 7                                   | 6                                   | 8                                    | 44                        |

Office of Assessed Taxes,  
25th February 1863.

(Signed)

HY. A. FITT,

Commissioner.



RETURN showing the Taxation of the Colony for the Years 1859, 1860, and 1861, the average Taxation per annum, the average annual rate of Taxation per head, and the average annual proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other produce reduced in its equivalent in Sugar, per hogshead, for the same Years:—

TRINIDAD.

|                                                                                                         | £     | s. | d. | £        | s. | d.  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----------|----|-----|
| TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE for 1859                                                                          |       |    |    | 167,385  | 15 | 2½  |
| Less the following sums, which form no part of taxation applied to general revenue, viz:—               |       |    |    |          |    |     |
| For Land sales                                                                                          | 326   | 10 | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Land revenue                                                                                          | 260   | 3  | 0  |          |    |     |
| * „ Sale of government property                                                                         | 4,563 | 10 | 8  |          |    |     |
| † „ Fees per colonial hospital                                                                          | 1,696 | 8  | 9  |          |    |     |
| † „ „ San Fernando hospital                                                                             | 353   | 13 | 9½ |          |    |     |
| „ „ Leper asylum                                                                                        | 195   | 7  | 6  |          |    |     |
| „ Coffins sold, hire of prisoners, &c., royal gaol                                                      | 123   | 12 | 4  |          |    |     |
| „ Fees per model school                                                                                 | 20    | 2  | 1  |          |    |     |
| „ „ female school                                                                                       | 55    | 2  | 1  |          |    |     |
| „ Wash-house dues                                                                                       | 242   | 7  | 1  |          |    |     |
| „ Public bath dues                                                                                      | 56    | 0  | 1  |          |    |     |
| „ Gunpowder dues                                                                                        | 55    | 18 | 8½ |          |    |     |
| † „ Contribution of wards towards general police                                                        | 2,022 | 2  | 6  |          |    |     |
| „ „ „ royal road debt                                                                                   | 977   | 11 | 9  |          |    |     |
| „ Fees per Queen's collegiate school                                                                    | 301   | 0  | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Instalment San Fernando wharf                                                                         | 300   | 0  | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Books for ward schools                                                                                | 51    | 11 | 9½ |          |    |     |
| „ Repayment of loan per owners of steamers                                                              | 450   | 0  | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Loan from wards                                                                                       | 7,000 | 0  | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Refund of salaries overpaid, contract passages per steamer, &c.                                       | 506   | 12 | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Interest on tramroad debentures, the property of the government, and on deposits "depôt chest"        | 298   | 14 | 8  |          |    |     |
| „ Irois forest                                                                                          | 429   | 6  | 5  |          |    |     |
| „ Saw mill                                                                                              | 593   | 5  | 0  |          |    |     |
|                                                                                                         |       |    |    | 20,879   | 3  | 2½  |
| Total taxation for 1859                                                                                 |       |    |    | £146,506 | 12 | 0   |
| Less immigration                                                                                        |       |    |    | 46,093   | 7  | 3   |
| Taxation, less amount raised for immigration purposes for 1859                                          |       |    |    | £100,413 | 4  | 9   |
|                                                                                                         | £     | s. | d. | £        | s. | d.  |
| TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE for 1860                                                                          |       |    |    | 184,861  | 6  | 10  |
| Less the following sums, which form no part of taxation applied to general revenue, viz:—               |       |    |    |          |    |     |
| For Land sales                                                                                          | 600   | 10 | 7  |          |    |     |
| „ Land revenue                                                                                          | 1,758 | 19 | 0½ |          |    |     |
| „ Sale of government property (tramroad debentures, the property of the Colonial Government, &c.)       | 788   | 8  | 8  |          |    |     |
| „ Fees per colonial hospital                                                                            | 1,283 | 1  | 6  |          |    |     |
| „ „ leper asylum                                                                                        | 82    | 15 | 8  |          |    |     |
| „ „ San Fernando hospital                                                                               | 595   | 18 | 7½ |          |    |     |
| „ Coffins sold, hire of prisoners, &c., royal gaol                                                      | 141   | 8  | 9  |          |    |     |
| „ Fees per Queen's Collegiate school                                                                    | 624   | 15 | 10 |          |    |     |
| „ „ Model schools, boys                                                                                 | 17    | 5  | 10 |          |    |     |
| „ „ „ girls                                                                                             | 55    | 16 | 8  |          |    |     |
| „ Gunpowder                                                                                             | 81    | 0  | 8  |          |    |     |
| „ Contribution from wards to general police                                                             | 2,111 | 8  | 3½ |          |    |     |
| „ „ towards royal roads debt                                                                            | 977   | 13 | 9  |          |    |     |
| „ Instalment San Fernando wharf                                                                         | 300   | 0  | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Repayment of loan per owners of steamer                                                               | 1,800 | 0  | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Contract passages per steamer, &c.                                                                    | 283   | 16 | 9½ |          |    |     |
| „ Interest on tramroad debentures, the property of the Colonial Government, on deposit dépôt chest, &c. | 194   | 5  | 0  |          |    |     |
| „ Irois forest                                                                                          | 442   | 12 | 6½ |          |    |     |
| „ Saw mill                                                                                              | 236   | 8  | 3  |          |    |     |
| „ Wash house and bath house dues                                                                        | 317   | 7  | 9  |          |    |     |
|                                                                                                         |       |    |    | 12,693   | 14 | 2½  |
| Total taxation for 1860                                                                                 |       |    |    | £172,167 | 12 | 7½  |
| Less immigration                                                                                        |       |    |    | 66,355   | 0  | 8   |
| Taxation, less amount raised for immigration purposes for 1860                                          |       |    |    | £105,812 | 11 | 11½ |

\* Principally the sale of tramroad debentures, the property of the Colonial Government.

† These fees cannot be said to be taxation under general revenue, because the paupers from the wards and the Borough Council are paid for from the taxation under the head of "Local Revenues," and in many instances the fees are paid by merchants and owners of estates.

‡ Paid from the taxation raised under "Local Revenues."

TRINIDAD.

|                                                                                                             | £     | s. | d.  | £        | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|-----|----------|----|----|
| TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE for 1861                                                                              | -     | -  | -   | 171,729  | 15 | 5½ |
| *Wharfage under Ordinances No. 22 of 1858, and 22 of 1861                                                   | -     | -  | -   | 6,669    | 13 | 8  |
|                                                                                                             |       |    |     | £178,399 | 9  | 1½ |
| Less the following sums, which form no part of taxation applied to general revenue, viz.:-                  |       |    |     |          |    |    |
| For Land sales                                                                                              | 179   | 2  | 4½  |          |    |    |
| „ Land revenue                                                                                              | 168   | 5  | 1½  |          |    |    |
| „ Sale of government property (tramroad debentures the property of the Colonial Government, &c.)            | 219   | 0  | 7   |          |    |    |
| „ Fees per Colonial hospital                                                                                | 1,202 | 15 | 6½  |          |    |    |
| „ „ San Fernando hospital                                                                                   | 596   | 9  | 9½  |          |    |    |
| „ „ leper asylum                                                                                            | 157   | 0  | 0   |          |    |    |
| „ Coffins sold, hire of prisoners, &c., Royal Gaol                                                          | 213   | 5  | 10  |          |    |    |
| „ Fees per Queen's Collegiate School                                                                        | 652   | 12 | 1   |          |    |    |
| „ „ boys' Model School                                                                                      | 41    | 4  | 10  |          |    |    |
| „ „ girls' „                                                                                                | 55    | 12 | 6   |          |    |    |
| „ Gunpowder dues                                                                                            | 139   | 10 | 6½  |          |    |    |
| „ Repayment of loan per owner of steamer                                                                    | 1,800 | 0  | 0   |          |    |    |
| „ Contributions of wards towards general police                                                             | 2,107 | 10 | 1   |          |    |    |
| „ „ „ Royal Roads debt                                                                                      | 977   | 13 | 9   |          |    |    |
| † „ Instalment on account of advances made to Tacarigua and St. Ann's Road Unions for bridges               | 1,100 | 0  | 0   |          |    |    |
| „ Refund of salaries per Receiver General                                                                   | 10    | 13 | 6   |          |    |    |
| „ Irois forest                                                                                              | 870   | 2  | 3½  |          |    |    |
| „ Saw mill                                                                                                  | 236   | 4  | 11½ |          |    |    |
| „ Wash house and bath house dues                                                                            | 298   | 10 | 8   |          |    |    |
|                                                                                                             |       |    |     | 11,025   | 15 | 0  |
| Total taxation for 1861                                                                                     | -     | -  | -   | £167,373 | 14 | 1½ |
| Less immigration                                                                                            | -     | -  | -   | 26,048   | 2  | 2½ |
| Taxation, less amount raised for immigration purposes for 1861                                              | -     | -  | -   | £141,325 | 11 | 11 |
| Taxation raised under the head of General Revenue for 1859                                                  | -     | -  | -   | £146,506 |    |    |
| „ Ditto ditto for 1860                                                                                      | -     | -  | -   | 172,167  |    |    |
| „ Ditto ditto for 1861                                                                                      | -     | -  | -   | 167,373  |    |    |
| Taxation raised under the head of Local Revenues for 1859                                                   | -     | -  | -   | 32,049   |    |    |
| „ Ditto ditto for 1860                                                                                      | -     | -  | -   | 35,286   |    |    |
| „ Ditto ditto for 1861                                                                                      | -     | -  | -   | 35,229   |    |    |
| Taxation from all sources for the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861                                          | -     | -  | -   | £588,610 |    |    |
| Annual average of all sources for the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861                                      | -     | -  | -   | £196,203 |    |    |
| Taxation for 1859, 1860, and 1861, exclusive of local taxes                                                 | -     | -  | -   | 486,046  |    |    |
| Annual average of 1859, 1860, and 1861, exclusive of local taxes                                            | -     | -  | -   | 162,015  |    |    |
| Taxation for 1859, 1860, and 1861, less the taxation levied for immigration purposes                        | -     | -  | -   | 450,114  |    |    |
| Annual average of 1859, 1860, and 1861, less the taxation levied for immigration purposes                   | -     | -  | -   | 150,031  |    |    |
| Taxation for 1859, 1860, and 1861, exclusive of local taxes, and taxes levied for immigration purposes      | -     | -  | -   | 347,550  |    |    |
| Annual average of 1859, 1860, and 1861, exclusive of local taxes, and taxes levied for immigration purposes | -     | -  | -   | 115,850  |    |    |
| POPULATION, 84,438.                                                                                         |       |    |     |          |    |    |
| Average annual rate of taxation per head, from all sources                                                  | -     | -  | -   | £2       | 6  | 6  |
| „ Ditto ditto exclusion of local taxes                                                                      | -     | -  | -   | 1        | 18 | 4½ |
| „ Ditto ditto exclusive of taxes raised for immigration purposes                                            | -     | -  | -   | 1        | 15 | 6  |
| „ Ditto ditto exclusive of local taxes, and taxation levied for immigration purposes                        | -     | -  | -   | 1        | 7  | 5  |
| Produce of the year 1859, equivalent to                                                                     | -     | -  | -   | 60,807   |    |    |
| „ Ditto 1860, ditto                                                                                         | -     | -  | -   | 52,209   |    |    |
| „ Ditto 1861, ditto                                                                                         | -     | -  | -   | 54,904   |    |    |
| Produce for 1859, 1860, and 1861, equivalent to                                                             | -     | -  | -   | 167,920  |    |    |
| Average annual produce for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, equivalent to                                    | -     | -  | -   | 55,973   |    |    |
| Average taxation per annum from all sources                                                                 | -     | -  | -   | £196,203 |    |    |
| „ Ditto ditto exclusive of local taxes                                                                      | -     | -  | -   | 162,015  |    |    |
| „ Ditto ditto exclusive of taxes raised for immigration purposes                                            | -     | -  | -   | 150,038  |    |    |
| „ Ditto ditto exclusive of local taxes and taxation levied for immigration purposes                         | -     | -  | -   | 115,850  |    |    |

\* This is included in the General Revenue of 1859 and 1860.

† Paid from the taxation raised under "Local Revenues."



|                                                                                                                                                                |   |   |   |    |    |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|----|----|-----------|
| Average annual proportion which taxation bears to sugar and other produce reduced to its equivalent in sugar, per hogshead, for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861 | - | - | £ | s. | d. | TRINIDAD. |
| Ditto ditto exclusive of local taxes                                                                                                                           | - | - | 3 | 10 | 1  | —         |
| Ditto ditto exclusive of taxes raised for immigration purposes                                                                                                 | - | - | 2 | 17 | 10 | —         |
| Ditto ditto exclusive of local taxes and taxation levied for immigration purposes                                                                              | - | - | 2 | 13 | 7  | —         |
| Average annual proportion of immigration taxes to produce, per hogshead                                                                                        | - | - | 2 | 1  | 4½ | —         |
|                                                                                                                                                                | - | - | 0 | 16 | 6  | —         |

RETURN showing the Taxation of the Colony for the Year 1862, the average Rate of Taxation per Head, and the proportion which Taxation bears to Sugar and other Produce reduced to its equivalent in Sugar, per Hogshead, for the same Year.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | £ | s. | d.      | £  | s.  | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---------|----|-----|----|
| Total General Revenue for 1862                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - | -  | 199,372 | 8  | 5   |    |
| Wharfage under Ordinance No. 22, of 1858, and 22 of 1861                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - | -  | 7,201   | 17 | 4½  |    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |   |    | 206,574 | 5  | 9½  |    |
| Less the following sums which form no part of taxation applied to General Revenue, viz. :—                                                                                                                                                                          |   |    |         |    |     |    |
| For amount of deposits by return coolies wrongly placed to immigration                                                                                                                                                                                              | - | -  | 2,692   | 1  | 9   |    |
| „ Charter party penalty re the “Wacousta”                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - | -  | 500     | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ Payment on account of balance due by late immigration agent at Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                           | - | -  | 100     | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ Land sales                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - | -  | 137     | 15 | 0   |    |
| „ Land revenue                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - | -  | 124     | 0  | 8   |    |
| „ Sale of Government property                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - | -  | 266     | 14 | 6½  |    |
| „ Fees per Colonial Hospital                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - | -  | 1,774   | 3  | 11  |    |
| „ „ San Fernando Hospital                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - | -  | 1,246   | 16 | 2½  |    |
| „ „ Leper Asylum                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - | -  | 264     | 1  | 0   |    |
| „ Coffins sold, hire of prisoners, &c., Royal Gaol                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - | -  | 682     | 5  | 0   |    |
| „ Fees per Queen's Collegiate School                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | -  | 714     | 10 | 2   |    |
| „ „ Boys' Model School                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - | -  | 30      | 5  | 7½  |    |
| „ „ Girls' do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - | -  | 61      | 13 | 4   |    |
| „ Gunpowder dues                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - | -  | 79      | 6  | 0½  |    |
| „ Sale of “Laws of Trinidad”                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - | -  | 3       | 3  | 0   |    |
| „ „ “Colonial Office List”                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - | -  | 3       | 7  | 0   |    |
| „ Contributions from wards towards general police                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | -  | 2,144   | 12 | 2   |    |
| „ Books furnished to ward schools                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | -  | 160     | 1  | 10½ |    |
| „ Repayment of advances made in England                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - | -  | 20      | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ Sale of gunpowder seized                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - | -  | 48      | 15 | 8½  |    |
| „ „ wood recovered from wreck                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - | -  | 157     | 15 | 10  |    |
| „ Interest on South Naparima Western Ward debentures                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | -  | 117     | 10 | 0   |    |
| „ „ South Naparima Western Road Union do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - | -  | 162     | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ „ dividend on Reduced 3 per cents.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | -  | 1,036   | 5  | 7   |    |
| „ „ Exchequer bills                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - | -  | 25      | 19 | 9   |    |
| „ Irois Forest                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - | -  | 708     | 4  | 10½ |    |
| „ Saw mill                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - | -  | 430     | 9  | 8   |    |
| „ Wash-house and bath-house dues                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - | -  | 262     | 9  | 10  |    |
| „ Ward road advances—rent charge                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - | -  | 303     | 9  | 2½  |    |
| „ Contributions from wards towards repayment of royal road debt                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - | -  | 977     | 13 | 9   |    |
| „ Instalment on account of San Fernando wharf                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - | -  | 300     | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ Repayment of loan, per owners of steamer                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - | -  | 950     | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ Instalment on account of advances made to Tacarigua and St. Ann's Road Unions for bridges                                                                                                                                                                         | - | -  | 1,100   | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ Commissioners of the Cipero Tramroad                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - | -  | 3,654   | 18 | 11  |    |
| „ „ Chaguanas do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | -  | 448     | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ South Naparima Western Road Union                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - | -  | 300     | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ Tramroad debentures                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - | -  | 7,000   | 0  | 0   |    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |   |    | 28,988  | 10 | 5   |    |
| Total taxation for 1862                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - | -  | 177,585 | 15 | 4½  |    |
| Less immigration 41,65 l. 9s. 6d., from which deduct 500l. Charter Party penalty, re the “Wacousta,” 100l. payment on account of balance due by the late Emigration Agent at Calcutta, and 2,692l. 1s. 9d. deposits by return coolies wrongly placed to immigration | - | -  | 38,359  | 7  | 9   |    |
| Taxation, less amount raised for immigration purposes in 1862                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - | -  | 139,226 | 7  | 7½  |    |
| Taxation raised under the head of General Revenue for 1862                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - | -  | 177,585 | 0  | 0   |    |
| „ „ under the head of Local Revenue for 1862                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - | -  | 36,917  | 0  | 0   |    |
| Total taxation from all sources for 1862                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - | -  | 214,502 | 0  | 0   |    |

TRINIDAD.

|                                                                                       | £       | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| Taxation for 1862, exclusive of Local Taxes                                           | 177,585 | 0  | 0  |
| Taxation for 1862, less the taxation levied for immigration purposes                  | 176,143 | 0  | 0  |
| Taxation for 1862, exclusive of local taxes and taxes levied for immigration purposes | 139,226 | 0  | 0  |

POPULATION, 84,438.

|                                                                            |   |    |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|-----|
| Average rate of taxation per head from all sources                         | 2 | 10 | 9½  |
| Do. do. exclusive of local taxes                                           | 2 | 2  | 0½  |
| Do. do. exclusive of taxes raised for immigration purposes                 | 2 | 1  | 8½  |
| Do. do. exclusive of local taxes and taxes raised for immigration purposes | 1 | 12 | 11½ |

PRODUCE FOR THE YEAR 1862, EQUIVALENT TO 60,300 HOGSHEADS OF SUGAR.

|                                                                                                                       |   |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Proportion which taxation bears to sugar and other produce reduced to its equivalent in sugar, per hogshead, for 1862 | 3 | 11 | 1½ |
| Do. do. exclusive of local taxes                                                                                      | 2 | 18 | 10 |
| Do. do. exclusive of taxes raised for immigration purposes                                                            | 2 | 18 | 5  |
| Do. do. exclusive of local taxes and taxes raised for immigration purposes                                            | 2 | 6  | 2  |
| Proportion of immigration taxes to produce, per hogshead                                                              | 0 | 12 | 8½ |

R. RUSSELL, Auditor General.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

## REPORT of the AGENT GENERAL of IMMIGRANTS for the Year 1862.

Sir,

Immigration Office, February 1, 1863.

IN compliance with the 14th clause of Ordinance No. 16 of 1862, I beg leave to submit to his Excellency and the Legislative Council, the appended abstract of the numbers, increase and decrease of immigrants in this colony as shown by the estates' quarterly returns for the year 1862, together with a few general remarks on immigration:—

1. The Chinese of former arrivals in Trinidad may be now considered as having almost entirely merged into the general population, while the place they once occupied in estates' agriculture has been, to a certain extent, filled this last year by a fresh arrival from Hong Kong. 466 adults per ship "Wanata" were landed here in July; of these 320 were men, the remainder women, and some half dozen children.

2. Taken as a whole they were much inferior in physical appearance to the Chinese of 1853, comparatively few being from the agricultural districts round Amoy and Swatow; the majority were from Canton and the neighbourhood of Hong Kong. They had, however, the advantages over the former of being peaceful and well disposed in themselves, and in meeting here on their arrival with fellow-countrymen accustomed to the habits and languages of the colony.

3. The mortality they encountered on the passage from China, as mentioned at the time in a special report, was considerable, and their arrival here during a remarkably wet season, which has continued through the fall with scarcely any intermission, has exercised an unfavourable influence on the result of their field labour.

4. The length of passage, five months, and in many instances previous want of habit, incapacitated them from earning by agricultural toil a sufficiency for self-support. Under these circumstances they have, for the most part, repudiated the wives whom they picked up at Hong Kong, more with a view of sharing in, or appropriating their advance money than with any intention of permanent connexion. These unfortunate females, bound by no indenture, have been thus thrown for support on most precarious resources. They do not, as a rule, appear willing to work, although many are physically able. Some have found employment among their previously settled countrymen, others have found a temporary asylum in the public hospitals, while the balance remain on the estates whither they were originally sent, working little and eking out a bare existence in doubtful ways. With the dry weather of next crop they will probably find suitable occupation during the manufacture of sugar on estates, or light labour in the corn and potatoe fields, which have lately assumed large dimensions under the culture of the older Chinese.

Notwithstanding the depressing influence of want and wet, the casualties among the Chinese have been comparatively few; 38 men and 20 women, 1 girl and 1 infant, make up the total from 11th July to date.

During the last month favourable weather has produced a marked improvement on the health, and, consequently, an increase in the amount of work performed by these immigrants, and some proprietors speak hopefully of their future prospects. The prevailing impression is, that much sickness and misery might have been avoided had the passengers by the "Wanata" left Hong Kong so as to have landed here in January or February.

5. One result not to be overlooked of this temporarily depressed standard of health is, the utter inability of the Chinese to repay from the surplus of their earnings the advances made to them at Hong Kong, thus rendering the third paragraph of the 6th clause of Ordinance No. 16 of 1862 inoperative. This clause, which enacts that each man should have one dollar monthly deducted from his wages towards repaying his advance received at Hong Kong, if enforced would, in most cases, reduce them to the brink of starvation. In Demerara experience lays down two years as the term within which the labourer is supposed capable of making this repayment, and the employer is consequently allowed that period to make the necessary deduction from his wages. In this colony, as I had occasion to remark in 1857, experience is entirely adverse to any such exaction, and I still adhere to the opinion then expressed, that if immigrant labourers are to commence their industrial career with this millstone



round their neck, it would be liberal policy to allow such as had been unable to repay their advances during the period of contract to compound for its settlement by eventually serving another year, on which the employer should pay the indenture fees into the Treasury.

There is reason to believe that suicide has been resorted to occasionally as a desirable mode of terminating the industrial contract and repaying the advance.

6. Annexed will be found a detailed list, as required by instructions of date 14th July 1862, of such deaths as have been verified among the passengers per "Wanata" during their voyage from Hong Kong and their residence here up to 31st December 1862. The numbers by which they were registered on embarkation have been also entered in such a manner as to satisfy the inquiries of their friends or relatives in China.

7. With regard to the African element in our immigration, it is not to be disguised, that although the arrivals from Sierra Leone and St. Helena in 1860 were numerous (761), and the change most advantageous to the liberated Africans themselves, their introduction was of little permanent benefit to those who paid the stamp duty on their assignment. Few estates have retained beyond a fraction of their original allotments, while nearly all the adults, to whomsoever assigned, have long since decamped. There is but one exception to this unpromising view, and that one of sufficient prominence to be recorded. On the "Perseverance" and "St. John" estates at Cedros, out of 64 Africans originally assigned in 1860, only 2 have died; one from small pox, and the other from the consequences of an accident; the remainder, principally children, are in remarkably good order, and appear by the estates' books to average a much higher amount of work and wages than Indian immigrants of the same standing.

The success in the present instance is, no doubt, due to the personal superintendence of the honourable gentleman who manages these estates; but it might be imprudent to base any future demand for African labourers on the chance of similar exceptional results elsewhere, at least till more efficient means are organized than those which now exist for the repression of vagabondage. It may be here stated that many of the Africans resort to the neighbouring coast of the Spanish Main.

8. The Indian immigration requires little comment beyond what is recorded in its own portion of the annexed tables. The mortality at sea, which has gradually diminished during the last three years, had, in 1862, reached the very low figure of 4 per cent., and the immigrants were generally landed in fine order, due to the increased care they received while in depôt and on board. Their value, however, as labourers has not corresponded to their appearance, and the prevalent opinion is, that the stamina of the Indian labourer has declined considerably of late years, and that he neither takes as quickly nor as kindly now to his work as he did formerly. This view is, to some extent, borne out by the rate of mortality among the newly arrived, as compared with the same class in former years.

The deaths during 1862 among immigrants of that year's introduction were 156 on 1,450, slightly over 9 per cent. The total mortality among all indentured immigrants of previous introduction during the same period being 232 on 7,770 or somewhat under 3 per cent. In this last per-centage, immigrants from Madras and Calcutta are alike included, as when once seasoned to the climate they enjoy nearly equal immunity from sickness. The absentees belong for the most part to that class of old immigrants who have renewed their contracts, or to the same class of new immigrants who swell the list of casualties. Many of them still abscond to the Spanish Main, although the wretched condition of such as have lately returned should deter others from the same course.

9. There have been no return coolies to Calcutta during the last year, nor has any indication of desire of change appeared among them beyond the fact that 241 have purchased their remaining balance of time as against 60 in the preceding year.

This is an unusual increase, and should it continue, may perhaps afford grounds for reconsidering the basis on which 3*l.* was fixed as the redemption price for each unexpired year of the contract. It was so fixed because that sum was taken to represent one fifth of the passage money and other expenses attending the coolie's introduction, but of late years the aggregate of these expenses has gradually risen to between 20*l.* and 21*l.*, and this increase indicates a corresponding loss to the colony of 482*l.* on the purchase of time by these 241 immigrants. Although the aggregate of coolies who have terminated their contract has been thus greatly increased by those purchasing balance of time, the number entering into fresh contracts has diminished from 1,242 in 1861 to 1,144 in 1862. This is a fact of some importance, and of unfavourable import if viewed as indicating repugnance to labour on the part of the immigrant; but it may be more satisfactorily attributed to the occasionally higher wages received by the un-indentured servant, and the excusable desire of the immigrant to free himself as soon as possible from a contract which, under the present ordinance, not only enforces the repayment of all time lost by wilful absence as in the original regulations, but inflicts an additional fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each day so lost. This disinclination to renew a contract once terminated may also be in some measure due to the distressed condition of the planting interest leading each individual to stricter enforcement of existing arrangements, both as regards the quantity and quality of labour to be performed under them.

Contract labour taken by itself, without regard to its continuity, is dearer than common labour, and those who employ it must, in self-defence, as the price of their staple falls, be proportionately vigilant in securing the utmost return for their bounty money. These causes, coupled with the usual influx of hands from the other islands (2,415), sufficiently account for the diminishing number of old immigrants who renew their contracts.

10. The applications for coolies for 1863, under these influences and the unexampled low prices of the different staples, fell to 1,200, yet the revenue on account of indenture fees, much to the credit of the planting body, was paid into the Treasury with the same punctuality which marked the preceding year.

11. In estimating the number of children, I have found it unsafe to trust entirely to the returns, which, in many instances, omit to enter them, as forming no part of their effective roll. I have, therefore, taken last year's list of coolies under ten years, which was the result of a special inquiry, and added thereto the increase by birth and introduction, which gives a total of 4,219 for 1862.

12. The number of days lost by wilful absence during the twelve months is 511,641, as against 742,971 in 1861, or about 30 per cent. less.



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This improvement is, no doubt, due to the increased value of labour as measured by the restricted means of the employer, and marks unmistakeably the superiority of self-interest to external influences in promoting industry.

13. The number of labourers who arrived in Trinidad from the other West Indian islands during the year 1862 is about the usual average, 2,415, of whom 127 returned; this is exclusive of those who entered at the port of San Fernando. Notwithstanding this great yearly increase, it is only within the last few months that its result has been perceptible on estates in the increased facility of obtaining labour.

14. The mortality for the year 1862 on the total number of Indian immigrants of all ages and classes in this colony has been 492 on 18,347, or 2·6 per cent., being 5 per cent. over that of the preceding year, and apparently due to similar causes.

15. During the six months ending 31st January 96 estates were inspected by the agent general. Of these 31 were twice visited, besides 16 trips on special duty to different stations, while during the immediately preceding six months 35 estates were inspected, which were for the most part within such distance from town as allowed returning on the same, or at furthest the next day. These visits of inspection during the six months ending 31st January occupied more than 50 out of 150 working days, and this frequent absence of the Agent General from town, even in the wet season, was productive of inconvenience to the service of the department, and disappointment to parties who came from distant quarters for advice; while during the crop season, and the month which immediately precedes it, the arrival of ships, with the distribution of their freights, and the collection of the immigration revenue, for which the Agent General is personally responsible, requires his almost continuous supervision in town. For these and other reasons, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, I pointed out in the annual report for the preceding year, that an efficient system of visiting estates is incompatible with a satisfactory control of the other duties of this department; and when the clause of the present ordinance which throws the whole of the inspection personally on the Agent General was discussed in committee, I tried to convince the other members of the Legislative Council of the fact, which experience had long since forced on me, that here, as in the other large colonies, a system of local inquiry might, with great propriety, be vested in the Supervisors or other resident officers who, already in the daily discharge of duty, ride over their districts more frequently than could be required for any purposes of inspection. I regret that my opinion, supported as it was by his Excellency's suggestion to provide additional assistance, proved of no avail in modifying the clause in question. The Order in Council by which the appointment of Agent General of Immigrants was created in 1839 seems to infer some provision of this kind, from the fact, that although at that time the emoluments and duties were alike moderate, it was still deemed necessary to restrict the Agent's residence to the town of Port of Spain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY MITCHELL,  
Agent General of Immigrants.

The Hon. Sir Charles H. J. Cuyler, Bart.  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

#### REPORT of the Queen's Collegiate School, for the year 1862.

Queen's Collegiate School,  
March 26, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor, the following report in reference to the Queen's Collegiate School.

The number of pupils during the term ending December 13, 1862, was 56.

Since my last report an addition has been made to the staff of the school by the appointment of M. Van Schalkwyck as French master. The French had previously been under the direction of Mr. Caird, as it had been very wisely determined not to appoint any occasional masters till the working of the school was thoroughly organized. M. Van Schalkwyck entered upon his duties in August last, and from the zeal and industry he displays I hope for favourable results.

The Syndicate appointed by the University of Cambridge to regulate the examinations of students who are not members of the University, have most liberally consented to admit the pupils of the Queen's Collegiate School to their examinations. There are two examinations held every year (at the same time), one for students under 16 years, and one for those under 18. The following are the regulations regarding them:—

"After each examination the names of the students who pass with credit will be placed alphabetically in three honour classes, and the names of those who pass to the satisfaction of the examiners, yet not so as to deserve honours, will be placed alphabetically in a separate class. Marks of distinction will be attached to the name of any candidate who may specially distinguish himself in particular parts of the examination. After the name of every student will be added his place of residence, the school (if any) from which he comes to attend the examination, and the name of his schoolmaster.

"In determining the classes, account will be taken of every part of the examination; but no credit will be given for knowledge in any section, unless the student shows enough to satisfy the examiners in that section. Regard will be paid to the handwriting and spelling throughout the examinations.

"The students who pass with credit, or satisfy the examiners, will also be entitled to receive certificates to that effect. Every certificate will specify the subjects in which the student has passed with credit, or satisfied the examiners, and the class in which his name is placed.

"Every one admitted to examination will be required to pay a fee of twenty shillings."

A slight inconvenience may arise from the fact that the examination papers will probably not arrive here till our term has ended; but the advantages offered are, in my opinion, so great, that I hope, if necessary when the time comes, to be able to suggest a plan by which the difficulty may be overcome. Boys from all parts of England go in for these examinations, and there are few who would not feel a



praiseworthy satisfaction in appearing high in a list open to all England under 18 or 16 years of age. Most boys are inclined to look upon the highest class in the school to which they belong as the summit of their ambition, unless some higher standard is brought definitely before them; such a standard is offered by these examinations. The certificates issued by the examiners to the successful candidates are valuable testimonials of the thoroughness of their training, and the reach of their abilities. Formal notice is taken of these certificates in the regulations of the councils presiding over the great professions. Students who have obtained them are exempted by the General Council for Medical Education from any other preliminary examination, and by the Commissioners for regulating the examination of persons proposing to enter into articles of clerkship to attorneys or solicitors from any further examination in general studies. In order to give these examinations a definite place in the working of the school, I recommend that in future the exhibitions should be decided by them.

The first exhibition examination was held in December last. The examiners were the Reverend W. M. Campion, B.D., fellow and tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, and the Reverend E. H. Perowne, B.D., fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. There were four candidates: the order determined by the examination was, 1. Cadiz; 2. Bowen; 3. Fabien; 4. Mitchell. I append the reports of the examiners. I should wish to direct the particular attention of his Excellency to these reports, as emanating from two of the most competent judges that could be selected from the English universities, and as rendering any remarks from me on the nature of the instruction given at the school unnecessary.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.

H. DEIGHTON, M.A.  
Principal.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 5.

REPORT on the Scholarship Examination of the Government School, Trinidad.

I examined the candidates in mathematics. The knowledge which they exhibited reflects great credit both on themselves and on their teachers. I consider it quite equal to that exhibited by boys educated at good public schools in England.

Bowen and Cadiz deserve especial commendation for their mathematical work. Bowen evinced considerable power in dealing with arithmetical questions, as well as clearness and accuracy. His performance in algebra was also very good. Cadiz's Euclid was good, and his arithmetic very good; but his algebra and trigonometry was not quite such as his performance in Euclid and arithmetic led me to expect from him.

I was much pleased to find that all the boys showed a sound knowledge of the principles of the subjects in which they were examined. In this branch they were above the average of boys from English schools.

Mr. Perowne has described at length the very satisfactory nature of the classical examination.

I also examined the candidates in English, and I have to report that the questions set were answered extremely well. The subject was ably handled.

A friend of mine who set the French paper reports to me that the performance was creditable.

WILLIAM MAGAN CAMPION, B.D.,

Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge,  
and Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos in  
1853, 1857, 1858, 1859.

Queen's College, 27th February 1863.

DEAR SIR,

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge,  
February 19, 1863.

HAVING completed the examination of your pupils in the classical subjects proposed by you, I beg to submit the result of the examination, as represented by the number of marks assigned to each pupil in the several subjects. I have so arranged the maximum of marks for each paper, as to allow the three Latin papers the same aggregate value as the two Greek papers. At the same time I have thought it desirable to place before you a detailed statement, by which you could judge of the degree of proficiency displayed by each candidate in the several subjects. I observe that in Plato, only one boy does any translation. For this you will doubtless be able to account. I venture to call attention to it, as materially affecting the marks gained on that paper.

I have had great satisfaction in conducting this portion of the examination. The papers sent in show an amount of knowledge, accuracy, and taste, which, while highly honourable to the pupils, testifies abundantly to the soundness and ability of the teaching they have enjoyed. Your pupils' work would contrast most favourably with that of any school in England with which I am acquainted.

I cannot conclude without offering you my congratulations on the success which has attended your efforts as an instructor of youth. Pardon me for saying that such teaching, while an invaluable benefit to your pupils and the colony at large, reflects honour upon the university of which we are both members.

I am, &c.

EDWD. HY. PEROWNE, B.D.

Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christ College, Cambridge, Examiner for the Classical Tripos in  
1854, 1855, 1859, 1862, 1863.

TRINIDAD. List of the pupils at the Queen's Collegiate School, during the Term ending December 13, 1862. The order in the different divisions is that determined by the examination held at the end of the Term :

FIRST CLASS.

1st Division.

Cadiz.  
Bowen.  
Mitchell, H.  
Fabien.  
Harragin.

2nd Division.

Rat.  
Mitchell, J.  
Beichmann.  
Brodie.  
Pasea.  
Elie.  
O'Brien.  
Bourne.  
Boissiere.  
Stone.  
Lacroix.  
Wight } Absent from illness.  
Joell }

SECOND CLASS.

1st Division.

Eccles, W.  
Langton.  
Fuller.  
Park.  
Stone.  
Leotaud.  
Bowen—not placed on account of his long absence from illness.

2nd Division.

Knox, G.  
Stewart.  
Knox, C.  
Alston.  
White.  
Eccles, R.  
Mitchell.  
Fitt.  
Eccles, J.  
Eccles, G.

THIRD CLASS.

1st Division.

Eckel, E.  
Wight.  
Brodie.  
Lack.  
Brereton, A.  
Eckel, A.  
Fabien.  
Pantin.  
Alston, J.  
Ross.  
Devenish, B.  
Devenish, W.  
Knowles.

2nd Division.

Hearn.  
Maingot.  
Roget.  
Latour.  
Black.  
Alston, G.  
Brereton, H.  
Laughlin.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, TRINIDAD.  
Scholarship Examination, 1863.

|                 | Full Marks. | Bowen. | Cadiz. | Fabien. | Mitchell. |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Classics - - -  | 620         | 306    | 476    | 315     | 243       |
| Mathematics - - | 600         | 408    | 382    | 276     | 311       |
| English - - -   | 150         | 101    | 114    | 101     | 106       |
| French - - -    | 150         | 95     | 108    | 69      | 78        |
| Total - - -     | 1520        | 910    | 1080   | 761     | 738       |

Names arranged in order of merit.  
Cadiz - - - - - 1080  
Bowen - - - - - 910  
Fabien - - - - - 761  
Mitchell - - - - - 738

W. M. CAMPION,  
Examiner.



## REPORT on the COOLIE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

TRINIDAD.

SIR,

Tacarigua, April 30, 1863.

I BEG to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor, the following report of the Coolie Orphan Asylum Committee at the meeting held this day.

When the Coolie Orphan Asylum Committee presented their report for 1861, the additions to the asylum, which the liberality of the Government, aided by the contributions of proprietors and others interested in the work, had enabled them to undertake, had not been completed. Since then the work has been finished, and they have now accommodation sufficient for 80 orphans.

The number of orphans on the list at the end of December 1862 amounted to 59. During the year three orphans were received into the asylum, two died, and four went out into service.

The course of instruction has been the same as heretofore; and the conduct of the orphans has been in every way satisfactory.

The committee thankfully acknowledge the liberality that they receive from the Government. Without this, it would be impossible for them to continue their labours. They also gratefully acknowledge the continued interest in the institution manifested by his Excellency, and they trust that its ultimate success will be such as to fully satisfy all who have exerted themselves to render it efficient for the purposes for which it was established.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

HENRY RICHARDS,

Secretary of C. O. A. Committee.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH  
GUIANA.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 115.)

Government House, Demerara,

MY LORD DUKE,

June 29, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the British Guiana Blue Book for the year 1862, and to submit the following remarks as my report thereon:—

*2. Revenue and Expenditure.*

The estimated revenue for the year 1862 was 300,768*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, being about the amount realized in 1861. The actual receipts were 285,581*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* I may observe that the customs revenue of 1862, though less than in 1861, was fully equal to the average of the preceding five years; and but for the short importation of some manufactured articles, principally cotton goods, would have been considerably above it. The estimated expenditure for the year 1862 was 300,509*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, but the actual amount was 310,505*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* To the excess must be added about 7,000*l.*, to cover items on the estimate not yet expended. The excess of expenditure is to be attributed to the cost of immigration, particularly that from China, which was much greater than what was contemplated. The excess under this head was upwards of 15,000*l.* Although the expenditure in 1862 exceeded the estimate, it is less than that of the two years preceding. The expenditure of 1860 was 314,863*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, that of 1861 was 325,032*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*, and that of 1862 was 310,505*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The consequence of the deficient revenue and excessive expenditure, to which I have adverted, is, that the estimate of the present year has had to be charged with a deficiency of rather more than 30,000*l.*

*3. Public Debt.*

The amount of the debt for which the colony was liable at the close of 1862 was 588,929*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, being in excess of the debt, at the close of 1861, by 12,430*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* The immigration debt, secured by planter notes, payable at intervals not exceeding five years, had been increased by 32,700*l.*, while on the other hand, 20,000*l.* of the debt, due to the Imperial Government, had been paid off. The arrangements for the debt are on the whole very satisfactory, as a sufficient sinking fund has been provided for the

redemption, when due in 1874, of the entire amount for which the Imperial Government is responsible. The other portion of the debt is fluctuating, as it depends on the extent of the immigration in each season.

*Public Works.*

4. I have but little information to communicate under this head. The progress of the sea defences is as satisfactory as can be expected, considering the very limited amount of the annual vote. The work has been executed in a most substantial manner, and has been tested on more than one occasion by very high tides without giving way.

*Legislation.*

5. 31 Ordinances were enacted during the year 1862. A few of these appear to me deserving of notice. The Ordinance to amend the law relating to public education constitutes a board of education for the colony, to which is intrusted the distribution of the educational vote, and the general supervision of the system. The criminal laws have been assimilated to those of the United Kingdom. An Ordinance has been enacted bringing three important villages under a new system of incorporation, directly under the control of the Governor and Court of Policy, and giving power to the court to bring other villages under the operation of the same system. The object of this Ordinance is to enforce the adoption of measures for the preservation of the Public health chiefly by drainage, when the inhabitants neglect to act under the general Village Ordinance. An Ordinance has been enacted for the better government of prisons, which constitutes a board of prisons with power to make rules, and to superintend the various prisons in the colony. An Ordinance to extend the term of indenture of immigrants from three to five years is deemed by the employers generally a most important change. This measure had long been resisted by Her Majesty's Government, and it must be admitted that, much might be urged on both sides of the question. It is sufficiently established, that the immigrants do not object to being indentured for a term of years. This is proved by the fact, that at the expiration of their term of industrial residence, they, as a general rule, enter into new indentures for a second term, accepting a bounty of \$50 as an adequate compensation. This is precisely the amount which the planter pays for his first term of indenture, but during the first two years of that term the services of the immigrants are much less valuable owing to want of skill, sickness, and various other causes. It was, therefore, an object to obtain seasoned immigrants, and it was alleged that a system of decoying that class from the estates, to which they had been allotted, was systematically followed. I have little doubt that the Executive will be able to prevent any evil that might result from the increased power which the planters will have over the labourers under the new system. Ordinances were enacted during the year for enabling the corporation of Georgetown to establish water-works, and for incorporating a company to light the city with gas.

*Population.*

6. The census tables will be found in the Blue Book, and I have in another Despatch, to which I beg to refer your Grace, commented on the various returns embraced therein.

*Education.*

7. From the report of the Inspector of Schools it appears that there were 100 schools receiving aid from the public chest at the close of 1862. Of these 49 were in connexion with the Church of England, having 4,256 children on the rolls, and an average attendance of 2,905. Twenty-six were in connexion with the Church of Scotland, having 1,134 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 826. Twenty in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodists, having 1,721 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 982. Four in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, having 424 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 279. One school only of those in connexion with the London Missionaries and Independents receives public aid. It had 92 children on the register, and 40 in attendance.

*Imports and Exports.*

8. The value of the imports in 1862 was 1,107,181*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* against 1,339,712*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* in 1861. 1,145,958*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* in 1860, and 1,179,900*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* in 1859. The great falling off, is in goods from the United Kingdom, the value of which was 731,687*l.* in 1861, and 619,851*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* in 1860, against 568,841*l.* in 1862. I have no doubt that the principal deficiency has been in the imports of the various manufactures of cotton.



The total value of the exports in 1862 was 1,365,295*l.* 6*s.*, but it may be convenient that I should refer specially to the principal staples.

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|                                                                          | £          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| The sugar exported was 64,994 hogsheads, which is valued at 15 <i>l.</i> |            |
| per hogshead - - - - -                                                   | 974,910    |
| Rum, 26,222 puncheons, at 8 <i>l.</i> - - - - -                          | 209,776    |
| Molasses, 3,377 casks, at 4 <i>l.</i> - - - - -                          | 13,508     |
| Timber, 652,122 cubic feet - - - - -                                     | 48,816     |
|                                                                          | <hr/>      |
|                                                                          | £1,247,010 |
|                                                                          | <hr/>      |

There is a falling off in the value of the exports of the above articles as compared with 1862 of no less than 239,628*l.*, and this without any material reduction in the cost of cultivation. The consequences have been most serious to those planters, who have received large advances from the merchants. Several estates are, I think, likely to be abandoned, and unless some improvement in prices should speedily take place, some of the most enterprising planters in the colony will have great difficulty in sustaining themselves.

#### *Gaols and Prisons.*

9. The improvements of the system of prison discipline has occupied the attention of the Board of Prisons which was constituted during the year 1862. New rules have been adopted, and various changes made in the classification of the convicts for the various prisons. These changes, however, were only made at the latter end of 1862, and can be more satisfactorily reported on next year, when the new system will have been tested. I have no doubt that the changes have been on the whole very advantageous.

#### *Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.*

10. I have nothing to add to my report of last year with regard to these institutions. They are most liberally supported by the Legislature, and form a most important branch of the annual expenditure of the colony.

#### *Concluding Remarks.*

I deeply regret that there is such little encouragement at present for the investment of new capital in British Guiana. The sugar interest is in a state of great depression, and so large a capital has been already sunk in buildings and machinery, that it is hardly possible to divert the disposable labour of the colony into other channels. Some planters have been trying experiments in cotton cultivation on the front lands of their estates, and so far as I can learn, with complete success. It seems probable that cotton will again be cultivated to some extent, but there is as yet, no indication of separate cotton plantations being established. The planters, notwithstanding their serious difficulties, have not given way to despondency, for they are still applying for new immigrants, notwithstanding the high rate of freights, both from India and China. Having entered at considerable length into the financial state of the colony in my speech at the opening of the Combined Court, it may be convenient for me to transmit a copy of that document.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. HINCKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c.      &c.      &c.

#### SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR on the opening of the Combined Court.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Court of Policy,—  
Gentlemen Financial Representatives,—

I HAVE little doubt that I should fail to meet your expectations, were I to enter into the necessarily dry details of Revenue and Expenditure, which it is my special duty, on this occasion, to bring under your consideration, without adverting to some topics of general and absorbing interest.

I feel assured that the inhabitants of this colony, animated by feeling of devoted loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Throne, have, like their fellow subjects in every part of Her dominions, experienced the most lively satisfaction on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

It is sad to turn from the contemplation of the rejoicings with which this auspicious event has been celebrated throughout the United Kingdom, and to reflect on the state of affairs on the continent of North America. The effect of the protracted warfare in which the inhabitants of that country are

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engaged, has been most seriously felt in various parts of Her Majesty's dominions. The principal sufferers have been the operatives in those districts in England which are the chief seats of the cotton manufacture, and they have exhibited such patience and fortitude, under the most depressing circumstances, as to have secured for themselves the admiration and sympathy of their fellow subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies. The inhabitants of British Guiana have, I am persuaded, fully shared in these feelings, although circumstances have placed it out of their power to evince them, as warmly as they would have desired. Their own sufferings from the same cause have been severe; but as they have fallen with greater intensity on capital, than on labour, they probably have been only fully appreciated by those who are connected with the sugar colonies.

It would be vain to expect that an exposition of the state of the public revenue and expenditure, at a period of general depression, could be satisfactory; but I am inclined to hope that the real facts will be found less alarming than the anticipations which have been formed by the public.

It was estimated by the Committee of Ways and Means that the revenue for 1862 would be \$1,443,687 20 cts. The actual receipts from all sources were \$1,370,790 75 cts.

The deficiency in the revenue was, from "General Imports" \$35,988 30; from "Wine and Spirits" \$18,855 84 cts.; from "Rum" \$11,969 56 cts.; from "Beacon and Tonnage dues" \$3,239 60 cts.; from "Retail Spirits Licences" \$3,609; from "Other Licences" \$2,835 03 cts.; from "Fines and Seizures" \$9,355 09 cts.; from "Stamps" \$2,659 22 cts.; from "Fees" \$927 33 cts., being in the aggregate \$89,438 97 cts. There was a surplus under other heads of \$16,542 52 cts., leaving a net deficiency of \$72,896 45 cts. Although unwilling to trouble you with details, I think it may not be unprofitable, under existing circumstances, to pay some attention to the principal sources of revenue. It will be found that the estimate for customs' duties in 1862, though much less than the amount of the receipts in 1861, which you are aware were unusually large, was considerably above the average receipts of the preceding five years. The revenue of 1862 was about equal to that average, and, but for the short importation of some leading articles of British manufacture, would have been considerably above it. The specific duties yielded about \$32,000 more than the average of the preceding five years. About one half of these duties are derived from five principal articles of consumption; namely, flour, rice, salt pork, dried fish, and tobacco. Those five articles yielded in 1862 nearly \$37,000 more than the average of the preceding five years, and upwards of \$5,000 more than in 1861, in which year the highest revenue of the period was obtained. Flour and tobacco yielded above \$24,000 more than in 1861, and rice, pork, and fish nearly 19,000 less. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the revenue from articles subject to specific duties generally, and from all those specially referred to, except tobacco, was greater in 1861, than in any previous year. I think that the facts which I have stated, afford no ground for discouragement, as to the revenue derived from articles of general consumption. The average amount of revenue derived from the ad valorem duties of 10 per cent., during the five years preceding 1862, was \$154,483 17 cts., of which "Linens, Cottons, and Woollens," "Haberdashery and Millinery," "Hardware and Cutlery," yielded an average amount of \$111,851 86 cts. The ad valorem duties yielded in 1862 only \$124,029 83 cts., and the articles specified \$81,145 82 cts. The loss in revenue from all the articles subject to ad valorem duties was \$30,453 34 cts., and as the loss from the principal articles specified was \$30,706 04 cts., it may be inferred that the short importations were chiefly in those articles. The imports of merchandise subject to ad valorem duties were considerably less in 1862, than in any year since 1856, with the exception of 1858, but even in that year, the articles to which I have drawn special attention, yielded a larger revenue than in 1862. Of those articles, cotton manufactures are by far the most important, and the cause of the short importation of goods of that description is but too apparent.

The wine and spirit duties yielded \$18,855 84 cts. less than the estimate, but rather more than the average of the preceding five years. As, however, they were raised during that period, I shall confine myself to a comparison between the returns in the years 1861 and 1862. These returns show a loss in the revenue from wine of about \$4,000, in that from gin of about \$14,000, and a gain in that from brandy of about \$7,000, leaving a net loss of about \$11,000 as compared with 1861.

The duty on rum was estimated at \$280,000, and yielded \$268,030 44 cts., showing a deficiency of \$11,969 56 cts. The receipts from this source were nevertheless greater by \$38,229 in 1862 than 1861; and although the result proves that the framers of the estimate were rather too sanguine, there is no indication of diminished consumption.

The only other branch of revenue to which I consider it necessary to refer, is that derived from licences for retailing spirits. This revenue was about equal in 1862 to the average of the preceding five years, although nearly \$4,000 less than the estimate. A very considerable reduction was made in the license duty for stores in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, but I am inclined to doubt whether the result anticipated from that reduction has been obtained. In concluding my remarks on the subject of the revenue, I trust that you will consider that I am justified in addressing you in the language of encouragement.

I am not without hope that, when the proper time arrives for considering the Ways and Means, you may find it possible to provide for the exigencies of the public service without resorting to increased taxation; but should such a measure be deemed expedient in order to sustain the public credit, you would be able by assimilating the duties on one or two leading articles of consumption to those in force in the neighbouring colony of Trinidad, to obtain all the revenue that could be required.

The total amount of the provision made for the public service of the year 1862 was \$1,442,444 83 cts., and the actual expenditure was \$1,490,426 36 cts., showing an expenditure beyond the votes of \$47,981 53 cts. You will find, however, that there are unexpended balances which will be required for the service of the present year of \$33,458 84 cts., so that the actual amount of expenditure above the votes is \$81,440 37 cts. The chief portion of this excessive expenditure has been incurred for the service of immigration, a subject to which I shall presently advert. I shall first, however, draw your attention to the other branches of expenditure. You will find that the votes for the "Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice," "Hospitals and Dispensaries," "Maintenance of the County Gaols," "Support of the Poor," "Maintenance of Public Roads," "Miscellaneous Expenditure," "Post Office," and "Public Works," have been exceeded, the last two items to a very trifling



extent. The aggregate excess of expenditure for the services which I have named, including some special and unforeseen demands, was \$22,790 31 cts. On the other hand, a portion of the amount provided for the following services was unexpended, viz., the "Police," the "Penal Settlement and Convict Depôt," "Schools," "Militia," "Revenue Establishments," and "Clergy," and "Civil Lists." The entire saving under the foregoing heads was \$14,276 15 cts., leaving a balance of \$8,514 16 cts. If to this balance be added the excess of expenditure for immigration, which was \$72,926 21 cts., you will have the aggregate excess of expenditure, as already stated, viz., 81,440 37 cts. When you investigate the accounts, you will, I have no doubt, be convinced that it is impossible to estimate with accuracy the expenditure at the hospitals, almshouses, and prisons, or that for the contingent expenses incurred in the administration of justice. This expenditure is governed by circumstances which cannot be foreseen when the estimate is under consideration. My constant efforts have been, and shall be used to promote economy in the administration of those institutions, to the utmost extent compatible with their efficiency.

I very much regret the excess of the immigration expenditure, because it has arisen from a miscalculation as to the cost, and not from any increase to the labouring population. The vote for Chinese immigration was exceeded by \$40,842 70 cts., and that for Indian by \$23,618 74 cts. It was estimated on apparently sufficient grounds, that the cost of the former would be about \$125 per caput, instead of which it has exceeded \$143. The report of the Auditor General on this subject will, no doubt, engage your consideration; but I may notice the fact, that a portion of the expenditure was incurred for advances and allotments, which the immigrants have undertaken to repay, and another portion for objects of a permanent character, such as a receiving ship, and land and buildings, which are doubtless of considerable value. I must own that after giving the subject the best consideration in my power, I am of opinion that, unless we are enabled to effect arrangements of a very different kind from those under which Chinese immigration has hitherto been conducted, it will be desirable to abandon it. There is, I think, no reason to doubt that the labour market of this colony can be sufficiently supplied from India, and however partial some of the employers may be to Chinese labourers, the only safe guide for the Legislature is the extent of the applications. The demand for Chinese for next season is under 500; and if the outlay for establishments in a very expensive country be taken into consideration, I am persuaded that the cost will be greater than the employers of labour can afford to give. Under the new system of dealing with the expenses of immigration, there can be no doubt that the indenture fee of \$80 on men, and \$40 on women, will not cover the planters' proportion of two thirds of the aggregate cost. The loss will fall on the immigration fund, which must be supplemented by a tax of some kind, to be paid by the planters as a class. But I fear that much dissatisfaction would be felt if so expensive a system should be kept up at the cost of the planters generally. I trust that you will understand, that my recommendations on this subject are based on the supposition, that no material reduction can be effected in the cost of importing Chinese labourers. I am not unaware that hopes are entertained that a new field can be opened for another experiment, and if any assurance can be given that effective agricultural labourers, men and women, can be supplied at one shipping port, who will not require advances, it may possibly be worth making another attempt, but I have as yet no information that would lead me to encourage you to persevere in importing Chinese labourers. Before dismissing the subject of immigration, I must recommend to your special attention the consideration of the ways and means for meeting the planters' proportion of two thirds of the cost. If the rates of freight should continue high, and if Chinese immigration should be continued, I fear that there will be a considerable deficiency in the immigration fund. I am not in favour of increasing the indenture fees, and I must own that nothing but a conviction that there is no other alternative, would induce me to suggest an export tax on sugar, rum, and molasses. If you should be convinced of the necessity of supplementing the immigration fund, you can hardly dissent from the proposition that it would be more equitable, under all the circumstances of this colony, that a certain portion of the cost of immigration should fall on the planters as a class, than that the actual employers should be charged an additional fee. I shall be truly glad to find, that on a full consideration of the immigration estimate, and of the ways and means, it may be found practicable to abstain from a tax which is so much objected to; but on the other hand, it is my duty to caution you against making an insufficient provision for an expenditure which you believe to be so indispensably necessary. I must recall your attention to the state of the public chest. The deficiency of revenue in the year 1862 was \$72,896 45 cts., and the excess of expenditure, allowing for the balances required for the service of the year 1863, was \$81,440 37 cts., so that in considering the estimate for this year, we must take into account that we have to provide for a deficiency of \$154,336 82 cts. If this amount be added to that of the estimate for 1863, which you will find to be \$1,398,581 60 cts., it will give a grand total of \$1,552,918 42 cts., which is about \$110,000 above the estimate of 1862. This includes a provision for the payment of \$24,000 of the riot bonds, which was postponed last year with the consent of the holders. The fixed charges for interest and sinking fund, redemption of bonds, civil and clergy lists, and the deficiency from 1862, amount to \$531,353 94 cts., leaving the annual estimate which has been prepared for your consideration by the court of policy, \$1,021,564 48 cts. This estimate you will find rather less than that which was voted last year, and I venture to hope that it will prove more reliable. The estimates for certain services have been reduced by the following amounts:—hospitals, \$10,720; penal settlement and other prisons, \$8,728; militia, \$3,016; schools, \$2,060; and immigration \$50,980; in all \$75,504. On the other hand, there will be found an increase in the estimates for certain services, to which I shall briefly advert. Under the various heads of "Annuities and Gratuities," there is an increase of \$6,545 25 cts.; under that of "Contingent expenses of the Administration of Justice," \$2,260, this however, being less than the amount expended last year in excess of the vote; under "Miscellaneous," \$3,435 76 cts., caused chiefly by the necessity of satisfying an old claim for premium for the introduction of a steam plough; under the head of "Poor," \$7,009, owing partly to the transference from the head of "Hospitals" to that of "Poor" of the charge for medical relief in the rural districts; under "Public Works" \$6,981, owing chiefly to a larger estimate for the sea defences; under "Revenue Establishments and Public Accounts," \$1,946 68 cts.; under "Post Office and Printing," \$333 50 cts.; under

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GUIANA.

"Police," \$12,262 32 cts. The aggregate of these items is \$40,773 51 cts., and as the reductions were \$75,504, the estimate for the present year is \$34,730 49 cts. less than that of 1862. You will observe that there is a considerable increase in the estimate for the Police, and that the new charges are placed under a separate head. I have no doubt that this increased expenditure, which has been strongly recommended by the Inspector General of Police, would tend to increase the efficiency of the force; but it is part of a general scheme, the other portion of which cannot be brought into operation immediately, and it may not be advisable, having reference to the great deficiency with which we have to contend, to make such an addition to the estimate of the present year. I think it probable that some reduction may be made in the item for Indian immigration. An estimate has been made for Chinese immigration, as I have received advice that prompt and judicious measures were taken by Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners to procure the execution of the orders for Chinese immigrants sent from this colony. I have not received any recent advices on the subject, but it is not improbable that something definite may be learned during the session of the court. It will be necessary to make some arrangement for meeting the cost of African immigration, so as to enable the planters to obtain the usual credit, without throwing the cost of importation on the current revenue, as was done last year. Under existing circumstances, it seems to me inexpedient to defray the cost of public works and buildings of a permanent character from the current revenue. If you should concur with me in this opinion, I trust that you will likewise admit, that there are public works and buildings, the construction of which cannot be suspended without serious inconvenience and hazard. Even without reference to financial difficulties, it may be contended that the cost of works of this character should be spread over a period of years, and I find that it was determined by a former Combined Court that a loan should be raised specially to meet the cost of the sea defences. The plan was not carried out, for reasons to which it is unnecessary for me to advert at present. The estimate for 1863, including the reserved votes of 1862, contains items for Public Works and Buildings amounting to \$135,204 23 cts., but if it could be relieved to the extent of from \$100,000 to \$125,000 for these services, you would, I hope, find little difficulty in providing for the other portion of the expenditure from the ordinary revenue.

Although my exposition of the state of the finances of the colony may not afford cause for congratulation, I am of opinion that there is no just ground for alarm or discouragement. I rely with entire confidence, that in dealing with the important subjects which are about to engage your consideration, you will be guided by an anxious desire to promote the best interests of the colony, and I trust that in all your deliberations you will be favoured with the Divine Blessing.

F. HINCKS.

April 14, 1863.

BARBADOS.

## BARBADOS.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B. to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 192.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Windward Islands, Barbados, October 21, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Barbados Blue Book for 1862.

*Duties, Taxes, Fees.*

2. Since the date of my last report, the customs' tariff has undergone revision, and been renewed for three years. Many articles which formerly appeared in the schedule of import duties, but which brought very little revenue, are now added to the table of exemptions. As the tariff appears in another Parliamentary Return, there is no necessity for specifying the alterations.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

3. Pursuing the comparisons made in previous reports, the following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the island for the five last years:—

| Year. | Revenue. |   | Expenditure. |         |
|-------|----------|---|--------------|---------|
|       | £        |   | £            |         |
| 1858  | -        | - | 96,914       | 87,891  |
| 1859  | -        | - | 87,595       | 80,352  |
| 1860  | -        | - | 94,752       | 110,873 |
| 1861  | -        | - | 98,049       | 115,895 |
| 1862  | -        | - | 93,682       | 93,461  |



The principal item of the revenue is the customs and tonnage duties, which during the same five years amounted to in—

|                | £      |
|----------------|--------|
| 1858 - - - - - | 61,117 |
| 1859 - - - - - | 54,856 |
| 1860 - - - - - | 55,549 |
| 1861 - - - - - | 54,704 |
| 1862 - - - - - | 51,430 |

In the other sources of income there was little change last year, the duty on rum consumed in the island having been 15,387*l.*, while in the preceding year it was 14,139*l.*

#### *Local Taxation.*

4. In all the rural districts of the island, the parochial taxes are pretty nearly the same, both in their nature and amount, as they have been for a great number of years past. In St. Michael's parish, in which Bridgetown is situated, there has, however, been a necessity for making considerable additions to the local rates to meet the expenses of a new fire brigade, and of the introduction of a plentiful supply of fresh water. For these new burdens, the citizens will receive an ample return in the increased security of their property and the improved sanitary condition of the town.

#### *Military.*

5. The Militia Act of the island is still in abeyance, and there was no enrolment last year. But the Volunteer Force continues to maintain itself with as much spirit as can possibly be expected in a place where we have few of those social gatherings, and none of the other attractions which have given popularity and strength to the movement in England, and without which it could never have been maintained even there.

6. The eleven troops of Yeomanry Cavalry have all turned out regularly to their monthly drill; and twice this year have they been brigaded with Her Majesty's Forces and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the General Officer commanding the troops.

7. There are at this moment two Artillery batteries under active drill, and a third, the Speights, who were enrolled for three years, defrayed the cost of all their own appointments, and had arrived at an acknowledged proficiency as gunners, are now waiting re-enrolment as soon as they are assured that they will be equipped and armed like the others at the public expense.

8. The young men of Bridgetown too, have come forward and formed three companies of Volunteer Rifles, and turn out at present for weekly drill. But it is a hard thing to keep all the volunteers together, and although I wish the day may be far off, I believe that they will never be thoroughly consolidated until they are called upon to perform something like active service, when they will I have no doubt give a good account of themselves.

9. Provision was made last year by the Legislature for giving to every member of the Yeomanry Force a sum of seven shillings and sixpence for each day on which he turned out for drill. A proposition is now before the Legislature for granting a similar payment to the Artillery and Rifle Volunteers. It has been introduced without any encouragement on my part, and I very much fear that its probable rejection will have an unfavourable effect on the force generally.

#### *Public Works.*

10. Your Grace will observe that under this head there was a large expenditure during the past year, but that it was mostly occasioned by the improvement and repairs of old buildings. To this, however, there were two exceptions,—the construction of a new wharf of 250 feet at the mouth of the inner harbour which has been completed; and the erection of a female prison within the walls of the new establishment, at Glendairy, which is not expected to be finished until after the close of this year.

11. Contracts have been taken, and are now being proceeded with, for still further extending the wharf accommodation, and for throwing an iron swing bridge over the Careenage, the completion of which will I hope, be reported to your Grace before many months are over. The removal of the female prisoners to Glendairy from the two rural out-stations where they are now confined will conduce to both discipline and economy, and will place at our disposal the requisite buildings for a juvenile reformatory, an institution which the state of the country is daily rendering more and more necessary.

*Legislation.*

12. During the last year 31 Acts were passed by the Legislature. Of these, three were for securing patent rights to individuals; six were for granting small salaries or pensions; four were in connexion with the Waterworks Company; eight were ordinary continuance or amendment Acts; two, in regard to the exportation of warlike stores and the tenure of Admiralty property, were brought forward at the instigation of Her Majesty's Government; and three were for the purchase of property in connexion with public improvements. Of the remaining five, one was for the payment of the Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry for each time they turned out to drill, two were for making additional regulations relative to the trade of the island, one for establishing a fire brigade, and one for authorizing a clergyman who had been ordained in the United States to officiate in the Church here.

13. It may be within your Grace's recollection that the Act for establishing the fire brigade encountered severe opposition in the early part of last year, and that petitions were forwarded to Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of procuring its disallowance. But I am happy to be able to report that every angry feeling on the subject has now subsided, that the brigade itself has worked efficiently and satisfactorily, and that all parties seem now to join in endeavouring to promote its efficiency. On more than one occasion during the last 18 months, the promptness with which the brigade appeared on the scene and brought their appliances to bear, certainly saved us from extensive fires.

14. Some irregularities in the Customs Department having led to a more literal and stringent application of the law with regard to the entry and clearance of the vessels, complaint was made by the merchants that the regulations operated with undue pressure, and that many of them had in fact become obsolete in the mother country. Occasion was therefore taken in passing the General Trade Act in December 1862 to relax, or dispense with, many of the old forms, and to adapt the transaction of business to the water side practice in England.

15. With regard to the Act for enabling Mr. Bowen to officiate as a clergyman, and which was disallowed by Her Majesty in Council, provision has at your Grace's instance been made by Parliament for remedying the inconvenience or injury which might have been produced by that proceeding of the Local Legislature, and for extending the sphere from which to recruit our clergy.

*Civil Establishment.*

16. In the civil establishment there were several changes of some importance in 1862. The promotion of Mr. Holligan to the Colonial Secretaryship led to the appointment of Captain Fleetwood Wilson to be Auditor General. Captain Wilson died four months after his arrival in the island, having given every promise of being a great acquisition to the public service. About the same time there were taken away from us, Mr. William Spencer, the magistrate for St. Michael's parish, and Mr. Gall, the official assignee, two old and able servants of the Government. The more recent deaths of Mr. Gittens, the rector of St. John's, and of Captain Senhouse, R.N., the Provost Marshal, both at the advanced age of 76, have created gaps in the public service which I ought to notice, although they do not properly belong to the record of 1862. Nor should I omit the mention of the loss of a more humble, though most useful officer, Mr. Joseph Rollin, who for 30 years had held a superior office in the police force.

*Population.*

17. The return under this head shows 6,506 baptisms to 3,834 deaths, but as they are confined to the established church, they do not sufficiently represent the increase or decrease of the population. There is no doubt, however, that it is rapidly increasing, and that the want of employment, coupled with the necessity under which every planter rests, of curtailing his expenses within the narrowest possible limits, are producing a state of things which must be subject of serious reflection. Within the last three months emigration has been going on to Antigua and Santa Cruz, and although upwards of 2,000 persons have left the island to seek their fortunes elsewhere, their absence seems to have made no perceptible impression upon the population.

*Ecclesiastical.*

18. I annex a tabular statement which I received from the Bishop, showing the state of the Church Establishment in July 1862. Since that date two new chapels have been



consecrated, one in the parish of St. George, and the other in the parish of St. John; and the Legislature has endowed two additional curacies, making in all 26, with stipends of 200*l.* a year each, and most of them with residences or allowances for house rent. These, with 11 rectors at 320*l.* a year each, and a glebe, together with one gaol chaplain at 300*l.*, constitute the clerical staff of the island, of which the expense is defrayed from the Colonial Treasury.

19. At the same time I should mention that the Wesleyan and Moravian congregations are, with their pastors, making strenuous and successful exertions to extend their church and school accommodation.

#### *Educational.*

20. The report of the Inspector of Schools for the last year is too lengthy and too full of detail to permit of its being attached to this despatch; but I enclose an epitome of it, which he has been good enough to make for transmission to your Grace, with some tabular statements similar to, but more extended than those which were furnished last year. They illustrate a state of things which, so far as 1862 is concerned, is by no means discouraging; but I regret to have to state that during the last six months the distress and privation which have existed among all classes have operated most unfavourably on the number of attendants at the primary and infant schools.

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#### *Imports and Exports.*

21. The value of the imports and exports for the last five years is as follows:—

|        | Imports.  | Exports.  |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
|        | £         | £         |
| 1858 - | 1,225,118 | 1,468,449 |
| 1859 - | 1,049,236 | 1,225,571 |
| 1860 - | 941,761   | 984,294   |
| 1861 - | 923,874   | 1,075,374 |
| 1862 - | 913,141   | 1,067,612 |

The three last years show little variation, but they have been three in which the planter has been receiving a scant return for his produce. Of the imports, it may be said in round numbers that about two-fifths consist of British manufactured goods, and that provisions from America make up about two-fifths more.

The exports scarcely deserve to be placed at so high a figure. The value of the sugar is put down at 15*l.* a hogshead, but that is more than what it averaged. In quantity, the crop will be seen from the following statement to be nearly an average of the four preceding years.

|                        | Hhds.  |
|------------------------|--------|
| In 1858 were shipped - | 50,027 |
| 1859 „ -               | 40,343 |
| 1860 „ -               | 43,365 |
| 1861 „ -               | 49,845 |
| 1862 „ -               | 46,078 |

The crop of sugar shipped during the present year has been under that of 1862,—amounting to only 42,436 hhds.

22. The total amount of tonnage which entered during the last year was 116,115. Of this 88,530 was British. The resort of shipping to Barbados seeking for a market or freight, or for orders, but without coming to an entry, is very great.

#### *Crime.*

23. The total amount of prisoners in 1862 closely approximates that of previous years. The greatest number in confinement at any one period was 427, as against 476 in 1860, and 409 in 1861. The number in confinement at Michaelmas was 348, as against 347 at the same date in 1860, and 236 in 1861.

I am sorry, however, that it is not in my power to report the same freedom as formerly from heinous crime. Besides an increase in the number of undiscovered but undoubted cases of arson, no less than five men in a population of 150,000 souls, have, within 12 months, been executed for murder, in each instance of so atrocious a character as to banish every thought of mercy.

#### *Sanitary.*

24. The general health of the island during the last year was far from good, and in the autumn we were visited by yellow fever, which became epidemic, and carried off a number of civilians, several officers in garrison, and two European soldiers. I have been furnished with a report which was made to the medical department in England by the Inspector-General of Hospitals here on the fever, but it is almost of too technical

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a character to form an annexure to this despatch. I enclose, however, a return, supplied by the same officer, of the sickness which occurred among the troops during the time of its prevalence, from which it will be seen how very small the mortality was in the European regiment. There is no doubt that this happy escape resulted from the promptitude with which the military authorities changed the locale of the regiment, and encamped it on a height a few miles distant. Five officers belonging to West India regiments died. Among the civil population the deaths were more numerous, and although many of them were new comers, several who fell victims to fever had been thoroughly acclimatized, and one or two of the military officers who sunk, were men who had served through more than one unhealthy season on the western coast of Africa.

*General.*

25. During 1862 there was contentment and even a moderate prosperity in Barbados, but the state of the produce market in England for three successive years has begun to exhibit a very serious impress upon both employer and labourer. The necessities of the planter have compelled a reduction of wages, or, what is the same thing, the exaction of a greater amount of work for the same amount of pay. Whilst this cause was operating, the price of food was enhanced by a long and severe drought, which not only brought about a scarcity of native provisions, but rendered agricultural employment from the state of the soil both difficult and valueless. These things combined to produce great distress and privation among all classes. Want, and I am sorry to add, resentment, led to robbery and outrage; and for a few weeks there existed a lawlessness which it required all the exertions of the local Government to repress.

26. More lately a change of season and a moderate emigration to the neighbouring islands have given some relief, and lawlessness is at an end, but withal at the present time the social condition of Barbados is not what it was in 1862.

I have, &amp;c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES WALKER.

Encl. 1 in No. 7.

## Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

## CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT, July 1862.

| Population<br>A.D. 1861. | Parishes with their<br>Churches. | No. of<br>Sittings. | Chapels.                                                                                                                 | No. of<br>Sittings.                               | Chapel Schools and<br>Rooms licensed for Divine<br>Service.             | No. of<br>Sittings. | Total<br>Places of<br>Worship. | Total<br>No. of<br>Sittings. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 43,766                   | St. Michael's -                  | 1,950               | St. Mary's -<br>St. Paul's -<br>St. Ambrose -<br>St. Leonard's -<br>St. Stephen's -<br>St. Matthew's -<br>St. Barnabas - | 1,420<br>1,360<br>832<br>346<br>530<br>600<br>300 | St. Giles' Chapel School -<br>Samaritan's School -<br>Highgate School - | 140<br>200<br>100   | 11                             | 7,778                        |
| 7,047                    | St. Andrew's -                   | 630                 |                                                                                                                          |                                                   | St. Simon's -<br>St. Saviour's -                                        | 210<br>386          | 3                              | 1,226                        |
| 17,306                   | Christ Church -                  | 1,200               | St. Matthias' -<br>St. Bartholomew's -<br>St. David's -<br>St. Patrick's -                                               | 850<br>502<br>300<br>645                          | St. Lawrence -<br>Below Rock School -                                   | 220<br>150          | 7                              | 3,867                        |
| 13,339                   | St. George's -                   | 955                 | St. Luke's -<br>St. Jude's -                                                                                             | 666<br>630                                        | St. Augustine's School-room                                             | 200                 | 4                              | 2,451                        |
| 8,483                    | St. James' -                     | 372                 | St. Silas' -                                                                                                             | 268                                               | St. Alban's -                                                           | 120                 | 3                              | 760                          |
| 9,125                    | St. John's -                     | 1,200               | The Society's -<br>St. Mark's -                                                                                          | 654<br>320                                        | Newcastle Chapel School -                                               | 250                 | 4                              | 2,424                        |
| 7,263                    | St. Joseph's -                   | 762                 | St. Ann's -                                                                                                              | 410                                               |                                                                         |                     | 2                              | 1,172                        |
| 8,707                    | St. Lucy's -                     | 1,200               | St. Clement's -                                                                                                          | 700                                               | St. Swithin's -                                                         | 500                 | 3                              | 2,400                        |
| 10,564                   | St. Peter's -                    | 1,000               | All Saint's -<br>Boscobel -<br>Cemetery Chapel -                                                                         | 380<br>300<br>148                                 | Welch Town School -                                                     | 150                 | 5                              | 1,978                        |
| 16,793                   | St. Philip's -                   | 900                 | Holy Trinity -<br>St. Martin's -                                                                                         | 520<br>525                                        | St. Catherine's -                                                       | 140                 | 4                              | 2,085                        |
| 9,879                    | St. Thomas' -                    | 758                 | Holy Innocents' -                                                                                                        | 750                                               |                                                                         |                     | 2                              | 1,508                        |
| 152,272                  | 11 Parish Churches -             | 10,927              | 24 Chapels -                                                                                                             | 13,956                                            | 13 Chapel Schools, &c. -                                                | 2,766               | 48                             | 27,649                       |



Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

BARBADOS.

Encl. 2 in  
No. 7.

Dayrells, St. Michael's, Sept. 16, 1863.

May it please your Excellency,

IN obedience to your Excellency's wishes I have prepared, and have the honour to transmit, tabular statements concerning the public schools for the year 1862. The first and third are very similar to, but, I think, improvements upon those of last year, of which you have been pleased to express your approval. The second, like it's companions, is, I believe, unique, and is the result of an attempt to epitomize my report of the year's examinations; it will, I trust, meet your Excellency's wishes.

Continuous employment from 7 A.M. to 5½ P.M., in instructing the uncertificated schoolmasters during the fortnight which ended with Friday last, prevented, much to my regret, the early attention your Excellency's communication would have otherwise received.

A compendious view of the hitherto obtained results of the last change of plan for educating the poor of the island, for which you have likewise asked me, follows. Past and Present—

*Schools.*

Twelve years ago, when the present Education Committee came into being, not quite a half of the schools this year reported had been established. Of the 137 now on the aided list, 24 primary and 46 infant schools have sprung up in the interval. Even of the old ones several are quite newly lodged; in some instances an inferior building, yielding room to one better suited for the purpose; in others, a new building being erected to draw out the school children from places of worship which had before served in a twofold capacity. There is just now no need of additional primary schools, and, at the late rate of increase, the supply of infant schools promises soon to overtake the demand.

Arrangements exist at this time in the school buildings for lodging 59 of the 137 teachers as a perquisite of office.

*Teachers.*

Shortly before the beginning of the period here reviewed, a semi-official board of examiners gave a favourable report of the proficiency of three only of the then public school teachers, one of whom yet remains in the service, and though improved in the interim, he as yet holds but a third class certificate, granted under the new arrangements. There have been, to this time, three yearly examinations for certificates, and of those classified on these occasions there are now in the employ two of the first class, 12 of the second, and 16 of the third. Two missing holders of first class certificates have become ministers of Religion, one a Clergyman, the other a Moravian missionary.

A course of instruction is provided annually in the school holidays for the improvement of the teachers. Hitherto this privilege has been confined to uncertificated masters.

The pupil teacher system has been at work with us more than three years, and of the 30 to which this staff is limited, there are now 25 in the various stages of apprenticeship, which may extend over four years. Two of the lads, who, less than four years back, passed their election examinations as pupil teachers, are now masters holding second class certificates. The extension of the certificate and pupil teacher systems, which have worked so well within their present limits, to the girl and infant schools, would be attended with much benefit, and seems now to be called for. With very few exceptions, our primary schools include both sexes and are under the charge of masters.

*Salaries.*

I have not reliable data for instituting a careful comparison between existing salaries and those of a former period, but though yet in many cases still inadequate, the incomes have had an upward tendency. The average income of a primary school teacher for 1862 was 45*l.*, derived in about equal parts from school fees and government grants. The classified masters have in addition a certificate bonus varying in value according to the grade, from 10*l.* annually to 2*l.* 10*s.*, and a small stipend also for instructing pupil teachers, and in three of the 11 parishes vestry grants are likewise awarded, varying from 10*l.* to 30*l.* the year.

The average income of an infant school mistress was, for the year, 12*l.*, derived from the government, and fees, in the proportion of three-fifths from the former source, and two-fifths from the latter. In only a few cases is the income in this description of school supplemented.

*Instruction.*

The second tabular statement speaks in this matter for itself, and seems to say that the dictation and the arithmetic in the primary school need special attention. Though in all respects very susceptible of improvement, the remaining subjects in those schools and the entire curriculum in the infant schools are calculated to afford encouragement. Our present stand-point is, I apprehend, about equally remote from the degree of excellence that has been found attainable, and from the general inefficiency which prevailed when the existing system came into operation.

I have &amp;c.

His Excellency Governor Walker, C.B.

(Signed) R. P. ELLIOTT,  
Inspector of Schools.

BARBADOS.

sub-encl. 1 in  
No. 7.

## Sub-Enclosure 1.

## NUMERICAL RETURN OF SCHOOLS for the Poor, in connection with the Education Committee, for the Year 1862.

| PARISH.          | Population<br>in 1861. | Approximate<br>Number of<br>Persons over<br>4 years<br>and under 15. | Number of Schools. |           |           |                    |           |           | Certificated Masters. |           |           |        | Government Pupil<br>Teachers. |           |           |        | Average Attendance. |           |           |        | Names on Registers. |           |           |        |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
|                  |                        |                                                                      | Primary.           |           |           | Infant.            |           |           | Church of England.    | Wesleyan. | Moravian. | Total. | Church of England.            | Wesleyan. | Moravian. | Total. | Church of England.  | Wesleyan. | Moravian. | Total. | Church of England.  | Wesleyan. | Moravian. | Total. |
|                  |                        |                                                                      | Church of England. | Wesleyan. | Moravian. | Church of England. | Wesleyan. | Moravian. |                       |           |           |        |                               |           |           |        |                     |           |           |        |                     |           |           |        |
| 1. St. Michael   | -                      | 43,778                                                               | 10                 | 4         | 4         | 11                 | -         | 3         | 32                    | 5         | 2         | 7      | 2                             | 3         | -         | 5      | 1,125               | 298       | 386       | 1,809  | 1,854               | 436       | 680       | 2,970  |
| 2. Christ Church | -                      | 17,307                                                               | 9                  | 1         | -         | 4                  | -         | -         | 14                    | 4         | -         | 4      | 4                             | -         | -         | 3      | 807                 | 78        | -         | 885    | 1,344               | 117       | -         | 1,461  |
| 3. St. Philip    | -                      | 16,772                                                               | 4                  | 5         | -         | 8                  | -         | -         | 17                    | 4         | 1         | 5      | 4                             | -         | -         | 2      | 505                 | 349       | -         | 854    | 801                 | 536       | -         | 1,337  |
| 4. St. George    | -                      | 13,339                                                               | 5                  | 1         | -         | 3                  | -         | -         | 9                     | 4         | -         | 4      | 4                             | -         | -         | -      | 424                 | 40        | -         | 464    | 749                 | 69        | -         | 818    |
| 5. St. Peter     | -                      | 10,558                                                               | 4                  | 1         | -         | 2                  | -         | -         | 7                     | 1         | -         | 1      | 2                             | -         | -         | 2      | 264                 | 58        | -         | 322    | 452                 | 118       | -         | 570    |
| 6. St. Thomas    | -                      | 9,879                                                                | 5                  | -         | 3         | 3                  | -         | -         | 12                    | 2         | -         | 2      | 2                             | -         | -         | 2      | 397                 | -         | 287       | 684    | 738                 | -         | 522       | 1,260  |
| 7. St. John      | -                      | 9,140                                                                | 6                  | -         | 1         | 4                  | -         | -         | 12                    | 2         | -         | 3      | 1                             | -         | -         | 2      | 603                 | -         | 160       | 763    | 891                 | -         | 290       | 1,181  |
| 8. St. Lucy      | -                      | 8,706                                                                | 4                  | 2         | -         | 1                  | -         | -         | 7                     | -         | -         | -      | -                             | -         | -         | -      | 298                 | 74        | -         | 372    | 474                 | 116       | -         | 590    |
| 9. St. James     | -                      | 8,486                                                                | 4                  | 1         | -         | 8                  | -         | -         | 13                    | 1         | 1         | 2      | 1                             | -         | -         | 1      | 509                 | 35        | -         | 544    | 882                 | 58        | -         | 940    |
| 10. St. Joseph   | -                      | 7,263                                                                | 3                  | -         | -         | 3                  | -         | -         | 7                     | 1         | -         | 1      | 1                             | -         | -         | 1      | 311                 | -         | 38        | 349    | 543                 | -         | 61        | 604    |
| 11. St. Andrew   | -                      | 7,047                                                                | 3                  | 1         | -         | 3                  | -         | -         | 7                     | 1         | -         | 1      | 1                             | -         | -         | 1      | 173                 | 22        | -         | 195    | 297                 | 44        | -         | 341    |
| Totals           | -                      | 152,275                                                              | 57                 | 16        | 8         | 50                 | -         | -         | 137                   | 25        | 4         | 30     | 15                            | 3         | 1         | 19     | 5,416               | 954       | 871       | 7,241  | 9,025               | 1,494     | 1,553     | 12,072 |

NOTE 1.—The above approximation is obtained by deducting one-third from the Population under 15 years.

NOTE 2.—This Return does not include the Boys' and Girls' Central Schools, because they are assisted by the Island Treasury direct, without the intervention of the Education Committee. They have, however, six of the Government Pupil Teachers employed, which number added to the above gives a total of 25.



## Sub-Enclosure 2.

BARBADOS.

STATE of the present attainment in the foregoing Schools, ascertained personally by the Inspector, by means of uniform tests applied individually to the Children without previous notice, chiefly within the year 1862.

Sub-encl. 2 in  
No. 7.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

|                                        |                                                                                                            | Church<br>of<br>England. | Wesleyan.         | Moravian.         | Average<br>Proportion. |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Reading - - -                       | Children able to read the New Testament with some degree of fluency.                                       | $\frac{1529}{3117}$      | $\frac{402}{853}$ | $\frac{405}{727}$ | *497                   |
| 2. Dictation - - -                     | Able to write at dictation from the Psalms, an allowance of 8 per cent. of mis-spelling being granted.     | $\frac{292}{3204}$       | $\frac{62}{850}$  | $\frac{64}{727}$  | *087                   |
| 3. Arithmetic - - -                    | Able to work well the Compound Rules                                                                       | $\frac{177}{3236}$       | $\frac{27}{838}$  | $\frac{44}{727}$  | *051                   |
| 4. Catechetical Religious Instruction. | Able to say the text of the Ten Commandments well.                                                         | $\frac{477}{2926}$       | $\frac{75}{822}$  | $\frac{34}{473}$  | *138                   |
| 5. Grammar - - -                       | Able to declare the parts of speech in a sentence, an allowance of 50 per cent. of error being granted.    | $\frac{199}{2579}$       | $\frac{57}{728}$  | $\frac{45}{491}$  | *079                   |
| 6. Geography - - -                     | Able to answer one, or more, of a set of eight questions, dipping lightly into each branch of the subject. | $\frac{220}{2797}$       | $\frac{48}{713}$  | $\frac{42}{626}$  | *074                   |
| 7. Paper Writing - - -                 | Supplied with good copy-books.                                                                             | $\frac{481}{1758}$       | $\frac{282}{716}$ | $\frac{369}{586}$ | *37                    |

## INFANT SCHOOLS.

|                                        |                                                                                                 |                    |   |                  |      |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|------|
| 1. Reading - - -                       | Able to read an easy verse from the New Testament.                                              | $\frac{456}{2182}$ | — | $\frac{40}{241}$ | *2   |
| 2. Dictation - - -                     | Able to write at dictation the 8th Commandment, an allowance of one mis-spelling being granted. | $\frac{174}{2188}$ | — | $\frac{1}{198}$  | *073 |
| 3. Arithmetic - - -                    | Able to work simple addition well.                                                              | $\frac{220}{2184}$ | — | $\frac{0}{198}$  | *09  |
| 4. Catechetical Religious Instruction. | Able to repeat intelligibly the Lord's Prayer.                                                  | $\frac{220}{1738}$ | — | $\frac{21}{216}$ | *123 |
| 5. Multiplication Table                | Able to say well to the 5th line inclusive                                                      | $\frac{76}{1549}$  | — | $\frac{5}{130}$  | *047 |
| 6. Counting - - -                      | Able to count perfectly to 100.                                                                 | $\frac{227}{1550}$ | — | $\frac{10}{130}$ | *141 |
| 7. Singing - - -                       | Able to start and sing alone, intelligibly, a verse of some Hymn or School song.                | $\frac{278}{1747}$ | — | $\frac{29}{186}$ | *15  |

1. The numerator in every case represents the sum of the children passing the examination in question, the denominator the sum of the attendance in the same schools, on the days the examinations in that particular subject were held.

2. English history and vocal music by note were inquired for in the Primary Schools, and paper-writing in the Infant Schools, but the results were, on the whole, not worth reporting.

BARBADOS.

Sub-encl. 3 in  
No. 7.

## Sub-Enclosure 3.

Return of the YOUTH of the ISLAND of an AGE to be at SCHOOL, compiled from the CENSUS PAPERS of 1861, and REPORTS made to the EDUCATION COMMITTEE in 1862.

| PARISH.            | Approximate Number of Youth between 4 and 15 Years. | Youth between 4 and 15 Years regularly employed. |                     |                            |                          |        | Youths between 4 and 15 Years, neither at work nor being schooled. | Scholars compared with Population. |           |                                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|
|                    |                                                     | In Schools aided by the Education Committee.     | In Private Schools. | Under Instruction at home. | Employed in Agriculture. | Total. |                                                                    | Population in 1861.                | Scholars. | Proportion between Scholars and Population. |
| 1. St. Michael -   | 11,922                                              | 2,970                                            | 3,670               | 719                        | 696                      | 8,055  | 3,867                                                              | 43,778                             | 7,359     | 1 in 5·94                                   |
| 2. Christ Church - | 5,408                                               | 1,461                                            | 876                 | 81                         | 1,0                      | 3,485  | 1,923                                                              | 17,307                             | 2,418     | 1 in 7·15                                   |
| 3. St. George -    | 4,250                                               | 818                                              | 710                 | 112                        | 729                      | 2,369  | 1,881                                                              | 13,339                             | 1,640     | 1 in 8·13                                   |
| 4. St. Philip -    | 5,360                                               | 1,337                                            | 1,142               | 128                        | 1,180                    | 3,787  | 1,573                                                              | 16,772                             | 2,607     | 1 in 6·43                                   |
| 5. St. Peter -     | 3,358                                               | 570                                              | 372                 | 97                         | 554                      | 1,593  | 1,765                                                              | 10,558                             | 1,039     | 1 in 10·16                                  |
| 6. St. Thomas -    | 3,204                                               | 1,260                                            | —                   | 52                         | 637                      | 1,949  | 1,255                                                              | 9,879                              | 1,312     | 1 in 7·52                                   |
| 7. St. John -      | 2,888                                               | 1,181                                            | 455                 | 63                         | 476                      | 2,175  | 713                                                                | 9,140                              | 1,699     | 1 in 5·37                                   |
| 8. St. Lucy -      | 2,908                                               | 590                                              | 1,151               | 178                        | 567                      | 2,486  | 422                                                                | 8,706                              | 1,919     | 1 in 4·53                                   |
| 9. St. James -     | 2,752                                               | 940                                              | 161                 | 48                         | 597                      | 1,746  | 1,006                                                              | 8,486                              | 1,149     | 1 in 7·38                                   |
| 10. St. Joseph -   | 2,330                                               | 604                                              | 458                 | 99                         | 549                      | 1,710  | 620                                                                | 7,263                              | 1,161     | 1 in 6·25                                   |
| 11. St. Andrew -   | 2,318                                               | 341                                              | 327                 | 26                         | 497                      | 1,191  | 1,127                                                              | 7,047                              | 694       | 1 in 10·15                                  |
| Totals -           | 46,698                                              | 12,072                                           | 9,322               | 1,603                      | 7,549                    | 30,546 | 16,152                                                             | 152,275                            | 22,997    | Average for the Island<br>1 in 6·62         |

Note.—The private school column reveals, I think, errors in the Census Returns as regards the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Lucy.



## Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

RETURN showing the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS among the TROOPS stationed at BARBADOS, from  
1st July 1862 to 7th November 1862.

BARBADOS.

Encl. 3 in  
No. 7.

| CORPS.                    | Fevers.   |       | Ophthalmia. |       | Rheumatism. |       | Venereals. |       | Bronchitis. |       | Other Complaints. |       | Total.    |       |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                           | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted.   | Died. | Admitted.   | Died. | Admitted.  | Died. | Admitted.   | Died. | Admitted.         | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Royal Artillery * - -     | 25        | 1     | —           | —     | —           | —     | 4          | —     | 1           | —     | 32                | —     | 62        | 1     |
| 1/21 Fusiliers † - -      | 89        | 2     | 32          | —     | 5           | —     | 25         | —     | 1           | —     | 101               | 2     | 253       | 4     |
| 1st West India Regiment ‡ | 45        | 1     | 5           | —     | 12          | —     | 21         | —     | 7           | 2     | 54                | 4     | 144       | 7§    |
| 4th West India Regiment - | 18        | 1     | —           | —     | 5           | —     | 22         | —     | 1           | —     | 20                | —     | 66        | 1     |
| Military Labourers - -    | 12        | —     | 1           | —     | 6           | —     | 6          | —     | 2           | —     | 15                | 1     | 42        | 1     |
| Total -                   | 189       | 5     | 38          | —     | 28          | —     | 78         | —     | 12          | 2     | 222               | 7     | 567       | 14    |

\* The Battery Royal Artillery went into Camp Naval Hospital 15th September.

† The 1/21 Fusiliers went to Camp at Gun Hill on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th September.

‡ The 1st West India Regiment moved from Stone and Iron Barracks to the vacated Brick Barracks on 22d September, also detachment of 4th West India Regiment.

§ One of these was a case of homicide.

## RETURN of FEVERS amongst the Officers, from 1st July to 7th November 1862.

| Corps.                  | Admitted. | Died. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Royal Engineer - -      | 1         | —     |
| 1/21 Regiment - -       | 7         | 1     |
| 1st West India Regiment | 9         | 4     |
| 4th West India Regiment | 1         | 1     |
| Civil Staff - -         | 7         | 3     |
| Totals -                | 25        | 9     |

The garrison consisted on the 1st of July of 72 officers, all Europeans, and 1,389 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 792 were Europeans.

The casualties under the head of Fever were caused by Yellow Fever.

(Signed) J. MAC GREGOR,  
Deputy Inspector-General and P.M.O.

## GRENADA.

GRENADA.

## No. 8.

No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B., to His Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 112.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Windward Islands, Barbados,  
29th May 1863.

I HAVE the honor to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of Grenada for the year 1862, together with the usual report from the Lieutenant Governor.

Lt.-Gov. No. 60.  
23 May 1863.

2. Considering the general depression which has pervaded these colonies during the past year, there does not seem to be much to lament either in the fiscal or moral condition of the island.

GRENADA.

3. The increase in the number of summary convictions is stated to arise amongst the newly-arrived coolies, and I have been assured that their offences consisted mainly of breaches of contract.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c. ....  
(Signed) JAS. WALKER.

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Lieutenant-Governor KORTRIGHT to Governor WALKER.

(No. 60.)

Government Office, Grenada,

SIR,

23rd May 1863.

I HAVE the honor to forward to your Excellency, herewith, the Blue Book for the year 1862.

*Taxes, Duties, and Fees.*

The only change under this head is the revival of the several Acts imposing a tonnage duty on vessels clearing out of any of the ports of the colony, the operation of which had been suspended for three years by Act No. 237, passed in 1859. The suspension of these Acts was an experiment which it was considered might have the effect of increasing trade, but the result was not as satisfactory as had been anticipated in that respect, whilst it entailed a loss to the colony of, on an average, 800*l.* per annum.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The total revenue raised from all sources amounted to 18,397*l.*, which may be distinguished under the following heads, viz. :—

|                                                                                                            | £        | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----|----|
| Duties of imports - - - - -                                                                                | 9,224    | 17 | 1  |
| Licenses of all descriptions - - - - -                                                                     | 1,506    | 16 | 6  |
| Fees collected by the Colonial Secretary, Provost Marshal,<br>Magistrates, and Clerks of Markets - - - - - | 933      | 18 | 6  |
| Two-thirds of the amount of duties on rum consumed in<br>the colony - - - - -                              | 2,184    | 8  | 9  |
| Tonnage duty - - - - -                                                                                     | 731      | 0  | 6  |
| Tax on land, houses, saddle horses, mules, and asses under<br>the money bill of 1862 - - - - -             | 2,648    | 2  | 7  |
| Carriacou Medical Rate Act - - - - -                                                                       | 312      | 13 | 0  |
| Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -                                                                           | 855      | 10 | 6  |
|                                                                                                            | £ 18,397 | 7  | 5  |

The revenue of the previous year did not exceed 16,728*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase in 1862 in every branch of revenue, amounting in the aggregate to 1,669*l.* 6*s.*

A comparison between the expenditure of 1861 and 1862 shows a clear decrease of expenditure for the latter year amounting to 959*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The sum expended for education was less by 851*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* than in the previous year; there was also a large reduction of expenditure for roads and bridges, public works, and buildings. Under several other heads also a marked decrease took place, whilst the cost of additional men to the police force for the conveyance of the inland mails was 298*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* in excess of the previous year, and the miscellaneous votes of the legislature, which included 200*l.* for expenses under the Inland Post Office Act, exceeded by 334*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* those of 1861. It would appear by the Blue Book that, including a surplus at the end of the year 1861, the revenues of 1862, amounting to 19,572*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, were in excess of the expenditure by 2,000*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; but it is to be observed that there were claims on the treasury for the last quarter of the year amounting to 2,883*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* for salaries to public officers and other expenses, which could only be paid on the 1st January of the present year. There were also arrears due to road contractors for work done in 1861, amounting to 552*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, and 904*l.* 14*s.* of the sum voted for roads for 1862



was still unpaid. These sums, forming a total of 4,341*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, show that so far from there then being a surplus revenue for 1862, the *bonâ fide* expenditure incurred for the service of that year exceeded the revenue by 2,340*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

#### *Local Revenues.*

The local tax raised for the repairs of the streets in the towns of St. George, Charlotte Town, Grenville, and St. Patrick, amounted to 408*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenditure to not more than 195*l.* 6*s.* A tax is levied on shipping and on houses in the town of St. George for the maintenance of the works erected for the conveyance of water into town, and for the supplying of the shipping. The proceeds of this tax amounted in 1862 to 321*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, and there was a balance from the year before of 509*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The expenditure was 49*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

#### *Immigration.*

At the close of 1861 the immigration fund exhibited a sum in hand amounting to 9,965*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* The third of the rum duties, devoted by Act No. 212 to immigration, amounted to 1,092*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* The export duty yielded 1,654*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and the proportion of passage money paid by the employers of coolie immigrants gave the sum of 3,797*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, making the total amount available for immigration purposes during the year 16,510*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* The expenditure during the year was large, in consequence of the arrival of three ships from India with coolies, namely:—

|                                            | £     | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| The "Accrington," with 384, at a cost of - | 5,527 | 16 | 10 |
| The "Athletæ," „ 345 „ -                   | 5,300 | 1  | 8  |
| And the "Ganges," „ 294 „ -                | 4,993 | 12 | 4  |

The sum of 2,000*l.* was remitted to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on account of expenses incurred in India, and other payments, such as salary to immigration agent and interpreters, interest on guaranteed loan, and contribution to the sinking fund, and other incidental expenses, brought the expenditure to 19,024*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* As the revenue was insufficient to meet this outlay, a loan of 5,000*l.* was contracted for five years at 6 per cent. interest per annum.

#### *Church Land Revenues.*

The balance under this head on the 31st December 1861, was 96*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The rents, after deducting the commission allowed for collection, amounted to 87*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, being a total of 183*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* This fund is entirely under the control of the governor, to be applied by him to purposes connected with the Established Church. The expenditure from this fund in 1862 amounted to 55*l.* granted for repairs and improvements to the church of the town of Saint George and to Saint Paul's chapel, in the parish of Saint George.

#### *Post Office.*

The revenue and expenditure of the post office was as follows:—

|                                                                 | £     | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| On hand on 1st January - - - - -                                | 292   | 4  | 6  |       |    |    |
| Postage during year - - - - -                                   | 715   | 9  | 0  |       |    |    |
| Grant from legislature - - - - -                                | 200   | 0  | 0  |       |    |    |
|                                                                 | <hr/> |    |    | 1,207 | 13 | 6  |
| Deduct—                                                         |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| Stamps and salaries to inland postmasters - - -                 | 405   | 16 | 5  |       |    |    |
| Proportion of postage remitted to Imperial Government - - - - - | 522   | 14 | 7  |       |    |    |
|                                                                 | <hr/> |    |    | 928   | 11 | 0  |
| Balance in favour of the Colonial Government - - -              |       |    |    | 279   | 2  | 6  |

#### *Public Debts.*

These consist, 1st, of 7,000*l.* to the Rock Life Assurance Company, guaranteed by Act 11 and 12 Vict. cap. 130. of the Imperial Parliament for the promotion of immigration, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. A twentieth part of the debt is remitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at the end of

GRENADA.

each year, for the formation of a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the loan. Up to the 31st December 1862, 1,575*l.* had been remitted and invested in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities, and amounted in stock to 1,797*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The interest is paid half yearly. 2ndly, of 5,000*l.*, for which debentures were issued in June 1862, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the expiration of five years.

#### *Militia.*

I regret to say that I have nothing satisfactory to report with regard to the militia. The period for which the men took service expired during the year, and a strong disinclination to volunteer was manifested. The Militia Act sanctions enrolment by ballot, but being of opinion that unpaid compulsory service would not secure so trustworthy a body of men as voluntary service, I did not think it advisable to put the clause of the Act relating to the ballot in force. It is in contemplation to amend the present Militia Act, and to authorize the organization of purely volunteer corps on the model of those which are working so efficiently in England.

#### *Legislation.*

The Legislature passed thirteen Acts during the last year, the most important of which are the Acts, No. 314 and No. 323. The first of these, continuing the Act for establishing police districts, and for authorizing the appointment of police magistrates, was passed for one year only, and will expire at the first meeting of the Legislature in June next. The latter is an Act to suspend for a year the operation of the Act to provide for the education of the people of Grenada, and abolishes, for the time it is in force, the Board of Education, and the grammar and normal schools, and reduces the grant from 1,200*l.* to 900*l.*, to be allotted by the Legislature.

#### *House of Assembly.*

On the 27th of January I dissolved the House of Assembly, which had then been in existence six years, thus anticipating by a year the general election, the duration of the House of Assembly being fixed by the Election Act at seven years. The registration of votes takes place in September of each year, and in 1861 the number of names registered so far exceeded that of any previous year, that I considered it desirable to afford the electors an opportunity of exercising their newly-acquired rights.

#### *Education.*

Education received a severe check in 1862. The House of Assembly made no provision in the Money Bill for that year, either for salaries for teachers or for the incidental expenses. Much credit is due to the clergymen of the several denominations for having kept their schools together under great difficulties, and the teachers deserve praise for having consented to continue their duties under the pressure, in some instances, of the actual want of the necessaries of life, with the hope that the Legislature would make good to them the salaries they had usually received, and which they were led to suppose, when they submitted to training to fit them for their occupation, would be ensured to them.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports in the year 1862 is represented by a sum amounting to 112,518*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, and the value of the exports by 87,860*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* In the previous year the value of the imports amounted to 114,252*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and of the exports to 112,463*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, showing a falling off in the value of the imports in 1862 of 1,733*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and of 24,603*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in the value of the exports. I have before stated that the sum derived from the duty on imports exceeded in the year 1862 that of the previous year, and I find that generally those articles of which there was an augmented consumption, are rated in the Blue Book at a lower value. I may mention rice, of which 2,968 cwt. 2 qrs. and 15 lbs., valued at 14*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., were imported in 1861, and 3,527 cwt. 2 qrs. and 27 lbs., valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. in 1862. The falling off in the value of exports is to be ascribed to the small crop, and the low price of colonial produce in the English market.

#### *Agriculture.*

Agriculture was carried on last year under many disadvantages, and it is not, therefore, to be expected that there could be much improvement either in the system of



GRENADA.

agriculture or in the implements in use. The consequence of the wet and unfavourable weather of the previous year was a diminished crop of sugar, cocoa, and cotton, which, combined with other circumstances affecting the planting interest, tended to throw a gloom over the spirits of those connected with agriculture, and repressed any inclination to undertake improvements. The desire for immigrants is undiminished, which is, I presume, the best proof that, notwithstanding the high price paid for their labour, the island has benefited by their introduction. The total number of coolies in the colony at the end of 1862, was 1,856 male and female, working upon 70 estates.

Gaols and Prisons.

The number of prisoners committed to gaol during the year is considerably larger than the previous year, and the Provost Marshal remarks that the increase is to be attributed to the number of coolies, amounting to 50, who were committed to gaol for various offences. One male coolie was tried for murder, and was convicted, but discharged by the court on a motion for an arrest of judgment. Annexed is a comparative statement of the number of prisoners convicted in 1861 and 1862 by the Supreme Court and before the magistrates, which shows a large increase under the last head during 1862 over the previous year. These convictions before magistrates were all for petty offences, and it is satisfactory to observe that the convictions by the Supreme Court of Judicature, before which the graver offences are tried, have not increased.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Convictions.

| Year. |     | Supreme Court. |          | Magistrates. |          |
|-------|-----|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
|       |     | Males.         | Females. | Males.       | Females. |
| 1861  | - - | 15             | 2        | 91           | 16       |
| 1862  | - - | 15             | 1        | 148          | 21       |

To Governor Walker, C.B.

(Signed) I have, &c.  
C. H. KORTRIGHT.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 60.)  
MY LORD DUKE,  
I HAVE the honor to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of the Island of Tobago for the year 1862, together with the usual Annual Report thereon from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Windward Islands, Barbados,  
June 17, 1863.

Tobago, June 6, 1863.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. WALKER.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Encl. in  
No. 9.

Lieutenant-Governor DRYSDALE to Governor WALKER.

(No. 34.)  
SIR,  
In my periodical Reports accompanying the Blue Books for the last six years, I have had occasion to enter minutely into details respecting the state of the colony, its laws and institutions, and the general progress and condition of its inhabitants.

Government House, Tobago,  
June 6, 1863.

TOBAGO,

2. In transmitting the Blue Book for 1862, I have but little to add in the way of comment. The sanitary condition of the island has been good, and the peace and tranquillity with which the colony has been so long favoured has happily been undisturbed.

3. Unfortunately trade has been greatly depressed, and the agricultural interests have and are still suffering from the serious depreciation in the value of colonial produce.

4. The dissolution of the Elective Legislative Assembly, and the election of members to form a new House under an enlarged franchise, and the introduction of an allotment of liberated Africans, are the only points of interest to which I think it necessary to advert, after first briefly sketching the financial position of the colony at the close of the last year.

|                                        | £     | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| 5. In 1861 the expenditure amounted to | 8,500 | 13 | 4½ |
| „ Revenue „                            | 8,216 | 3  | 9  |
| Excess of expenditure over revenue     | £234  | 9  | 7½ |

|                                     | £      | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| In 1862 the expenditure amounted to | 10,224 | 9  | 4  |
| „ Revenue „                         | 10,113 | 1  | 1½ |
| Excess of expenditure over revenue  | £111   | 8  | 2½ |

The last year commenced with a balance against the colony of 621*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*, including a sum of 387*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* then due on account of the Hurricane Loan, and closed with an adverse balance of 482*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, including all known liabilities, the instalment of the Hurricane Loan having been paid in full.

The actual expenditure of 1862 exceeded that of 1860 by 1,196*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*, and that of 1861 by 1,723*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.*

The actual revenue of 1862 exceeded that of 1860 by 1,153*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*, and that of 1861 by 1,896*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*

The value of the imports in 1862 is given at 55,375*l.* against 56,442*l.* 10*s.* in the previous year, a decrease of 867*l.* 10*s.*, whereas the estimated value of the exports during the last year is stated 75,428*l.* against 63,170*l.* in 1861, showing an increase of 2,258*l.* in favour of 1862, with a proportionate augmentation of tonnage.

6. The sugar crop of 1862 was increased by 40 per cent. over that of the preceding year, and the comparatively disproportionate increase in the value of exports is to be accounted for by the serious depreciation in the value of colonial produce.

| 1861. |                 |        |         | 1862.  |              |                 |         |
|-------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| Sugar | 2,615 hhds.     | Hhds.  | Cwt.    | Value  | Sugar        | 3,631 hhds.     | Hhds.   |
|       | 970 tierces     |        |         |        |              | 1,686 tierces   |         |
|       | 61 half tierces | =3,737 | =59,013 | 51,852 |              | 99 half tierces | =5,271  |
|       | 4,173 barrels   |        |         |        | „ semi-fluid | 4,791½ barrels  |         |
|       |                 |        |         |        |              | 3 puncheons     |         |
|       |                 |        |         |        |              |                 | =83,193 |
|       |                 |        |         |        |              |                 | 64,554  |

7. The annual instalments on account of the Imperial Hurricane Loan, continue to be punctually paid, and the debt has now been reduced to 5,000*l.* sterling, of which the sum of 2,650*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* is due by private borrowers.

8. On the 28th day of April the barque “Midlothian,” 393 tons burthen, arrived from St. Helena, after a passage of thirty-four days, with two hundred and twenty-five (225) liberated Africans, equal to one hundred and eighty-seven and a half (187½) statute adults on board. Of this number, one hundred and forty-eight (148) were males, and seventy-seven (77) were females. Ninety-one (91) of the age of fifteen (15) and upwards, classed under the local Act as adults, and 134 minors. According to the ship’s register, the immigrants were classed as 150 adults or above 12, and 75 minors under that age. The greater number of the Africans are natives of Congo.

9. The people had been well taken care of, and no death occurred on the passage. A large proportion of them were under 10 years of age; many of them appeared delicate, and three or four cases of ophthalmia amongst them. One, disembarked on arrival, died in hospital two days after.



10. The immigrants were allotted among twenty-seven different estates; the adults under contracts of service for three years, as agricultural labourers; and the minors were assigned to the care and custody of responsible parties, for periods varying from one to eight years, or until they should attain the age of fifteen. The whole distributed as follows:—

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| To the middle district | 46 |
| „ leeward „            | 95 |
| „ windward „           | 83 |

11. The law has been strictly complied with in every particular; good lodging, medical attendance, food, clothing, and allotments of land for provision grounds, have been provided, to the satisfaction of the stipendiary magistrates, under whose immediate supervision the immigrants have been placed.

12. The monthly reports received from the several district magistrates bear, with few exceptions, high testimony to the good qualities of the immigrants, who are described as docile of temper, and ready and willing to work, complying cheerfully with the orders of their employers. There have been very few complaints made against them, and in every case the matter in dispute has been easily settled, and both employer and employed are said to work harmoniously together.

13. In general, the daily task performed by the adults is considered as nearly equal to that performed by the native labourers. They are said to be fond of spending their spare time in dancing and other amusements, to the neglect of their provision grounds; but they are reported to be improving in this respect, and latterly their gardens are better cultivated, and some have even commenced to supply the market.

14. The care taken of them on the estates to which they have been allotted, reflects the highest credit upon those to whom they have been indentured or assigned, and it is pleasing to find that the attitude of the native peasantry towards them is in general exceedingly friendly.

15. In addition to the death already noticed, thirteen of the immigrants have died since their disembarkation, now a year ago. Of these, eight were minors and five adults; nine deaths having occurred in the leeward district, one in the middle district, and three in the windward district. Of the thirteen, seven were in a very delicate state of health at the time of their landing, three died of dysentery, two of consumption, and one female from exhaustion, after premature labour.

16. But little could be accomplished in the way of education and religious instruction, during the first months of the location of the Africans, owing to their ignorance of the English language. Attendance at church or chapel has, however, been made a rule, with a view of impressing them with the solemnity and importance of religion; and the experiment would appear to have succeeded to some extent, as most of them claim it as a privilege to be allowed to go to church or chapel every Sunday, when they are observed to pay marked attention to the church services.

17. Most, if not all, of them have been christened, and the names given to them are tenaciously adhered to. The greater number are now able to repeat the Lord's Prayer and the Creed in English. A large proportion attend the schools in their neighbourhoods, and others have been formed into classes by the different ministers of religion, who teach them at hours most convenient to both parties.

18. It is the universal opinion that the introduction of these Africans has proved a valuable addition to the labouring population of the island, inasmuch as they form a body of permanent settlers who seldom leave the estate or district on or in which they have been first located.

19. It is to be regretted that no provision has been made by the local Legislature for defraying the cost of immigration, as has been done in most of these colonies. The necessity and the advantages of a well-regulated immigration of labourers is universally admitted, and were any objection or opposition offered to its promotion by the Government, there would be no end to public demonstrations and lengthy memorials, denouncing the injustice and impolicy of the act; but yet, left to themselves, and even urged by the Government to provide funds for immigration purposes, nothing is done. It is true that feeble desultory attempts have been made from time to time of late years, but no single measure has been matured or brought into active operation. At one time, an Immigration Bill is made dependent on the vain expectation of an Imperial loan; at another, it falls to the ground, owing to a variance of opinion as to the best mode of raising the funds; and last, not least, the scheme has generally failed through the opposition of those who, although they desire equally with others to have the benefit of immigration, would fain have it free of the heavy expense, which from the deteriorated value of their properties, they are unable to afford. Even at this moment, the question is once more

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being discussed in the Elective Legislative Assembly; but I feel persuaded that either from the inadequacy of the means proposed, or the more than probable rejection of the bill by the Council, there is little hope of Tobago being soon restored to her place on the list of those colonies qualified to receive liberated Africans.

20. In my last Blue Book Report I remarked, at some length, on the then existing franchise, and the influence which governed the elections of members to serve in the Elective Legislative Assembly; and I expressed doubts as to any improvement being likely to result from the operation of the new Franchise Act, by which the qualifications of both electors and representatives had been considerably modified.

21. The elections have since taken place under the extended franchise, and the result has fully verified my prediction. The Elective Legislative Assembly consists, as before, of sixteen members, two for each parish and one for the town of Scarborough, and one for Plymouth. The qualification of a representative is real property, assessed at 50*l.* per annum, or a clear yearly income of 150*l.* sterling. The qualification to vote, is the possession of real property, as owner or tenant, of an annual rental of 10*l.* sterling.

22. Of 209 registered electors, only 74 exercised the privilege of voting, the number of votes recorded being 91; seven persons voting in two separate parishes, four in three parishes, and one in four different parishes, giving a proportion of about four and a half votes for each member returned; whilst in one instance two members were elected for one parish by the voice of one single individual, who himself could neither read nor write. Compared with the result of the last election, held in 1855, under the old franchise, the first election under the new Act exhibits a proportionate decrease of nearly 35 per cent. in the number of actual voters out of the number registered,—a clear indication that the enlarged franchise has not, at least on its first trial, been attended with any improvement in respect to a more general or more fair representation of the people.

23. The right to vote in two or more different parishes, nay, even in all the seven parishes of the island, which can be and so often is exercised by some of the planters, connected in some way as proprietors or attorneys with most or all of the parishes, cannot fail to influence the elections, as was unmistakeably shown on the last occasion, when six proprietors and five estates managers or overseers, were returned as members of the Assembly, the mercantile interest being altogether unrepresented; and several independent gentlemen, of long standing in the old House, having been ejected to make way for class interests, by the substitution of men unpractised in public affairs, and unacquainted with the forms of legislative proceedings.

24. Hence has arisen much difficulty and delay in the conduct of the business of legislation, and the first session of the Legislature proved completely abortive in results, notwithstanding the appointment by the House of a solicitor, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum, to assist their deliberations and guide their proceedings.

25. The chief aim of the new House would appear to be some change or modification in the form of government, as at present constituted under the Act “for the better government of the Island;” and to this effect a motion was made early in the session for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the “Executive Committee,” but the measure itself has never been brought forward; and the precise nature of the form and extent of the contemplated reform has not yet been developed.

26. For a short time, considerable agitation existed in regard to this matter, which was made the election cry; when, as a means of allaying an excitement which, I surmised, was in a great measure caused or promoted by an erroneous belief in the existence of an opposition to their wishes on the part of the local Government, I availed myself of the first favourable opportunity to express my sentiments on the question, and to give an assurance that I had no desire to impede in any way the introduction of such constitutional reforms as might be deemed necessary for the better adaptation of the form of government to the circumstances of this small community. I even expressed an opinion that some modification in the system was desirable, and invited an explicit expression of the views and wishes of both Legislative Houses, with a full exposition of the objections entertained to the existing form of government, and a clear definition of the system proposed to be substituted. I deprecated the prolonged agitation of such a question as injurious to the best interests of the colony, and having, by the frank expression of my own sentiments, removed all grounds of distrust as to the course I was prepared to pursue, I expressed a hope that, pending a decision on the matter, I might continue to receive the cordial assistance of both Legislative Houses in conducting the government of the island according to the law now in force.

27. My expectations were at once realized; a perfect calm succeeded; the Legislative Council declared that it was not expedient to make any immediate change in the form of government, and the members of the Elective Legislative Assembly contented them-



selves with reiterating their desire for a modification in the present system, which they characterized as unsuitable to the circumstances of this small colony, promising that any suggestion on my part towards effecting any wholesome change would meet with their careful consideration.

28. I have not felt myself called upon to respond to this invitation made six months ago, and since then I have heard nothing more of the contemplated measure of constitutional reform.

29. The dissolution of the Elective Legislative Assembly, consequent on the proclamation of a new Franchise Act, necessitated a change in the "Executive Committee," but owing to the number of inexperienced members in the New House, and the manifest want of confidence amongst the members themselves, which precluded all hope of unity of sentiment or unanimity of action, the greatest difficulty was experienced in re-organizing that body whose functions remained in abeyance for more than three months before I could, after much negotiation and persuasion, succeed in forming an Executive Committee.

30. The evil I apprehended most from such a state of things was the impunity it afforded to debtors on account of the Imperial Hurricane Loan, payments on this account being delayed or withheld so long as warrants could not be issued for enforcing payment of the over-due instalments. Happily no inconvenience was otherwise occasioned beyond the delay in auditing and paying certain accounts against the public.

31. Difficulties such as these, and the ever-occurring obstacles and delays which impede the transaction of the business of the Legislative Houses, and which at present involve the unfruitful sacrifice of so much valuable time, arise entirely out of the working of a system by far too complicated for a scanty population, and which I think has been not unjustly characterized by the House of Assembly itself, as altogether unsuited to the circumstances of this small colony. It is easier, however, to condemn than to remedy such an unsatisfactory state of things, and it is vain to make the attempt, for it is quite certain that any measure framed with a view to reform or modify the constitution in such a manner as to adapt the machinery of Government to the very limited resources of the colony, would at the very outset be met by a fierce denunciation of the attempt as an invasion of the sacred province of vested rights and privileges, and a base violation of the glorious institutions founded on the time-honoured model of old England, &c., &c.

32. Although the number on the school rolls is nearly equal to that reported for 1861, the average daily attendance of the children appears to have fallen off considerably. This I think may be attributed in some degree to the fact that the wholesome supervision of an inspector of schools has been wanting, the gentleman who so ably performed that office having been removed to another field of usefulness.

33. The annexed return of crimes and offences show an increase of 33 in the total number imprisoned during the year, including three cases of felony, the majority of the others being misdemeanors and convictions under the Master and Servants Act; but I am disposed to agree with the Inspector of Prisons, who states in his report that he does "not look upon this as indicating that law and order are less respected, but rather "that the one is more promptly administered, and the other not allowed to be disturbed "with impunity," a result no doubt attributable to the recent appointment of stipendiary magistrates.

34. The following reports and tabular statements accompany this report :—

1. Return of Revenue for 1862.
2. Return of Expenditure for 1862.
3. Return of the value of Imports for 1861 and 1862.
4. Return of the value of Exports for 1861 and 1862.
5. Return of Tonnage for 1861 and 1862.
6. Return of Crimes and Offences.
7. Annual Report of the Surgeon to the Common Gaol.
8. Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. V. DRYSDALE,

Governor Walker, C.B.

Lieutenant-Governor.

TOBAGO.

Sub-Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

RETURN, in a TABULAR FORM, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the Gross Revenues, under their different Heads, exhibiting the Cost of Collection, and any Deductions made in their Progress to the Public Treasury.

## GROSS REVENUE.

| Customs.  | Tonnage Port and Harbour Dues. | Taxes and Excise. | Fines and Forfeitures. | Fees of Office. | Lighthouse Dues. | Land, Casual and Territorial. | Canals and Public Works. | Immigrant Tax. | Interest. | Miscellaneous Receipts. | Gross Amount of Revenue. | Cost of Collection.                           |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| £ s. d.   | £ s. d.                        | £ s. d.           | £ s. d.                |                 | £ s. d.          | £ s. d.                       | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d.        |           | £ s. d.                 | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d.                                       |
|           |                                | 55 12 1*          |                        |                 |                  |                               |                          |                |           |                         |                          | 456 7 1                                       |
| 5,694 4 7 | 413 8 9                        | 3,040 10 1        | 252 14 11              | Nil.            | 87 7 3           | 8 0 0                         | 95 13 4                  | 159 6 0        | Nil.      | 72 16 0                 | 9,879 13 0               | not including the Treasurer's Salary of £350. |
|           |                                | 3,096 2 2         |                        |                 |                  |                               |                          |                |           |                         |                          |                                               |

\* Arrears.

Treasury, 31st December 1862.

(Signed) CHAS. A. BERKELEY,  
Public Treasurer.

## Sub-Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

RETURN, in a TABULAR FORM, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the Disbursements under their different Heads, showing the Authority under which such Disbursements were made.

## EXPENDITURE.

| Civil Establishment and Salaries of Public Officers. | Judicial Establishment.                                                | Ecclesiastical. | Education. | Military and Fortification. | Militia. | Pensions. | Police and Gaols. | Roads and Bridges. | Works and Buildings. | Light-houses. | Expenses of the Legislature. |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| £ s. d.                                              | £ s. d.                                                                | £ s. d.         | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.                     |          | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.           | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.              | £ s. d.       | £ s. d.                      |
|                                                      | Supreme and Appeal Courts } 726 2 3<br>Stipendiary Justices } 405 10 0 |                 |            |                             |          |           |                   |                    |                      |               |                              |
| 1,957 4 5                                            | 1,131 12 3                                                             | 1,060 0 0       | 418 2 0    | —                           | —        | 47 2 4    | 1,725 1 2         | 599 19 11½         | 457 16 4             | 107 7 6       | 253 17 2                     |

(continued.)

| Poor.           | Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions. | Printing. | Interest on Debts.                            | Immigration. | Draw-backs, &c. | Harbours, Piers, Wharfs, &c. | Miscellaneous. | Total Expenditure.                                                      | Authority.                                                             |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| £ s. d.         | £ s. d.                                                        |           | £ s. d.                                       | £ s. d.      |                 |                              | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.                                                                 |                                                                        |
|                 |                                                                |           | Arrears, 1861 387 4 7<br>414 16 3<br>802 0 10 | 84 15 0      |                 |                              | 596 15 2       | 9,688 13 1½<br>Also £302 8s. 1d.<br>balance from 1861;<br>paid in 1862. | Appropriation Acts, 1861 and 1862, and Resolutions of the Legislature. |
| Included below. | 209 18 8                                                       | 237 0 4   |                                               |              |                 |                              |                |                                                                         |                                                                        |

Treasury, 31st December 1862.

(Signed) CHAS. A. BERKELEY,  
Public Treasurer.



## Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

TOBAGO.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into the ISLAND of TOBAGO, in the Years 1861 and 1862.

| Countries whence Imported.       | 1862.   | 1861.     |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|
|                                  | £       | £ s.      |
| United Kingdom -                 | 18,824* | 21,859 0  |
| British West Indies -            | 32,901  | 29,179 0  |
| British North America -          | 1,181   | 2,823 0   |
| Holland -                        | 156     | —         |
| United States of America -       | 2,205   | 2,429 0   |
| Venezuela -                      | 108     | 2 10      |
| Foreign West Indies—of Denmark - | —       | 16 0      |
| Ditto of Sweden -                | —       | 134 0     |
| Total -                          | 55,375  | 56,442 10 |

\* A considerable diminution in the importation of Cotton Goods from Great Britain in 1862.

(Signed) CHAS. A. BERKELEY,  
Treasurer's Office, 31st December, 1862. Treasurer and Controller of Customs.

## Sub-Enclosure 4 in No. 9.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the VALUE of the EXPORTS from the COLONY of TOBAGO, in the Years 1861 and 1862.

| Countries whither exported.      | 1862.  | 1861.  |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
|                                  | £      | £      |
| United Kingdom -                 | 67,006 | 60,399 |
| British West Indies -            | 7,928  | 2,737  |
| British North America -          | 442    | 34     |
| Foreign West Indies—of Denmark - | 52     | —      |
| Total -                          | 75,428 | 63,170 |

Note.—The Sugar crop was increased in 1862 over that of 1861 by 40 per cent., but a depreciation in the value of Sugar in 1862, accounts for the comparatively disproportionate increase in the value of Exports in 1862 over that of 1861.

(Signed) CHAS. A. BERKELEY,  
Treasurer's Office, 31st December, 1862. Treasurer and Controller of Customs.

## Sub-Enclosure 5 in No. 9.

MEMORANDUM of TONNAGE of VESSELS INWARDS and OUTWARDS, in the Years 1861 and 1862.

| 1861.                       |       |       | 1862.                       |       |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Inwards.                    |       |       | Inwards.                    |       |       |
| No.                         | Tons. |       | No.                         | Tons. |       |
| No. of vessels with cargoes | 75    | 5,569 | No. of vessels with cargoes | 79    | 6,224 |
| Ditto in ballast            | 3     | 594   | Ditto in ballast            | 8     | 1,238 |
| Total tonnage inwards 1861  | -     | 6,163 | Total tonnage inwards 1862  | -     | 7,462 |
| Outwards.                   |       |       | Outwards.                   |       |       |
| No.                         | Tons. |       | No.                         | Tons. |       |
| No. of vessels with cargoes | 58    | 5,204 | No. of vessels with cargoes | 77    | 6,697 |
| Ditto in ballast            | 17    | 1,005 | Ditto in ballast            | 10    | 396   |
| Total tonnage outwards 1861 | -     | 6,209 | Total tonnage outwards 1862 | -     | 7,093 |

(Signed) C. A. BERKELEY,  
Controller of Customs, &c.

TOBAGO.

Sub-Enclosure 6 in No. 9.

## RETURN OF CRIMES and OFFENCES.

| Years. | Felons. | Mis-<br>demeanors. | Other<br>Offences. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | Centesimal<br>Proportion. | Debt. |
|--------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1851   | 11      | 46                 | 61                 | 118    | —         | —         | ·78                       | 10    |
| 1852   | 14      | 62                 | 55                 | 131    | 13        | —         | ·87                       | 4     |
| 1853   | 24      | 74                 | 95                 | 193    | 62        | —         | 1·28                      | 8     |
| 1854   | 22      | 77                 | 45                 | 144    | —         | 49        | ·96                       | 14    |
| 1855   | 7       | 58                 | 52                 | 117    | —         | 27        | ·78                       | 10    |
| 1856   | 5       | 57                 | 24                 | 86     | —         | 31        | ·57                       | 5     |
| 1857   | 5       | 41                 | 18                 | 64     | —         | 22        | ·42                       | 10    |
| 1858   | 4       | 41                 | 40                 | 85     | 21        | —         | ·56                       | 4     |
| 1859   | 3       | 30                 | 31                 | 64     | —         | 21        | ·42                       | 3     |
| 1860   | 7       | 47                 | 28                 | 82     | 18        | —         | ·54                       | 2     |
| 1861   | —       | 63                 | 33                 | 96     | 14        | —         | ·64                       | —     |
| 1862   | 3       | 59                 | 67                 | 129    | 33        | —         | ·84                       | 1     |

*Note.*—The number of misdemeanors given above for 1862, viz., 59, includes 28 cases of summary convictions for petty thefts.

The 67 classed under the head of other offences comprised convictions under—

|                         |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Vagrant Act             | - | - | - | - | - | 1  |
| Police Act              | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Trespass Act            | - | - | - | - | - | 1  |
| Master and Servants Act | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| Tax Act                 | - | - | - | - | - | 2  |
| Road Act                | - | - | - | - | - | 3  |
| Mariner's Act           | - | - | - | - | - | 7  |
| Total                   | - | - | - | - | - | 67 |

## Sub-Enclosure 7 in No. 9.

## ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Attendant of the Common Gaol.

The year 1862 has not been characterized by any epidemic or other disease of a serious nature.

Measles attacked several of the inmates, but only two of the prisoners had the disease. It was mild in type, and the usual therapeutical treatment soon effected recovery. The prisoners generally have been healthy, and seem to bear a less anamic appearance than some months previously. This is no doubt attributable to the good quality of their food, and their regular periods of partaking of them. This, with strict cleanliness, both in their persons and dwelling apartments, have doubtlessly contributed much in effecting this desirable object.

The usual sanitary regulations are strictly enforced.

(Signed) JOHN SCOTT ELLIOTT, M.D.  
Surgeon to the Gaol.

## Sub-Enclosure 8 in No. 9.

SIR,

Tobago, 30th January 1863.

I BEG leave to forward my Report on the Common Gaol of Tobago for the year ending the 31st December 1862.

On the day just mentioned, there were imprisoned in that establishment 19 persons, viz.:—

|                  | Males. | Females. |
|------------------|--------|----------|
| Convicted felons | 8      | —        |
| " of petty theft | 6      | —        |
| " of assault     | 4      | 1 = 19   |

No commitment dates earlier than the 4th October 1859, and the latest as to the Court of Queen's Bench is dated the 7th October 1862.

Four of the felons are under sentences of penal servitude, which vary from 3 years to 14, three for 12 months, and one for life.

A retrospective view, extending to the year 1848, reveals the fact that in the month of October of that year there were 66 prisoners confined in the common gaol, the greatest number, it is supposed, that has been confined there for any one given time. Travelling back from that period to the one now under review, it is pleasant to notice that this number has not again been reached; for, notwithstanding some fluctuation during this period, the tendency has nevertheless been decidedly downwards, and although the number now reported, set against that of the corresponding period of 1861, shows an increase of five, yet I do not look upon this as indicating that law and order are less respected; but rather that the one is more promptly administered, and the other not allowed to be disturbed with impunity.



The prison was visited by measles in the month of June; the matron and a young relative, and two of the then gaoler's children were laid up with this disease; two convicts were also seized with it, but it did not spread beyond this, nor did it survive the month. With this exception, the prison still maintains its character for salubrity.

I have no reason to modify my report of last year as to the cleanliness and order of the establishment in its entirety; but the roof of the main building requires immediate attention. I much fear nothing short of complete reconstruction will suffice; the turnkey complains that the roof over his rooms are also leaky.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor found it necessary to suspend the gaoler from his duties for six months during the year; his place was ably filled by Mr. William Richardson up to the 11th of July, at which time Mr. Grant resumed his duties.

J. H. Beresford, Esq.  
Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DOUGALD YEATES,  
Inspector of Prisons.

TOBAGO.

## ST. VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B. to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 140.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Windward Islands, Barbados,  
June 26, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of the Island of St. Vincent for 1862, together with the Despatch by which it was accompanied from the Lieutenant-Governor.

St. Vincent.  
No. 84,  
June 12, 1863.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAMES WALKER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 10.

(No. 84.)

SIR

Government House, St. Vincent,  
June 12, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency in duplicate the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1862.

2. I think it will be regarded as an improvement in the neatness of their preparation that such portions of these returns as admit of being put into type have been printed. Much less space is thus occupied by the tables of taxes and duties, fees, legislation, council and assembly, and the list of civil establishment, while their appearance is clearer.

3. The substance of these statistics upon this occasion, leaving out what has been the consequence of the riots, presents few or no features upon which I could offer any commentary at length with advantage. The character of the year has been determined by the depression in the value of West Indian produce. It has not been one of progress, but little having been accomplished beyond the preparation of ground for future improvement. Financial difficulties gnored, evaded, or inadequately treated, will still produce their effects in different forms on the work of all departments of the public service which are insufficiently supported; and when the time of the Legislature itself is consumed by repeated and unavoidable applications for the supply of an exhausted treasury, little leisure is afforded for attention to legislation for general improvement. Such effort as could be made to strive against the neglect of public affairs, which was engendered by the gloomy prospects of the planters, upon whose prosperity all other interests in these colonies more or less depend, was interrupted by the serious disturbances among the labouring population in September. The remainder of the year was entirely occupied with the consequences flowing from those misfortunes. These

ST. VINCENT. — circumstances have formed the subject of special correspondence so lately that no good purpose could be served by re-entering upon them here; and beyond what might so be furnished, there is little which I could at present add with propriety to the general remarks I had the honour to submit when I forwarded the returns for 1861.

4. Though, however, I can report no progress during 1862, I trust that there has been no irrecoverable retrogression, and even the riots produced the germ of improvement in important particulars. For I may add, that since the commencement of the current year, not only have considerable additions to the previous sources of revenue been made, but due provision has been effected for the establishment of a protective force, sufficient, I should hope, to prevent any recurrence of the expensive and alarming disorders from which St. Vincent suffered so heavily in 1862. And in my next annual report I hope to be able to dwell more at large and with greater satisfaction upon the details of public business.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. MUSGRAVE.

His Excellency J. Walker, Esq., C.B.  
&c. &c. &c.

ST. LUCIA.

## ST. LUCIA.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR WALKER, C.B. to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 116.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,  
May 29, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of St. Lucia for the year 1862, together with an excellent report from the Administrator of the Government on the financial and general condition of the colony during the year.

St. Lucia,  
No. 70,  
May 11, 1863.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAMES WALKER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 11.

SIR, *and the Administrator of the Government Office, St. Lucia, May 11, 1863.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the past year in duplicate, with the usual abstracts and comparative returns annexed.

*Revenue.*

2. The estimated revenue for 1862 was 13,000*l.*, and the actual receipts for that period amounted to 14,688*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.* But in order to obtain a fair comparison, the sum of 1,789*l.* 10*s.*, consisting of 822*l.* 6*s.* accruing from sources of revenue which were not in existence at the time the estimates were framed, and a further sum of 966*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, which was taken from the Immigration Fund at the close of the year, and applied to general revenue for purposes which will be mentioned further on, in this report, must be deducted. This would reduce the general revenue to 12,899*l.* 19*s.* 1¾*d.*, which falls short of the estimate by 100*l.* 0*s.* 10½*d.*, and of the actual revenue of the previous year by no less than 1,327*l.* 5*s.* 3¼*d.*

3. This is mainly attributable to the diminished receipts in two great sources of revenue, viz., imports and rum duties :

|                                 | £     | s. | d.  |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|-----|
| In 1861 the imports amounted to | 6,455 | 18 | 5   |
| Last year they fell down to     | 5,677 | 3  | 11½ |

|            |      |    |    |
|------------|------|----|----|
| Deficiency | £778 | 14 | 5½ |
|------------|------|----|----|



|                             | £     | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|----|
| In 1861 the rum duties were | 5,099 | 2  | 9  |
| In 1862 they only reached   | 4,495 | 7  | 9  |
| Deficiency                  | £603  | 15 | 0  |

4. The fall in the import duties, of which the tariff is the same as during the previous year, must be referred to the low price of produce, and the consequent depression in trade. The high price of cotton manufactures has caused a diminution in their importation, and indeed a reduction has taken place, more or less, in the supply of most if not all manufactured goods:

| Cottons, Linens, and Woollens— | £      | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Imported in 1861               | 27,743 | 8  | 9  |
| „ 1862                         | 19,254 | 3  | 4  |
| Difference in value            | £8,489 | 5  | 5  |

Which causes a decrease in duty of 424*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

| The British manufactured goods imported in | £      | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| 1861 were valued at                        | 37,467 | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto, in 1862                             | 32,439 | 0  | 0  |
| Deficiency                                 | £5,028 | 0  | 0  |

5. In the articles of food, of which there is the greatest consumption, the amount imported was greater in 1862 than during the previous year:

|                | Quantity. | 1861.   | 1862.   | Increase in 1862. |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| Corn and grain | Bushels   | 2,863   | 3,548   | 685               |
| Corn, meal     | Barrels   | 84      | 1,346   | 1,262             |
| Fish, salted   | Qtls.     | 8,383   | 8,502   | 119               |
| Flour, wheat   | Barrels   | 5,536   | 8,864   | 3,328             |
| Meat, salted   | lbs.      | 144,135 | 170,121 | 25,986            |
| Rice           | lbs.      | 449,958 | 771,502 | 321,544           |

The consumption of tobacco has, from exceptional causes, diminished:

|                         | 1861.         | 1862.  | Decrease 1862. |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | Pounds 76,351 | 45,519 | 30,832         |

And also of wines, the lighter description of which are more used in this colony than in many others:

|       | 1861.         | 1862. | Decrease 1862. |
|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|
| Wines | Gallons 9,445 | 5,925 | 3,520          |

6. With regard to the decrease in the rum duties, I would observe, that the low price of that article in 1862 would have led one to expect increased consumption, and would not have lessened the excise duty, which is laid at so much per gallon, according to proof and not “ad valorem.”

7. Besides what is styled general revenue, there is revenue raised which does not appear in the estimates, but of which separate accounts are kept. These are as follows:—

|                                                                                                                                             | Amount collected during 1862. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Immigration Fund (exclusive of head money paid by planters to whom immigrants have been assigned, and commutation money paid by immigrants) | £ 1,125 15 8                  |
| Roads and Bridges                                                                                                                           | 1,055 0 6½                    |
| Education Fund                                                                                                                              | 479 12 4                      |
| Total                                                                                                                                       | £2,660 8 6½                   |

ST. LUCIA. 8. This would augment the public revenues to 15,560*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, and if to this is added the amount raised under the Hospital Ordinance (822*l.* 6*s.*), and the head money, &c. on immigrants, it is swelled to the sum of 16,823*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

#### *Export Duties.*

9. The export duties raised in this colony are devoted to three purposes; 1st. To paying the interest on the Imperial Loan of 15,000*l.* granted to this colony for immigration and forming a Sinking Fund for its redemption.

2ndly. To paying the interest on the Imperial Loan of 3,000*l.* for roads and bridges;

3rdly. To forming a contribution to the Educational Fund.

10. The following table exhibits the tariff of duties, and the portions which are allocated to these three services. More than sufficient being raised to satisfy the "Road and Bridges" Loan, the balance is appropriated to the fund for their repairs:—

|                   | Immigration.             | Roads and Bridges.        | Education.               | Total.                    |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sugar - - -       | 3 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs. | 1½ <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs. | - - -                    | 4½ <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs. |
| Rum - - -         | 1 <i>s.</i> per pun.     | 2 <i>s.</i> per pun.      | - - -                    | 3 <i>s.</i> per pun.      |
| Molasses - -      | 6 <i>d.</i> „            | 1 <i>s.</i> „             | - - -                    | 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „ |
| Coffee - - -      | - - -                    | - - -                     | 1 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs. | 1 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.  |
| Cocoa - - -       | - - -                    | - - -                     | 6 <i>d.</i> „            | 6 <i>d.</i> „             |
| Tarine Manioc - - | - - -                    | - - -                     | 1 <i>d.</i> per pot.     | 1 <i>d.</i> per pot.      |
| Logwood - - -     | - - -                    | - - -                     | 8 <i>s.</i> per ton.     | 8 <i>s.</i> per ton.      |
| Charcoal - - -    | - - -                    | - - -                     | 2 <i>s.</i> per barrel.  | 2 <i>s.</i> per barrel.   |
| Firewood - - -    | - - -                    | - - -                     | 4 <i>s.</i> per cord.    | 4 <i>s.</i> per cord.     |
| Hides - - -       | - - -                    | - - -                     | 6 <i>d.</i> each.        | 6 <i>d.</i> each.         |

The total amount raised last year was 1,888*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of which 1,733*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* was collected upon rum, sugar, and molasses, and 155*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* on the other articles.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

11. The following comparative table exhibits the imports and exports for the last five years. Their value is much less than in the preceding years, compared with 1861. There was a decrease in the value of imports last year of 16,457*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and in exports of 8,329*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*:—

|            | Imports.     | Exports.    |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
|            | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.     |
| 1858 - - - | 102,035 13 1 | 94,659 3 6  |
| 1859 - - - | 103,973 2 1  | 101,879 2 4 |
| 1860 - - - | 97,900 1 0   | 105,947 4 4 |
| 1861 - - - | 110,063 19 8 | 96,321 8 2  |
| 1862 - - - | 93,606 15 1  | 87,991 15 0 |

#### *Expenditure.*

12. The following table exhibits the general expenditure of the colony for the last five years.

|            | £ s. d.      |
|------------|--------------|
| 1858 - - - | 12,076 18 5  |
| 1859 - - - | 12,498 14 10 |
| 1860 - - - | 12,151 3 3   |
| 1861 - - - | 14,137 7 3   |
| 1862 - - - | 15,802 9 1   |

13. The expenditure for the past year may be classed under the following heads:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                  | £ s. d.     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ordinary expenditure - - -                                                                                                                                                                       | 12,532 13 1 |
| Expenditure for which supplementary estimates were passed, namely, for "Lights and Buoys," "Fire-proof Safes," and "Lamp for Tapion" - - -                                                       | 363 11 11   |
| Expense of the three hospitals, established at Castries, Soufriere, and Vieux Fort, principally for immigrants and of medical attendance upon estates - - -                                      | 1,633 15 9  |
| One-third of the expense, so far as it had then been ascertained, attending the introduction into St. Lucia of the coolie immigrants by the "Ulysses," transferred to the Immigration Fund - - - | 1,272 8 4   |
| Total - - -                                                                                                                                                                                      | £15,802 9 1 |



14. The expense of these hospitals having far exceeded the special revenue raised for their support, and as they are essentially immigrant hospitals, it was deemed expedient towards the close of last year to pass an ordinance, providing that the excess of expenditure over special revenue already incurred should be paid back from the immigration fund to the general revenue. A balance was accordingly struck on the 27th December, and 966*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* transferred from the immigration fund to the credit of the latter account. During the present and future years, the whole of the expense will be borne by the immigration fund, and the special revenue will be carried to its credit. Provision is, however, made to reimburse it for the expenditure on any persons other than immigrants who may be patients in these establishments. The charter, &c. of the *Ulysses* having been defrayed in the first instance from the immigration fund, a vote for one-third of the amount was taken, so as to replace that portion which is deemed to be a fair contribution from general revenue for immigration purposes. A subsequent vote for 355*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* has also been taken this year, being  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the Indian expenses for the season 1861–1862, which had been covered by the immigration fund.

15. Besides the expenditure, which is covered by estimates, and which is given in the above table, there are three accounts for which no estimates are taken, and of which no mention is made in the annual appropriation ordinance, except with regard to the grant of 500*l.* for education. These are “Immigration Roads and Bridges,” and “Education,” and the expenditure under these heads during 1862 was as follows:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | £      | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| Immigration, including interest on and sinking fund for the imperial loan of 15,000 <i>l.</i> , and amount transferred to general revenue being excess of expenditure over special receipts on account of hospitals, but exclusive of the Indian expenses - - - - | 6,529  | 7  | 7  |       |    |    |
| Amount of Indian expenses for season 1861–1862, so far as has been ascertained - -                                                                                                                                                                                | 1,066  | 19 | 10 |       |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |    |    | 7,596 | 7  | 5  |
| Roads and Bridges.—Repairs of public roads and bridges, and interest on and sinking fund for redemption of loan for 3,000 <i>l.</i> - - - - -                                                                                                                     |        |    |    | 1,001 | 8  | 3  |
| Education - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |        |    |    | 1,006 | 1  | 2  |
| Total - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | £9,603 | 16 | 10 |       |    |    |

16. Deducting from this sum 966*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, which is merely a transfer, and 1,772*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* from the general expenditure for similar reasons, and we obtain the sum of 22,667*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* as the total expenditure in this colony for 1862. But it must be borne in mind that the large amount incurred under the head of immigration is mainly referable to the introduction of a cargo of coolies in the beginning of that year, and that part of their cost has to be repaid by the planters to whom they have been assigned.

#### Local Revenue.

17. The only local revenue consists of the rates and taxes raised by the corporation of Castries from the inhabitants of that town, which defrays the salaries of the municipal officers and pay of their police, is applied to keeping in repair the wharves, which are very extensive, the streets, bridges, waterworks, rent of town hall, printing, and other contingent expenses.

18. The principal sources of revenue last year were a tax on houses and lots of land of five per cent. on their annual rental, or estimated value, wharfage and water dues, fees received for use of slaughter and meat market, market houses, licenses for selling tobacco, &c. The total amount raised in 1862 was 883*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

19. The expenditure during the same period was 886*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, of which 223*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* was applied to the repairs of the town wharves, and 175*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* to the maintenance of the municipal police force. With regard to the latter establishment, I would add that an ordinance has lately been passed under which the municipal and colonial force are amalgamated, and form one body, under a superintendent. By it the corporation guarantee to pay towards the general force the sum of 170*l.* annually, and Government undertake to place four constables daily at the disposal of the mayor and corporation for municipal purposes.

St. Lucia.

There is no doubt but that the system will work better than the one lately in force, when there were two bodies of police in the town of Castries, one under the control of the special magistrate of the first district, and the other employed and paid by the corporation out of their funds.

*Public Debt.*

20. The public debt of this colony remains at 18,000*l.*, as heretofore, but the sinking fund which is being formed for its redemption has of course increased. The debt consists of two loans to St. Lucia, under the authority of the imperial Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 130, as follows:—

|                                                                  | £              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Loan contracted in 1852 for the repairs of "roads and bridges" - | 3,000          |
| Loan contracted in 1854 for promoting coolie immigration -       | 15,000         |
| Total                                                            | <u>£18,000</u> |

Of these loans 3,000*l.* is redeemable on 1st January 1873, 10,000*l.* on the 1st July 1879, and 5000*l.* on the 1st July 1880. The interest which they bear is 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and until recently, 2½ per cent. was the amount paid, also half-yearly, to form a sinking fund for their redemption. Last year, however, it was discovered that this would not be sufficient for the purpose, and an ordinance was passed in July, by which it was provided, in accordance with calculations made by Mr. Finlayson, the Actuary to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, that a sum not exceeding 610*l.* should be paid annually in half-yearly instalments, in addition to the 75*l.* paid for the reduction of the 3,000*l.* loan.

As the first half-yearly instalment had been forwarded to the agents for the Crown colonies before this law could come into force, it was specially provided that a sum not exceeding 422*l.* should be paid for the second instalment in 1862, besides the half of 75*l.* before mentioned.

21. The whole amount paid both for interest, bank commission, and to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the loans during the past year, was as follows:—

|                                                   | £   | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|--------|----|----|
| One year's interest on loan of 3,000 <i>l.</i> -  | 120 | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| Bank commission -                                 | 0   | 12 | 0  |        |    |    |
| On account of sinking fund -                      | 75  | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
|                                                   |     |    |    | 195    | 12 | 0  |
| One year's interest on loan of 15,000 <i>l.</i> - | 600 | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| Bank commission -                                 | 3   | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| On account of sinking fund -                      | 609 | 10 | 0  |        |    |    |
|                                                   |     |    |    | 1,212  | 10 | 0  |
| Total                                             |     |    |    | £1,408 | 2  | 0  |

22. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund account report, that at the beginning of the year, when all the remittances for 1862 had been received and applied to purchase stock, they held stock in the 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities amounting to 2,261*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

*Roads and Bridges.*

23. The special revenue raised for the redemption of the loan of 3,000*l.*, and for the repairs of the public roads and bridges last year, was as follows:—

|                     | £             | s.       | d.        |
|---------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| Export duty -       | 607           | 9        | 2         |
| Commutation money - | 368           | 0        | 0         |
| Mileage -           | 55            | 17       | 1¼        |
| Fines -             | 23            | 14       | 2         |
|                     | <u>£1,055</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>6¼</u> |

24. Against this, the expenditure has been:—

|                                                                                                                                 |               |          |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| For interest and sinking fund on the loan for 3,000 <i>l.</i> ,<br>for which the export duty is raised in the first<br>instance | £             | s.       | d.       |
|                                                                                                                                 | 195           | 12       | 0        |
| Repairs of roads and bridges, and sundry incidental<br>expenses                                                                 | 805           | 16       | 5        |
|                                                                                                                                 | <u>£1,001</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>5</u> |



At the commencement of the year there was a balance to the credit of the account of 860*l.* 4*s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and at the close, of 913*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* ST. LUCIA.

25. The principal repairs of the roads are effected by statute labour, and some alterations have been made in the road ordinance of 1857, which took effect this year, with a view of rendering the road service lighter, lessening the commutation money, and making its mode of payment more easy.

26. The object of the amending ordinance was to obtain more commutation money and less statute labour, as it was considered that hired labour, which could be better applied, was more valuable than the system which had hitherto prevailed, and, indeed, if the generality, by degress, fell into paying instead of working, a road tax would in effect be established, and a fund formed for the repair of roads, which would tend to their more permanent improvement.

27. Under the ordinance of 1857, every male between the ages of 16 and 60 (except those paying house tax in Castries), were rendered liable to give six days labour on the roads in the district in which he resided, which he could commute by a payment of eight shillings.

In default of his not either working or commuting, a fine varying from 12*s.* to 20*s.* was imposed, and if this was not paid, with costs of summons, &c., he could be imprisoned for a term varying from eight to fifteen days.

28. This ordinance worked very badly; many preferred going to gaol rather than work or pay, and when this class became numerous it was impossible to crowd up the gaol with persons who, whilst they did no work, were rationed at the expense of the colony.

29. To remedy these evils, the following alterations were made, which, so far as they have been tried, I consider are a decided improvement on the old system.

30. The statute labour, which formerly was given at one period only, is divided into two periods of three days each. The commutation money is reduced from 8*s.* to 6*s.*, being at the rate of 1*s.* per day; and is similarly made payable in two instalments, at the two periods named for road service.

In default of payment by those who have elected to commute, within one week after the appointed time to turn out, an extra shilling is imposed in addition as a fine, which, with the three shillings commutation, is sued for and recovered by distress and levy, the same as any other debt, on the goods and chattels of the defaulter. For those who take no notice of the summons, and who neither work nor pay, a penalty of two shillings is inflicted for each day's absence, which is recoverable in the same way as the commutation money. It is only where there is not sufficient distress, that imprisonment is resorted to, on a scale of one day for each shilling sued for.

31. In this way those who, possessing property, have hitherto preferred to go to goal rather than commute or work, will be compelled to pay.

#### *Public Works and Buildings.*

32. During last year two buoys were laid down in the Harbour of Castries, for the convenience of the mail steamers and the shipping generally. One is at the mouth of the harbour, and the other within a short distance of the town. Vessels of considerable tonnage can lie even at the inner buoy. Before it was laid down, H.M.S. "Cadmus" anchored near the spot where it is now placed. They have proved of great convenience, and have added much to the advantages of a harbour, which, for its capacity, facilities for loading and unloading, and security against hurricanes, can class as one of the best in the West Indies.

33. A new lamp, for the convenience of the royal mail steamers in making the harbour at night, was received last year from Messrs. Wilkins and Co., the light-makers to the Trinity House, and placed on the Tapion Rock. Before this, there were two common oil lamps, which gave a very insufficient light. The one now used is fitted with a dioptric apparatus. The light is ruby colour, and has been seen distinctly at a distance of six miles.

#### *Legislation.*

34. Nine ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council last year, all of which have been confirmed.

35. No. 1., 31st January 1862, "To provide for the payment of the expense of the "immigration of certain liberated Africans into St. Lucia."

**ST. LUCIA.** No. 3. 31st March 1862, "To amend the laws now in force in this island, relating to "African immigration." These two ordinances were passed to provide for an expenditure, which it was stated would have to be defrayed by the Colonial Government, upon any Africans assigned to St. Lucia after the 1st of April, and to make alterations in the ordinances in force with regard to this class of immigrants. Hitherto, they had been landed in the West Indies, free of charge. The first ordinance authorises 3,750*l.* to be applied for the expenses attending their introduction; 2*s.* 3*d.* to be defrayed by the immigration fund, and 1*s.* 3*d.* from the general revenue. In order to reimburse a portion of the expense, the employers to whom Africans are assigned are to pay 5*l.* 10*s.* for all 18 years of age and upwards, namely, 30*s.* on assignment and 40*s.* in each of the subsequent years of their indenture, which is for three years. For Africans between 12 and 18, a proportionate scale of fees or indenture duty, is to be fixed by the governor. The other ordinance was passed to supply an omission in the laws previously in force with regard to the apprenticeship of liberated Africans, who, on their arrival in the colony, might want but a short time to complete the age of 18 years, up to which age only they could be indentured. It also makes better provision for their care and maintenance, by establishing a fixed scale of rations and wages for them, and for their medical care, which is similar to that provided for coolie immigrants.

36. No. 2., 31st January 1862, "To enable the governor to prohibit the exportation of arms and military stores from the colony." This ordinance authorises the governor, by proclamation, to prohibit carrying coastwise, or the exportation from St. Lucia of arms and military stores, and provides a penalty, not exceeding 200*l.* and not less than 5*l.*, for any violation of such proclamation.

36. No. 4., 29th July 1862, "For fixing rates and duties to be raised for the public service of the year 1863, and for appropriating the same." This is the annual tax and appropriation ordinance which is passed after the estimates have been considered. The only difference in it from that of the previous year, is the insertion of a clause prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in retail liquor licensed shops on Sunday. The town of Castries was exempted from this regulation, but the corporation have since passed a bye-law for a similar purpose.

37. No. 5., 29th July 1862, "To increase the sinking fund for the redemption of the imperial loans raised in St. Lucia." The objects of this ordinance have already been explained in the preceding paragraph relative to the public debt (No. 20).

38. No. 6., 22nd October 1862, "The amended road ordinance." For an explanation of the provisions of this ordinance I would refer to paragraphs (No. 29, 30, and 31.)

39. No. 7., 1st December 1862, "To facilitate public business by providing for the prepayment of postage on inter-colonial letters." This ordinance was passed for the purpose of making reciprocal agreements with the other West Indian colonies, to establish a system of compulsory prepayment of all the postage on inter-colonial letters, as suggested by the post office authorities, and recommended by his Grace the Secretary of State. Under it an arrangement can be made with any other colony, where a similar system and rates of postage prevail to collect all the postage on letters at the post office from which they are despatched. Provision is also made by which either party to the contract can determine it on giving six months notice to the other side.

Under the authority conferred upon me by this ordinance, I have already entered into postal agreements on behalf of this colony, with your Excellency, on behalf of Barbados, and with the Governors of Trinidad and Demerara, the Lieutenant-Governors of British Honduras, Grenada, and Tobago, the Administrator of St. Christophers, and the Presidents of Montserrat and the Virgin islands.

40. No. 8., 15th December 1862, "To establish volunteer corps in this colony." I have reported on this ordinance under the head of "Militia."

41. No. 9., 15th December 1862, "To make further provision in respect to the expense incurred by the establishment and maintenance of hospitals at the towns of Castries, Soufriere, and Vieux Fort." The objects of this ordinance have been explained in paragraph No. 14.

#### *Religion.*

42. The greater part of the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic faith. There is no alteration in the number of the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. Of the former there are two, and of the latter nine. The Protestant ministers receive 200*l.* each from the colonial funds and 100*l.* each from the bishop. The Roman Catholic clergy receive 100*l.* per annum from the colony, and have a presbytery, which is



maintained from the church funds. They also collect fees on marriages, burials, baptisms, &c., the amounts of which for last year are shown by their returns to be as follows:—

|                  | <i>Amount of Fees.</i> | £   | s. | d. |
|------------------|------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Cure of Castries | - - - -                | 105 | 4  | 7  |
| „ Dennerly       | - - - -                | 30  | 0  | 0  |
| „ Micoud         | - - - -                | 32  | 3  | 10 |
| „ Vieux Fort     | - - - -                | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| „ Laborie        | - - - -                | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| „ Choiseul       | - - - -                | 39  | 11 | 8  |
| „ Soufriere      | - - - -                | 74  | 0  | 0  |
| „ Anse La Raye   | - - - -                | 16  | 12 | 0  |

There is no return from Gros Islet, owing to changes which have taken place in the ministry of that parish.

#### *Education.*

43. The funds for educational purposes last year were as follows:—

|                            | £      | s.  | d.   |
|----------------------------|--------|-----|------|
| Balance from 1861          | -      | 267 | 15 6 |
| Export Duties              | £155   | 8   | 5    |
| Boat and hawkers' licences | 28     | 0   | 2    |
| Fines and penalties        | 296    | 3   | 9    |
| Grant from general revenue | 500    | 0   | 0    |
|                            |        | 979 | 12 4 |
| Total                      | £1,247 | 7   | 10   |

Or an increase over receipts of last year of 89*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The estimated receipts for 1862 amounted to 850*l.*, which, with the balance of 267*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, made 1,117*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Of this sum the Board of Education placed 575*l.* at the disposal of the Protestant, and 542*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* at the disposal of the Roman Catholic committee.

44. The amount handed over to the Protestant committee, was allotted to the trustees of the Mico Charity, with the exception of 6*l.* for the Secretary to the Board. The payments for Roman Catholic institutions were as follows:—

|                                                 | £    | s.  | d.   |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Schools in Castries                             | -    | 198 | 5 0  |
| „ Gros Islet                                    | -    | 32  | 10 0 |
| „ Micoud                                        | -    | 68  | 0 0  |
| Lady Superioress of Convent                     | -    | 120 | 0 0  |
| Contribution for Secretary to the Board, 1 year | -    |     |      |
| and 3 months                                    | -    | 7   | 10 0 |
|                                                 | £426 | 5   | 0    |

which, together with commission on revenue collected (3*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*) made a total expenditure from colonial funds of 1,006*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

45. But to this must be added the amount contributed by the trustees of the Mico Charity, which amounted to 1,064*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, making the total expenditure on education in the colony during 1862, 2,070*l.* 2*s.*

46. There are eleven public and free schools, under the direction of the trustees of the Mico Charity, and one private school, kept by Mrs. Cooper, the wife of the Superintendent. There are also five public and free Roman Catholic schools, under the charge of the Roman Catholic clergy and the nuns of the convent of St. Joseph, and a boarding school, also kept by the nuns, to which no public money is contributed. The following table exhibits the number of scholars last year compared with 1861, which shews a slight increase in favour of 1862.

|                        | 1861. | 1862. | Increase.<br>1862. | Decrease.<br>1862. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Mico schools           | 699   | 766   | 67                 | —                  |
| Do. infant schools     | 239   | 213   | —                  | 26                 |
| Roman Catholic schools | 451   | 458   | 7                  | —                  |
| Nuns' boarding school  | 66    | 62    | —                  | 4                  |
| Mrs. Cooper's school   | 10    | 17    | 7                  | —                  |
| Total                  | 1,465 | 1,516 | 81                 | 30                 |

ST. LUCIA.

*Militia.*

47. The Militia ordinance is not actually repealed, but at the same time cannot be worked. An attempt was made to call out that body in the early part of the year, before I assumed the administration of the Government, which utterly failed. In anticipation of the withdrawal of the garrison, a volunteer ordinance was passed last year. It provided for the enrolment of two rifle corps at Castries and Soufriere, to consist of not less than 40 men each, one artillery corps of not less than 30 men, and two cavalry troops of not less than 20 men each, at Soufriere and Vieux Fort. Uniform arms, and accoutrements were to be furnished free of expense to the non-commissioned officers and privates, and the qualification for a volunteer was rather higher than that for the militia. Each trooper was to provide his own horse, saddle, and bridle, which was his sole qualification. All volunteers were exempted from road service, which may be considered as the remission of an annual tax of six shillings. Notwithstanding these liberal terms, I regret to state that at the present time not a single corps is formed.

*Prisoners.—Crime.*

48. The gaol returns show an increase of prisoners last year over 1861 of 160. The following table shows the committals during the last five years:—

|      |   |   |   |     |
|------|---|---|---|-----|
| 1858 | - | - | - | 288 |
| 1859 | - | - | - | 473 |
| 1860 | - | - | - | 595 |
| 1861 | - | - | - | 401 |
| 1862 | - | - | - | 561 |

There were 157 cases of sickness during the year, but no deaths.

*Immigration.*

49. The immigrants introduced into the colony in 1862, were 467 in number; of these 287 were coolies, who arrived in the month of February from Calcutta in the Ulysses, and 180 liberated Africans, of whom 63 arrived in the Ulysses, and 117 in the Damietta during the same month.

50. The number of coolies in the colony on the 31st December 1861 was 1,023, making altogether 1,490 immigrants. Out of these 56 have died, and there have been 29 births, leaving 1,463 coolies and Africans at the close of 1862. The system for medical attendance having proved inefficient, an alteration was made by which Government provided for this service; at the same time certain charges were imposed towards meeting the expense. Three hospitals were opened at the beginning of 1862, at Castries, Soufriere, and Vieux Fort, principally for the accommodation of immigrants. The establishment in Castries is for those in the first and second districts, the hospital at Soufriere for those of the third, and the building at Vieux Fort for those of the fourth district of the island. The estates in the first two districts on which immigrants are located, are divided between two medical officers, one of whom attends also the Castries hospital. Similarly the immigrants in the third and fourth districts are divided between four medical gentlemen, two in each district, who attend jointly the hospitals at Soufriere and Vieux Fort. They are bound to visit each estate once a fortnight, and oftener if required, and send in those who are sick to hospital, or attend them upon the plantations, as may be considered best for the patients.

51. The cost of medical and hospital staff and expenses, including allowance for medicines, was last year 1,633*l.* 15*s.* Towards meeting this expenditure an annual tax of 10*s.* per head is paid by the employers of immigrants, with a half charge for children, and 6*d.* for each day any immigrant is in hospital. This amounted in 1862 to 822*l.* 6*s.*, leaving an excess of 811*l.* 9*s.* expenditure over special revenue, which by a recent ordinance is borne by the immigration fund instead of the general revenue.

52. The following table exhibits the results of the hospitals last year:—

|                   | Immigrants admitted. | Immigrants discharged. | Deaths. |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Castries Hospital | 192                  | 158                    | 18      |
| Soufriere "       | 211                  | 176                    | 18      |
| Vieux Fort "      | 105                  | 88                     | 5       |
| Totals            | 508                  | 422                    | 41      |



53. Drunkenness amongst the coolies has diminished, from the closing of grog shops on Sundays, and the prohibition of the issue of any spirituous liquors to them on credit. An attempt was made last year to induce them to deposit their savings in the Colonial Bank, through the Executive, any loss being guaranted to them, but without success. They still prefer carrying their earnings about their persons, or burying them in the ground, which it need hardly be observed leads to frequent loss and thefts.

St. LUCIA.

Agriculture.

54. The crop of 1862 fell short of that of the previous year, and the low price of produce has much depressed the agricultural interest, and, as a natural consequence, all other classes in the colony.

| Years.     | Sugar.    | Molasses. | Rum.   | Cocoa.  |
|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
|            | Lbs.      | Galls.    | Galls. | Lbs.    |
| 1861 -     | 9,594,000 | 115,680   | 11,040 | 238,213 |
| 1862 -     | 8,762,415 | 104,800   | 8,275  | 191,392 |
| Decrease - | 831,585   | 10,880    | 2,765  | 46,821  |

Population.

55. The population of St. Lucia, based on the Census of 1861, and corrected by the births and deaths since, is 27,480, of whom 13,636 are males and 13,844 females.

Miscellaneous.

56. During the past year it was announced that Her Majesty's Government had finally determined to withdraw the garrison from this station. In pursuance of this arrangement, a company of the 1st West India Regiment, was removed in December last, leaving a company of the 1/14 Regiment, which it is expected will leave very shortly. The efforts which have been made to raise volunteer corps in anticipation of their departure have already been noticed, and an ordinance for augmenting and re-organizing the police force, which was introduced into the Council last year, has been recently passed, and the force is now in course of formation.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) M. GRANT,  
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency James Walker, Esq., C.B.,  
Governor-in-Chief,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

Sub-Enclosures.

ABSTRACT RETURN from Blue Book 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Sub-Enclo-  
sures.

| REVENUE. |                 |         |          |                                                      |        |           |           |       |    |    |        |    |     |     |    |    |
|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|----|----|--------|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Year.    | Customs Duties. |         |          | Assessed and other Taxes, and Miscellaneous Revenue. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |       |    |    |        |    |     |     |    |    |
|          | Import.         | Export. | Tonnage. |                                                      |        |           |           |       |    |    |        |    |     |     |    |    |
|          | £               | s.      | d.       |                                                      | £      | s.        | d.        | £     | s. | d. |        |    |     |     |    |    |
| 1860     | 5,904           | 4       | 11       | —                                                    | 630    | 10        | 5         | 7,068 | 7  | 11 | 13,603 | 3  | 3   | 771 | 5  | 2½ |
| 1861     | 6,455           | 18      | 5        | —                                                    | 700    | 17        | 6         | 7,070 | 7  | 6  | 14,227 | 4  | 5   | 624 | 1  | 2  |
| 1862     | 5,677           | 3       | 11½      | —                                                    | 620    | 13        | 10        | 8,391 | 2  | 2  | 14,688 | 19 | 11¾ | 461 | 15 | 6¾ |

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

| Year. | Civil Government. |    |    | Judicial. |    |    | Ecclesiastical. |    |    | Poor. |    |    | Police. |    |    | Prisons. |    |    | Other Expenditure. |    |    | Total. |    |    | Increase. |    |    | Decrease. |    |    |
|-------|-------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|-------|----|----|---------|----|----|----------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|--------|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|       | £                 | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. | £               | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. | £       | s. | d. | £        | s. | d. | £                  | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| 1860  | 3,228             | 7  | 2  | 2,356     | 19 | 4  | 1,325           | 5  | 5  | 614   | 10 | 4  | 1,013   | 18 | 0  | 1,154    | 5  | 9  | 2,457              | 17 | 3  | 12,151 | 3  | 9  | —         | —  | —  | 347       | 11 | 7½ |
| 1861  | 3,243             | 4  | 4  | 2,499     | 6  | 3  | 1,808           | 6  | 8  | 768   | 15 | 4  | 967     | 8  | 1  | 1,190    | 7  | 11 | 4,159              | 18 | 7  | 14,137 | 7  | 2  | 1,986     | 3  | 11 | —         | —  | —  |
| 1862  | 3,121             | 12 | 9  | 3,108     | 5  | 7  | 1,244           | 6  | 6  | 825   | 6  | 8  | 952     | 15 | 8  | 1,070    | 6  | 8  | 5,479              | 15 | 3  | 15,802 | 9  | 1  | 1,665     | 1  | 11 | —         | —  | —  |

ST. LUCIA.

## EXPENDITURE, LOCAL AND PAROCHIAL.

| Year.      | Education. | Roads.     | All other<br>Parochial Charges. | Total.                   | Remarks. |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
|            | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.                         | £ s. d.                  |          |
| 1860 - - - | 1,024 1 0  | 455 9 0    | 1,257 19 10                     | 2,737 9 10               |          |
| 1861 - - - | 961 6 9    | 1,397 12 9 | 982 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$         | 3,341 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |          |
| 1862 - - - | 1,006 1 2  | 1,001 18 3 | 886 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 2,894 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |          |

## EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

| Year.      | Civil.     | Military.  | Total.      | Remarks. |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
|            | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.     |          |
| 1860 - - - | 1,477 0 0  | 8,984 6 11 | 10,461 6 11 |          |
| 1861 - - - | 1,405 9 11 | 7,524 12 7 | 8,930 2 6   |          |
| 1862 - - - | 452 8 10   | 6,216 4 0  | 6,668 12 10 |          |

## POPULATION.

| Year.      | Males. | Females. | Total. | Remarks. |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1860 - - - | 12,755 | 13,890   | 27,141 |          |
| 1861 - - - | 12,383 | 13,338   | 26,721 |          |
| 1862 - - - | 13,636 | 13,844   | 27,480 |          |

## LAND.

| Year.      | Area in Square Miles. | Acreage under Cultivation. | Remarks. |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| 1860 - - - | Unknown               | 6,042 $\frac{1}{4}$        |          |
| 1861 - - - | "                     | 6,210 $\frac{1}{4}$        |          |
| 1862 - - - | "                     | 7,043                      |          |

## COINS AND CURRENCY.

| Year.      | Specie in Circulation. | Notes in Circulation. | Remarks. |
|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1860 - - - | Estimated at £35,000   | Estimated at £ 8,750  |          |
| 1861 - - - | " 35,000               | " 12,500              |          |
| 1862 - - - | " 30,000               | " 12,500              |          |

## CHURCHES.

| Year.      | Church<br>of England. | Other<br>Denominations. | No. of<br>Sittings. | Average<br>Attendance. | Per cent. in<br>Population. | Remarks. |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1860 - - - | 2                     | 10 and 1 chapel         | 7,480               | 8,120                  | 29 $\frac{1}{10}$           |          |
| 1861 - - - | 3                     | 9 and 2 "               | 8,338               | 7,475                  | 27 $\frac{2}{10}$           |          |
| 1862 - - - | 3                     | 9 and 2 "               | 7,888               | 7,625                  | 27 $\frac{4}{10}$           |          |

## SCHOOLS.

| Year.      | Church<br>of England. | Other<br>Denominations. | Total No.<br>of Scholars. | Per cent.<br>Population. | Remarks.                                                                                                    |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1860 - - - | 11                    | 7                       | 1,470                     | 54 $\frac{1}{10}$        | All those classed under "Church of England" are the Mico Schools. There are no "Church of England" Schools. |
| 1861 - - - | 11                    | 8                       | 1,465                     | 53 $\frac{3}{10}$        |                                                                                                             |
| 1862 - - - | 11                    | 7                       | 1,516                     | 53 $\frac{1}{10}$        |                                                                                                             |



## VALUE IN STERLING.

ST. LUCIA.

| Year. | IMPORTS.            |                        |                         |              | EXPORTS.          |                      |                       |             |
|-------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
|       | From Great Britain. | From British Colonies. | From Foreign Countries. | Total.       | To Great Britain. | To British Colonies. | To Foreign Countries. | Total.      |
|       | £ s. d.             | £ s. d.                | £ s. d.                 | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.           | £ s. d.              | £ s. d.               | £ s. d.     |
| 1860  | 33,795 2 10         | 38,290 11 2            | 25,814 7 0              | 97,900 1 0   | 93,642 0 0        | 6,673 9 8            | 5,631 14 8            | 105,947 4 4 |
| 1861  | 40,070 16 11        | 35,607 10 8            | 34,387 12 1             | 110,065 19 8 | 87,233 10 0       | 6,691 10 8           | 2,396 7 6             | 96,321 8 2  |
| 1862  | 32,089 6 4          | 31,006 0 8             | 30,511 8 1              | 93,606 15 1  | 79,088 8 9        | 6,279 3 9            | 2,624 2 6             | 87,991 15 0 |

## SHIPPING.

| Year.    | INWARDS.            |                        |                         |        | OUTWARDS.         |                      |                       |        |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------|
|          | From Great Britain. | From British Colonies. | From Foreign Countries. | Total. | To Great Britain. | To British Colonies. | To Foreign Countries. | Total. |
| 1860 - - | 2,323               | 6,502                  | 3,538                   | 12,363 | 4,075             | 6,136                | 2,638                 | 12,849 |
| 1861 - - | 3,883               | 5,827                  | 2,639                   | 12,349 | 4,495             | 4,901                | 3,038                 | 12,434 |
| 1862 - - | 3,018               | 4,694                  | 3,325                   | 11,037 | 4,562             | 4,202                | 2,077                 | 10,841 |

## RETURN OF CRIMINAL and other PRISONERS.

| Year.    | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | Debtors. |
|----------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1860 - - | 533  | 53     | 9     | —      | 595    | 122       | —         | 5        |
| 1861 - - | 340  | 59     | 2     | —      | 401    | —         | 194       | 3        |
| 1862 - - | 439  | 116    | 5     | 1      | 561    | 160       | —         | —        |

TABLE of certain Articles of Importation in the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

| ARTICLES.                            | 1860.           | 1861.            | 1862.            |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Bread - - - - -                      | 187 packages.   | 10,112 lbs.      | 7,702 lbs.       |
| Butter - - - - -                     | 2,032 "         | 63,021 "         | 55,722 "         |
| Cheese - - - - -                     | 11,275 lbs.     | 8,543 "          | 13,976 "         |
| Corn and grain - - - - -             | 1,342 packages. | 2,863 bushels.   | 3,548 bushels.   |
| Corn meal - - - - -                  | 348 brls.       | 84 brls.         | 1,346 brls.      |
| Fish, salted and pickled - - - - -   | 9,590 quintals. | 10,088 quintals. | 11,274 quintals. |
| Flour, wheat - - - - -               | 8,367 brls.     | 5,536 brls.      | 8,864 brls.      |
| Lard - - - - -                       | 1,393 packages. | 34,770 lbs.      | 38,561 lbs.      |
| Meat, salted - - - - -               | 131,739 lbs.    | 144,135 "        | 170,121 "        |
| Oil - - - - -                        | 680 packages.   | 6,544 gallons.   | 10,256 gallons.  |
| Rice - - - - -                       | 508,910 lbs.    | 449,938 lbs.     | 771,502 lbs.     |
| Salt - - - - -                       | 5,772 bushels.  | 3,027 bushels.   | 2,690 bushels.   |
| Tobacco, manufactured - - - - -      | 3,176 lbs.      | 1,984 "          | 1,848 lbs.       |
| " unmanufactured - - - - -           | 54,755 "        | 76,351 "         | 45,519 "         |
| Vermicelli - - - - -                 | 295 packages.   | 4,459 "          | 3,365 "          |
| Vinegar - - - - -                    | 49 "            | 1,709 gallons.   | 2,003 gallons.   |
| Wines - - - - -                      | 532 "           | 9,445 "          | 5,925 "          |
| Live stock - - - - -                 | 294 head.       | 393 head.        | 168 head.        |
| British manufactured goods - - - - - | £36,941         | £37,467          | £32,439          |
| Value of Imports - - - - -           | £97,900         | £100,063         | £93,606          |

STATEMENT of Staple Exports for the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

| Year. | Sugar.    | Molasses. | Rum.     | Firewood. | Logwood. | Cocoa.  |
|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
|       | Lbs.      | Gallons.  | Gallons. | Cords.    | Tons.    | Lbs.    |
| 1860  | 7,958,165 | 122,400   | 29,221   | 224       | 135      | 212,482 |
| 1861  | 9,594,000 | 115,680   | 11,040   | 219       | 96       | 238,213 |
| 1862  | 8,762,415 | 104,800   | 8,275    | 177       | 130      | 191,392 |

ANTIGUA.

No. 12.

## ANTIGUA.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 117.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, September 1, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the first copy of the Blue Book of this colony for the year ended the 31st of December 1862, with the explanatory remarks of the Colonial Secretary thereon.

2. Mr. Baynes was not in Antigua during any portion of the past year, and therefore he is unable to review the contents of these statistical returns with the scrutiny that might be considered desirable, but I am indebted to the Colonial Secretary for its preparation in a comparatively short period since he assumed office, and when I am aware his time and attention were fully occupied with other duties.

3. Not having administered the government during any portion of the past year, I am not in a position to add any observations to those of the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. Governor.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Antigua,  
August 29, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book Returns of this colony for the year 1862. On my assuming the duties of this department in May last, I found that the Blue Book for the preceding year had not been commenced. This delay was occasioned, as I was informed, by a heavy pressure of work in the office, and by the very inadequate clerical assistance afforded to the Secretary; the preparation of the Blue Book therefore devolved upon me.

2. These returns refer to a period antecedent to my arrival in this colony, and I am, in consequence, not in a position to furnish your Excellency with any detailed explanation of the several tables comprising this document. I however submit such observations as have occurred to me on some of the most important heads.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

3. The total revenue, as shown by the returns prepared by the Treasurer, amounted to 41,066*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* In this sum is included a public loan of 1,583*l.* 19*s.*, contracted during the year, for the erection of the St. John's Market. The amount raised by taxation during the year was 39,482*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, which, against 37,874*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* levied in the previous year, shows an increase of 1,608*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* In the month of July last the import duties were increased by the imposition of an additional rate of thirty per cent. on all existing specific duties, and by raising the ad valorem duty from 6 to 12½ per cent. A tax upon carriages, horses, and upon the rental of houses in the towns, was imposed at the same time. A large portion of this latter tax was, however, uncollected at the time of making the Treasury Returns for the Blue Book.

4. The following return exhibits the financial position of the colony at the end of 1862.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of ANTIGUA for the Year 1862:—

*Revenue.*

| Customs Duties, viz.:                          | £      | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Tariff                                         | 28,098 | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| Tonnage, including rate for Holberton Hospital | 2,203  | 17 | 5  |        |    |    |
| Powder duty                                    | 191    | 18 | 6  |        |    |    |
| Militia export duty                            | 2,495  | 2  | 0  |        |    |    |
|                                                |        |    |    | 32,988 | 17 | 11 |



|                                   | £     | s. | d. | ANTIGUA. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----|----|----------|
| Rum duty -                        | 1,422 | 16 | 10 |          |
| Carriage tax                      | 510   | 8  | 0  |          |
| Horse tax                         | 316   | 10 | 0  |          |
| Dog tax                           | 71    | 12 | 0  |          |
| House tax                         | 18    | 2  | 8  |          |
| Post Office revenue               | 71    | 0  | 8  |          |
| Fees of office                    | 639   | 13 | 0  |          |
| Fines, penalties, and forfeitures | 885   | 14 | 10 |          |
| Savings bank                      | 54    | 3  | 4  |          |
| Police reward fund                | 20    | 12 | 9  |          |
| Record tax                        | 1,168 | 4  | 6  |          |

39,482 17 6

Loan for erection of market 1,583 19 0

41,066 16 6

Excess of revenue 2,141 11 11

Taxes outstanding at close of year, viz. :—

|                        | £     | s. | d. |
|------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Parochial tax          | 1,104 | 2  | 5½ |
| Record tax             | 110   | 19 | 6  |
| House tax              | 654   | 14 | 0  |
| Horse and carriage tax | 131   | 14 | 0  |

2,001 9 11½

Surplus available for service of 1863 4,143 1 10½

*Expenditure.*

|                                                    | £     | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Civil, Judicial, and Ecclesiastical establishments | 9,633 | 17 | 7  |
| Police                                             | 5,768 | 9  | 10 |
| Gaol                                               | 1,788 | 16 | 1  |
| Charitable and other institutions, viz. :—         | £     | s. | d. |
| General poor-house                                 | 2,780 | 0  | 0  |
| Lunatic Asylum                                     | 1,035 | 16 | 2  |
| Holberton Hospital                                 | 1,450 | 0  | 0  |
| Medical relief                                     | 438   | 11 | 0  |
| Vaccination                                        | 53    | 17 | 0  |
| Schools                                            | 1,000 | 0  | 0  |
|                                                    | 6,758 | 7  | 2  |
| Highways                                           | 2,646 | 13 | 4  |
| Signal stations, forts, and militia                | 3,557 | 1  | 8  |
| Fire brigade                                       | 422   | 12 | 6  |
| Public market                                      | 1,651 | 14 | 8  |
| Pensions                                           | 686   | 19 | 8  |
| Interest and instalment of loan                    | 2,151 | 12 | 8  |
| Savings bank                                       | 1,266 | 10 | 0  |
| Miscellaneous expenses                             | 2,592 | 9  | 5  |

38,925 4 7

Excess of revenue 2,141 11 11

41,066 16 6

*Immigration Fund.*

| Amount in hand on 31st December, 1862, viz. :— | £     | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| Treasury debentures                            | 1,320 | 0  | 0  |       |    |    |
| Export and excise duty                         | 4,230 | 19 | 3  |       |    |    |
|                                                |       |    |    | 5,550 | 19 | 3  |

*5. Militia and Military Defences.*

The militia of Antigua consists of three corps—the yeomanry cavalry, the artillery, and the infantry, making a total force of 346 men, 83 of whom form the cavalry. The

ANTIGUA.

militia is called out for drill twice in each month. The several corps have now acquired a creditable state of discipline and efficiency.

The entire cost incurred by the colony on account of its military defences is as follows, viz. :—

|                           | £             | s.       | d.       |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| Signal stations and forts | 862           | 16       | 7        |
| Artillery and infantry    | 352           | 3        | 7        |
| Cavalry                   | 2,342         | 1        | 6        |
|                           | <u>£3,557</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>8</u> |

The expense of the cavalry corps is defrayed by a special tax upon the exportation of sugar, rum, and molasses. Every estate providing a trooper, properly mounted, armed, and accoutred, is entitled to receive from the Treasury an annual sum of 25*l.* in the form of drawback upon the export duty.

#### *Public Works.*

7. The Saint John's Market, commenced in October 1861, was opened to the public in November 1862. The amount expended to the end of the year in the erection of this useful building was 2,217*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; a further sum of about 2,000*l.* will be required for its completion.

#### *Legislation.*

8. Seventeen laws were enacted during the year. The following are among the most important :—

An Act to establish a public market.

An Act to encourage and promote the immigration of agricultural labourers, and for the purpose of such immigration, to impose certain duties upon the exportation of sugar.

An Act to raise a fund for the payment of the cost of the introduction of agricultural labourers.

An Act relating to certain contracts heretofore entered into, by or on behalf of certain agricultural labourers.

An Act to enforce the practice of vaccination.

The prepayment of Postage Act.

An Act for enforcing Church Discipline.

An Act to prevent the spread of small-pox.

#### *Population, Births, and Deaths.*

9. For information under these heads, I beg to refer to the accompanying report prepared by Mr. Sheriff, the late Acting Registrar-General.

#### *Imports, Exports, and Shipping.*

10. The value of imports for 1862 was only 186,353*l.* against 208,677*l.* in 1861, and 225,792*l.* in 1860. This gradual decrease arises in great measure from the limited importation of cotton goods, and from the entire cessation of trade with the Southern States since the commencement of the present American difficulty. The following table shows the value of imports and exports for the last six years :—

| Years. | IMPORTS.       |                |            |         | EXPORTS. |
|--------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------|----------|
|        | Great Britain. | United States. | Elsewhere. | Total.  | Total.   |
|        | £              | £              | £          | £       | £        |
| 1857   | 119,762        | 55,983         | 58,313     | 234,058 | 335,269  |
| 1858   | 114,632        | 106,586        | 45,146     | 266,364 | 325,841  |
| 1859   | 88,089         | 62,618         | 53,291     | 203,998 | 289,064  |
| 1860   | 96,357         | 79,207         | 50,227     | 225,791 | 254,002  |
| 1861   | 107,499        | 53,532         | 47,645     | 208,677 | 237,123  |
| 1862   | 73,871         | 40,235         | 72,247     | 186,353 | 226,327  |



The quantity of sugar shipped during the same period is as follows :—

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| Years. | Hogsheads. | Tierces. | Barrels. | Equal to whole Hogsheads. |
|--------|------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|
| 1857 - | 12,446     | 1,356    | 6,362    | 14,148                    |
| 1858 - | 14,534     | 1,607    | 6,607    | 16,430                    |
| 1859 - | 12,705     | 1,459    | 4,434    | 14,322                    |
| 1860 - | 11,091     | 1,300    | 4,630    | 12,535                    |
| 1861 - | 10,241     | 1,448    | 4,894    | 11,818                    |
| 1862 - | 13,606     | 1,767    | 8,022    | 15,774                    |

*Shipping.*

| Years. | ENTERED. |        | CLEARED. |        |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
|        | Vessels. | Tons.  | Vessels. | Tons.  |
| 1857 - | 749      | 37,064 | 750      | 37,303 |
| 1858 - | 666      | 42,534 | 676      | 42,384 |
| 1859 - | 566      | 33,062 | 580      | 34,728 |
| 1860 - | 585      | 35,430 | 591      | 35,313 |
| 1861 - | 529      | 32,300 | 535      | 31,961 |
| 1862 - | 540      | 31,710 | 540      | 29,705 |

His Excellency Colonel Hill, C.B.,  
Governor-in-Chief,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) EDWIN BAYNES,  
Colonial Secretary.

Sub-Enclosure.

REPORT of the late Acting Registrar General of Births and Deaths for the Year 1862.

To His Excellency Col. STEPHEN J. HILL, C.B., &c., &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency the Abstract of Births and Deaths for the year 1862. The decrease in the number of births and the increase in the number of deaths are very striking features in the returns. The decrease of births is 256. The increase of deaths is 335, as compared with the year 1861.

On reference to the tables of preceding years, I find that in the year 1857, the births recorded were 1,515, while those of 1858 were 1,273, a decrease for the year of 242. I can trace no cause whatever for the remarkable peculiarity of those years in respect to the apparent deficiency of births.

Referring to the possibility of omissions to record births and deaths, I have endeavoured to test the accuracy of the returns to the Registrar by returns of baptisms and burials throughout the colony. For these I am indebted to the courtesy of the Lord Bishop, of Bishop Westbury, and of the Reverend James T. Hartwell, and by them I find that the baptisms were as follows :—

|                   | 1861. | 1862. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Church of England | 790   | 676   |
| Moravians         | 225   | 198   |
| Wesleyans         | 80    | 73    |
| Total             | 1095  | 947   |

Shewing a deficiency for the year 1862 of 148 baptisms. The comparatively small number of baptisms of Moravians is explained by the fact that legitimate children only are baptized by that church. The deficiency of births is to a certain extent thus confirmed by the evidence of the baptismal returns. The increase in the number of deaths, however much to be lamented, is explained by the prevalence of measles and of whooping-cough, which occasioned great mortality among the infant and juvenile classes, and in the latter part of the year, of small-pox, which, though of a comparatively mild type, developed itself in some cases with great severity, and consequent loss of life.

If the testimony afforded by the tables of 1862, viz. a deficiency of 666 in an aggregate population of 36,412, were to be taken as evidence of the state of facts ordinarily existing, it would be clear that in the absence of epidemic and contagious diseases there was something both physically and morally wrong in the constitution of the colony, and that there was ground for just apprehension that the population was in a course of rapid extinction. Happily, however, the year 1862 was certainly an exceptional year. The registration of births and deaths commenced in 1857, and by the returns for

## ANTIGUA.

five years from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, the births were 6,760, the deaths 6,645, showing in place of the depopulating decrease of 666, an increase of 115; while by the returns of baptisms and burials for the same period, the baptisms were 5,594, and the burials 5,375, showing an increase of 219. Again, by the census of 1856, the population was 35,408, and by that of 1861 it was 36,412, showing an increase of 1,004, from which, deducting 235, the number of persons engaged in shipping, a class not included in the census of 1856, we have an apparent increase of 769.

But although it does not therefore appear that the population is decreasing, it is very disturbing to find that it is not increasing in the proportion in which it unquestionably ought to increase in a country where, to use the words of Governor Eyre, "the climate and other conditions propitious to life are so favourable;" and of Governor Hamilton, "where the climate is favourable and the wants of life comparatively few."

This stationary condition may be owing to a deficiency of births, or, if their be the fair ordinary number of births, to an undue proportion of still-born, or of infantile deaths, or to a mortality generally, without respect to particular classification, in excess of births, or to one or more of these various causes.

The African race is naturally prolific, and it is important to remember that the distribution of the sexes by the census was in favour of females, the numbers being as follows:—Males 16,742, females 19,670. The registration tables for the five years from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, setting aside the year 1862 as an exceptional year, show the number of births to have been in the aggregate 6,760, in a population which may be taken at the medium number of 36,000.

This establishes for the five years a rate of 18·78 or 3·75 per cent. per annum, which contrasts favourably with that of England, which for the year 1859 was 3·504, for the year 1860 was 3·437, both being above the average for ten years, which was 3·417; but it is not so satisfactory a result as might have been expected considering the combined advantages of climate and of the facilities of life, of the natural fecundity of the African race, and of the preponderance of females over males. The birth rate of 1862, taking the population at 36,500, was 2·93. Of the aggregate number of births for five years, viz. 6,760, 749 were still-born, being at the rate of 11·8 per cent., or one in every nine, while in Europe the mean proportion of still-born children is stated to be one in every 22 births. In the year 1862, however, of 1,072 births, 114 only are returned still-born, as opposed to 161 for the year 1861, a great improvement if the returns can be relied upon.

Of the aggregate number of births for the six years, viz., 7,832,—3,647 were legitimate, and 4,185 illegitimate, the latter being not only equal to but in excess of the former by 538, or nearly seven per cent., the proportions being of legitimate 46·57, and of illegitimate 53·43 per cent.

In England, in 1860, from a population of 19,902,918, there were 684,048 births; of this number 640,355 children were born in wedlock, and 43,693 were illegitimate, the former being of the aggregate births 93·61, and the latter 6·39 per cent.

The deaths of all ages for five years were 6,645, but this included the number of still-born for the same period, which should not be included with those persons that have lived and breathed. Deducting this number, 749, we have 5,896, or an annual average of 1,179, which, in respect to a mean population of 36,000, establishes the general death rate of 3·27 per cent. In England it is 2·124.

The deaths of children of one year and under, for five years, were 2,157, and, excluding the still-born, 1,408, or an annual average of 281, which, in respect to 1,179, the deaths of all ages establishes a per centage of 23·83, as opposed to the rate in England, which is about 22 per cent., and in respect to 1,202, the average births, excluding the still-born, would show that of every 100 children born, 23·37 die within the year, as opposed to 15 in England.\*

Upon considering the foregoing statements, attention is forcibly attracted to the number of still-born as compared with living births, and the number of illegitimate as compared with legitimate, contrasting so strongly with similar returns in the mother country, and constituting as they do dark blots in the registration annals of the colony. It has been suggested with reference to the former that the engagement of women in laborious agricultural operations, and sometimes to a late period of pregnancy, may induce both premature and still-born births; the practice, however, is not confined to Antigua, but prevails throughout the West Indies, and without the baneful consequences ascribed to it in this island.

I am rather disposed to consider that the evil is partly owing to its associate evil, the degrading standard of moral habits evinced by the unprecedented prevalence of illegitimacy, and partly to the absence of skilled attendance in the hour of travail. Where the marriage tie prevails in its strength and purity, the wife, in the anxious period of pregnancy, is the subject of more than ordinary solicitude, and in confinement receives the necessary professional assistance, while the infant, welcomed with parental affection, is treated with every care and attention. But in the case of the unmarried female, living comparatively without restraint, pregnancy is the advent of confusion, of increased expense, and personal inconvenience.

Without any certain claim for particular sympathy, deprived of the power of earning her ordinary rate of wages at the very time she requires extra means, the natural feelings of the mother are brought into conflict with the difficulties of her position, and it is to be feared (and such is the impression of professional men) that the temptation to relief but too frequently leads to the sacrifice directly, or indirectly, of the infant, and hence one contributing cause of the undue number of still-born.

The want of medical men in the country districts and remote villages, and the consequent apprehension of the loss of life, more particularly among infants, and the aged and infirm, led to the passing of the Act to provide gratuitous medical attendance for those classes of the labouring population, the

\* Dr. Nicholson, in his valuable report to Governor Hamilton, estimates the deaths of infants at a higher rate, but his calculation included the still-born. By a return of burials generally, and of infants of one year and under, in the Church of England, for five years, 1857 to 1861 inclusive, the former were 3,584, the latter 696, giving a per-centage of 19·41, as opposed to 22 per cent. in England. The baptisms were 4,138, showing, with 696 burials, 16·82, as opposed to 15 per cent. in England.

These tables would show that the mortality which prevents the natural increase of the population is not, as generally supposed, to be traced to any undue infant mortality.



ANTIGUA.

appointment of district medical officers, and the establishment of a fixed scale of charges for attendance. But notwithstanding the facilities thus afforded, and the reduced charge of sixteen shillings for midwifery cases, there is reason to believe that in the majority of instances both mother and infant are denied the benefit of professional attendance, and are left to the handling of the rudest and most ignorant women, who for a small compensation undertake and are permitted to perform the responsible office of midwife with perfect immunity as to consequences.

It is obvious that under such treatment, even with honesty of purpose, the chances are greatly against both mother and child; and when it is considered, that where the infant, if born alive, is regarded as an obnoxious incumbrance, the agency of such a class would be readily available, we may in some degree account for the condemning number of still-born, and the deaths of infants in the earliest stage of life.

The withdrawal of a large proportion of the population formerly resident on estates to establish themselves in the city, and in villages in remote parts of the country, has led to a mischievous overcrowding of dwellings, sometimes situate in unfavourable localities, insufficiently drained, and giving rise to intermittent fever. In many cases, secluded from public observation, the inhabitants of these villages in place of progressing have retrograded in manners, and hence a state of demoralization as injurious to society as compromising to the character of the island. There are churches and chapels, Church of England, Moravian, Wesleyan, Catholic, and Presbyterian, and there are able and zealous ministers of Religion. Schools are established in every direction. Gratuitous medical attendance is provided for the old and the young; and yet, contrary to all experience, with every advantage of climate, of the facilities of life, of education based upon religious teaching, immorality is in the ascendant, and the population is at best but stationary. These evils are, I fear, beyond the pale of legislation. A close supervision, however, on the part of the ministers of Religion and their assistants, would tend to a house-to-house acquaintance with the people and a personal knowledge of their mode of life, and afford opportunity of combating with much that is wrong, morally and socially, in their every day habits. Many of their dwellings do not afford sufficient accommodation for the number of inmates, hence a very imperfect separation is maintained between the sexes, leading to violations of the decencies of domestic life. This is an evil which is especially felt in cases of confinement, and it would be a great advantage, therefore, if one or more lying-in houses could be provided, and competent midwives obtained from the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin to superintend them, where for the smallest possible charge the necessary accommodation might be afforded to patients. One such establishment in every parish would be productive of much positive good, and simultaneously suppressive of much positive evil. The population of St. Christopher was, by the census of 1855, 20,741, and by that of 1861, to which I have not access, I am informed that it had increased at the rate of nearly 500 per annum.

The population of Barbados in 1851 was 135,939; of these 18,000 fell victims to the cholera in 1854, and yet the population had increased in 1861 to 152,727, at the rate of nearly 3,500 per annum.

If Antigua progressed at the same rate, and there is no assignable cause why she should not, her natural increase of population would in course of time furnish an immigration of the best quality, and at the cheapest rate.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) JAMES W. SHERIFF,  
Late Acting Registrar.

## MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B. to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 118.)  
MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua,  
September 2, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit Mr. Robinson's Report with the Blue Book of the Island of Montserrat for the year ended the 31st December 1862.

Pres. Robinson  
to Gov. Hill,  
No. 106, July  
25, 1863.

2. Not having been in the Administration of the Government during any portion of the past year, I am unable to add any remarks to those of the President, but I may venture to express a confident opinion that under Mr. Robinson's rule the condition of Montserrat, politically and socially, is improving; and I look forward to a satisfactory result under his Presidentship of that island.

I have, &c.  
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.  
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

MONTSERRAT.

Enclosure in No. 13.

(No. 106.)

SIR,

Montserrat, July 25, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year 1862.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

2. The following return affords evidence of a gradual improvement in the finances of the colony during the last five years:—

| Year.  | Revenue.                  | Expenditure.             | Excess of Revenue over Expenditure. | Excess of Expenditure over Revenue. |
|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|        | £ s. d.                   | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d.                             | £ s. d.                             |
| 1858 - | 3,605 13 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 2,848 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 757 11 11                           | —                                   |
| 1859 - | 3,250 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  | 3,260 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | —                                   | 10 3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$                |
| 1860 - | 3,332 17 2                | 3,242 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$                | —                                   |
| 1861 - | 4,494 6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$   | 4,181 7 0                | 312 19 6 $\frac{1}{4}$              | —                                   |
| 1862 - | 4,489 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,466 18 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 19 8 $\frac{3}{4}$               | —                                   |

It will be observed that the revenue of 1862 (4,489*l.* 17*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*) exceeded the expenditure (4,466*l.* 18*s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*) by 22*l.* 19*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

3. The receipts under the Tariff Act exhibit an increase over those of 1861 of 234*l.* 12*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, or at the rate of 15 per cent.; but, on the other hand, a falling off in the sugar crop and a reduction of the duties on exports, caused a decrease of 331*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* in the amount of revenue collected under this head.

The gross increase in the revenue is put down at 370*l.* 3*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, the gross decrease at 374*l.* 12*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

4. The total revenue of 1862 (4,489*l.* 17*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*) fell short of that of 1861 (4,494*l.* 6*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*) by 4*l.* 8*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

5. The expenditure of the past year was 4,466*l.* 18*s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, or 258*l.* 11*s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in excess of that of the preceding.

6. I annex a statement showing in detail, and under separate heads, the increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the expenditure of 1862 as compared with that of 1861. The total increase appears to have amounted to 621*l.* 0*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, against a total decrease of 335*l.* 9*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

|                                                     | Expenditure,<br>1861.  | Expenditure,<br>1862.    | Increase.              | Decrease.             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                     | £ s. d.                | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d.                | £ s. d.               |
| Civil establishment - - -                           | 763 3 0                | 760 10 10                | —                      | 2 12 2                |
| Judicial establishment - - -                        | 531 5 0                | 531 5 0                  | —                      | —                     |
| Ecclesiastical establishment - - -                  | 263 16 5               | 337 15 6                 | 73 19 1                | —                     |
| Registration of births, deaths, and marriages - - - | —                      | 69 13 3                  | 69 13 3                | —                     |
| Poor establishment - - -                            | 574 9 5                | 667 10 0                 | 93 0 7                 | —                     |
| Loan account with Government - - -                  | 694 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 715 7 1                  | 21 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$   | —                     |
| Gaol expenses - - -                                 | 109 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 160 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$    | 50 10 2                | —                     |
| Public printing - - -                               | 66 0 0                 | 48 10 10                 | —                      | 17 9 2                |
| Repairs of roads - - -                              | 45 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 78 3 0                   | 32 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   | —                     |
| Quarantine expenses - - -                           | 45 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 46 0 0                   | 0 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$    | —                     |
| Repairs of public buildings - - -                   | 484 5 0                | 200 0 0                  | —                      | 284 5 0               |
| Miscellaneous expenses - - -                        | 602 17 8               | 571 14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$   | —                      | 31 3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  |
| Public grants - - -                                 | —                      | 280 0 0                  | 280 0 0                | —                     |
| Total -                                             | 4,181 7 0              | 4,466 18 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 621 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 335 9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

(a and b.) In the volume now before me, these items are entered at 140*l.* 8*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* and 531*l.* 14*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; in the above return, a appears in excess of the former by 20*l.*, and b of the latter by 30*l.*, being respectively the amounts at which the expenses for the month of December, not audited at the time of the compilation of the Blue Book, were estimated by the Treasurer.

7. I proceed to offer explanatory observations with reference to such items of the foregoing return as are brought into prominence by their weight.

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.*

The increase under this head is owing to the appointment in July 1861 of a rector to the parish of St. Peter, which district had previously been left for many years without a



minister. The rector receives an annual salary from the local treasury of 130*l.*, and 100*l.* from funds at the disposal of the Bishop of the Diocese. MONTSERRAT.

#### *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

The Act making compulsory the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, came into operation on the 12th February, and the disbursements attendant upon its working appear now for the first time as a charge upon the revenue.

#### *Poor Establishment.*

The expenses of the "Chateau," an establishment consisting of a poor-house, lunatic asylum, and hospital, of which the average number of inmates is 54, amounted during the past year to 667*l.* 10*s.*, or about one-sixth part of our entire expenditure. Admitting that the liberal manner in which this institution is supported, reflects the greatest credit on the Legislature, it appears to me that under a more economical system of internal management, a considerable saving might be effected, without depriving the establishment of its usefulness, or the poor and the sick of any of those comforts and advantages to which they have hitherto been accustomed.

#### *Gaol Expenses.*

The addition of 50*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* to the last annual expenditure under this head, is attributable more to the high price of provisions than to an increase in the number of persons confined in the gaol.

#### *Miscellaneous Expenses.*

This item includes a sum of 280*l.* voted by the Assembly for the purpose of repairing and furnishing the premises leased as a residence for the officer administering the Government.

#### *Public Grants.*

A sum of 180*l.* was granted in November to the Rector of Saint Anthony's, and one of 100*l.* to the Public Medical Attendant, who, on tendering his resignation to my predecessor, had been induced to continue in the discharge of his duties by the promise of an increase to his salary.

These sums (180*l.* and 100*l.*) and the amount expended in repairing and furnishing the Government House (280*l.*), will not require to be provided for in the estimates of future disbursements.

8. I am strenuously endeavouring to reduce such items of the expenditure as appear to me to be excessive or unnecessary. The Committee of Public Works, lately constituted by the Legislature at my suggestion, and whose duty it is to audit the accounts of the colony and superintend the outlay of public money, is of considerable assistance to me in this respect.

#### *Public Works.*

9. Having already referred, when speaking of the expenditure of 1862, to the enlargement of the premises leased as a residence for the officer administering the Government, I have here only to report the restoration of the Chapel of Ease in the town of Plymouth at a cost of 254*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, and that the public roads throughout the island have been kept in comparatively good order at an expense to the colony of 78*l.* 3*s.*

#### *Legislation.*

10. Of the legislative measures passed during the year 1862, it is only necessary that I should specially refer to that entitled,—

An Act to amend the constitution of the Island of Montserrat, and to establish a registry of voters for the election of the elective members of the Legislative Assembly.

This enactment was framed for the purpose of empowering the officer administering the Government to preside when necessary at the meetings of the Legislative Assembly; of putting a stop, by an amendment of the Franchise Act, to the creation of fictitious votes which were given to parties having no real interest in the land, whereby the elections for almost every parish in the island were brought under the control of two or three landholders, by whom the Executive Government was rendered powerless; and of providing for the general registration of votes at elections.

MONTSEERRAT.

11. Although this Act did not come into operation until the commencement of the present year, and a review of its working will properly belong to the Report on the Blue Book of 1863, I may be here permitted to observe that under the present system of registration, an election, heretofore a scene of riotous excitement, and the parent of political strife, is now invariably conducted in a creditable and orderly manner.

12. The tendency to an improvident appropriation of public money, not unfrequently accompanied by a disinclination to furnish the supplies necessary for carrying on the government, has found a remedy in the 25th section of this Act, where it is provided that "no vote of money shall be proposed in the Assembly without the assent of the governor."

13. The measure realizes, in almost every respect, the expectations formed of it, and detailed in the correspondence upon this subject with your Excellency's predecessor in the administration of the general government.

14. But while I acknowledge that during the last two or three years great improvements have been made in the form of government, and that our present single Chamber, over which the Administrator of the Government presides, is infinitely preferable to the cumbrous machinery of former days, I am constrained to admit we have not yet arrived at that best suited to a community where the already too scanty material is disorganized by irreconcilable individual differences and virulent party feeling.

I need not at present, however, dwell upon this subject, for I am aware that no further change can be effected until the local Legislature shall be brought to see that the real interests of all classes would benefit by the concentration, into unbiassed and independent hands, of those functions and responsibilities which are now spread over so wide a space.

#### *Education.*

15. The schools in connection with the different denominations continue to be supported in a creditable manner, considering that they receive no assistance whatsoever from the island Treasury. I have not failed to urge upon the Assembly the necessity of making some provision for their maintenance. That it is incumbent upon the Legislature to do so is not denied, and I have no fear but that I shall shortly succeed in obtaining an annual grant in aid of institutions which it is the first duty of every civilized community to foster and encourage.

#### *Imports and Exports.—Agriculture.*

16. It is to be regretted that under this head the picture is not as pleasing as that of last year.

I subjoin a return showing the annual value of the imports and exports from 1858 to 1862; and also a comparative statement of the quantity of sugar exported during the same period:—

#### *Value of Imports and Exports from 1858 to 1862.*

| IMPORTS. |   |    |              | EXPORTS. |   |    |             |
|----------|---|----|--------------|----------|---|----|-------------|
|          | £ | s. | d.           |          | £ | s. | d.          |
| 1858     | - | -  | 17,844 7 6½  | 1858     | - | -  | 16,829 17 9 |
| 1859     | - | -  | 19,718 7 2   | 1859     | - | -  | 16,746 2 6  |
| 1860     | - | -  | 20,060 4 8   | 1860     | - | -  | 17,043 7 0  |
| 1861     | - | -  | 24,719 16 10 | 1861     | - | -  | 21,048 8 0  |
| 1862     | - | -  | 22,386 14 9  | 1862     | - | -  | 14,882 9 2  |

#### *Comparative statement of quantity of Sugar exported from 1858 to 1862.*

|      | Hogsheads. |
|------|------------|
| 1858 | 779        |
| 1859 | 873        |
| 1860 | 807        |
| 1861 | 1,195      |
| 1862 | 904        |

17. In consequence of the unfavourable weather against which the planter had to contend, the crop of 1862 fell short of that of the preceding year by 291 hogsheads; and this, although a greater extent of cane land was then under cultivation than during the previous twelve months.

18. To the decrease in the sugar crop is chiefly attributable the diminution in the value of last year's exports as contrasted with those of 1861.



19. I have reason to fear that owing to a continuance of unseasonable weather, and in spite of unusually extensive preparations, the crop of the current year will not equal even that of 1862.

20. These circumstances, and the low price of our staple product in the home market, combine to make the present season one of peculiar trial to the planters, who, from the fictitious value at which properties are rated on the tax roll, are, in some instances, compelled to bear a larger portion of the public burden than can reasonably be expected, or is just.

21. On opening the session of the Legislature in February last, I called the attention of the Assembly, in the following words, to the anomalous condition of the schedules of the Tax Act:—

“The greater number of the properties which appear on this tax roll were valued as far back as the year 1836, and have not since that date been re-adjusted. It is manifestly unfair that an estate worth now only 1,000*l.*, should be taxed as though its real value were 3,000*l.*, because 27 years ago it may have been worth the latter amount. Of course, when decreasing the valuation of some of the properties here taxed, and causing the burden to fall more equitably on all classes, care must be taken to increase the rate of assessment simultaneously, and in the same ratio.” But although their interest is largely represented in the House, and the remedy within reach, the proprietors have not yet been induced to stretch out their hands in order to obtain relief from the evils of which they so loudly complain.

#### *Gaol and Prisoners.*

22. The report of the Inspector of Prisons, so far as it goes, is satisfactory.

23. The Assembly has hitherto failed to make provision for the enlargement of the gaol, a ground plan of which is attached to the returns, although the subject has frequently been brought to the notice of that body by the officer administering the Government.

Speaking upon this subject, the Colonial Secretary justly remarks:—

“It is very desirable that the prison should be enlarged, with a view to more complete classification, particularly in the separation of the juvenile from the adult prisoners, all of whom are at present confined together.”

#### *Conclusion.*

24. As a general rule, the climate of the island is favourable to health. Good order and a willing obedience to the laws are characteristics of the population.

In these respects, I am thankful to say the year 1862 has not been exceptional.

25. In penning the foregoing remarks, which are in part explanatory of matters not immediately deducible from the accompanying statistical returns, I have endeavoured to represent faithfully to your Excellency the position of the colony at the close of the past year.

If the retrospect is not indicative of any marked alteration or improvement, it does not exhibit, on the whole, a discouraging present condition, or create anxiety with regard to the future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON,

His Excellency Governor Hill, C.B., President.  
&c., &c., &c.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

## ST. CHRISTOPHER.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 103.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,  
September 4, 1863.

Mr. King to  
Governor Hill,  
No. 82, Sept. 1,  
1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a Despatch addressed to me by the Officer administering the Government of St. Kitts, forwarding the Blue Book of that Colony for the year 1862, with his report thereon.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,  
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in No. 14.

(No. 82.)

SIR,

Government House, September 1, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to his Grace the Secretary of State, the Blue Book for 1862, with a short report thereon.

Sub-Enc.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) J. HAMPDEN KING,  
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency Governor Hill, C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

Sub-Enclosure.

REPORT to accompany the Blue Book of St. Christopher for 1862.

SIR,

THE temporary nature of my connection with the Government of this island, and my brief experience of the working of its institutions, will, I trust, be accepted as an excuse for the following imperfect attempt at a Report to accompany the Blue Book for 1862.

### *Duties, Taxes, Fees.*

There have been no changes during the past year in the tariff of duties, or in the schedules of fees. The only new tax is that created by the 52d clause of the Militia Act, No. 187, which imposes an export duty of 4s. 2d. a hogshead on sugar, for the purpose of raising a fund to remunerate estates furnishing troopers and horses for the militia cavalry. This tax came into operation in August, and produced 206*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* last year; it is calculated to bring in an annual revenue of from 1,800*l.* to 1,900*l.*

### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue of the island is in a very flourishing condition. It exceeded that of the previous year by more than 2,000*l.* Of this excess, in round numbers, 700*l.* was due to larger imports, 560*l.* to increase of sugar crop, nearly 400*l.* to the greater number of rum licences issued, 54*l.* to fees and fines, 46*l.* to the post office, and 100*l.* to fees of pupils at the grammar school. The remainder, 206*l.*, was supplied by the new (cavalry) export tax.

The expenditure was rather less on the whole than that of 1861, though in some items it was greater.

The services on which an increased outlay occurred were, protective forces and forts, nearly 900*l.*; repairs of roads and bridges about 200*l.*, rendered necessary by the heavy rains of October 1861; ecclesiastical establishment 100*l.*, repairs to the Cunningham Hospital 116*l.*, expenses of the grammar school 326*l.*, and 678*l.* paid over to the mayor and council of Bapeterre, under the 62d clause of the Act No. 175, establishing the



corporation, making with other items not specified 2,600*l.*, against which must be set a saving of 1,300*l.* in public works and repairs, and 1,360*l.* in printing and miscellaneous services.

ST. CHRIS-  
TOPHER.

The revenue and expenditure for the last ten years were as follows :—

| Year. |   | Revenue. |   | Expenditure. |
|-------|---|----------|---|--------------|
|       |   | £        |   | £            |
| 1853  | - | 14,206   | - | 12,632       |
| 1854  | - | 14,644   | - | 19,994       |
| 1855  | - | 15,172   | - | 12,782       |
| 1856  | - | 16,194   | - | 16,033       |
| 1857  | - | 19,399   | - | 18,041       |
| 1858  | - | 23,356   | - | 17,013       |
| 1859  | - | 17,844   | - | 18,105       |
| 1860  | - | 20,691   | - | 21,723       |
| 1861  | - | 20,283   | - | 21,433       |
| 1862  | - | 22,292   | - | 21,371       |

At the commencement of 1863 the Treasurer's account showed a balance in favour of the public of 5,168*l.*, and at the close of last year there was in hand a sum of 5,421*l.* available for the service of 1863.

#### *Military.*

The whole system of the protective forces of the island was remodelled last year by an Act dated the 15th August.

The militia now consists of the Windward and Leeward troops of cavalry, numbering respectively 48 and 32 officers and men, and an artillery corps of 70 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides officers. This corps is also drilled to serve as infantry.

The arms of the cavalry are a rifled carbine and a sabre. Fifty of the artillery are supplied with long Enfield rifles, and the remaining 20 with rifled muskets, pattern of 1851. Their guns are two brass 3-pounders.

The cavalry were drilled by their adjutant, who was paid for his services, and the artillery by their own officers up to December last, when a sergeant of the Royal Horse Artillery was sent out as drill instructor to both arms. They have acquired some proficiency, especially the cavalry, and the officers generally understand their work.

The Artillery Corps has suffered in efficiency from an arbitrary regulation made at the time of its enrolment, by which persons who had served in the former militia escaped being pricked.

Many of the recruits available for service are of an inferior stamp to those who were thus exempted, and the number of them is insufficient to keep the corps up to its full strength.

The forts recommended by Lieut.-Colonel Fanshawe, R.E., in 1861, and commenced in that year, were completed in 1862; but their value in protecting the town and the trade of the island from predatory invasion would be much greater if they were mounted with heavier ordnance.

#### *Public Works.*

The public works undertaken last year were chiefly confined to repairs comprising those of Government House, the court-house, and of some of the churches. The mortuary chapel at Springfield cemetery, commenced in 1861, was finished.

#### *Legislation.*

During 1862 ten Acts were passed by the Legislature, of which two were to continue Acts formerly passed. Of the remaining eight only three call for any especial notice.

The first of these Acts, which I should mention, is "An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of Roman Catholic marriages" here. It seems to have been passed in consequence of other Acts of this island having caused doubts to arise concerning the civil rights of parties contracting such marriages here, and it declares among other things that marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church shall be valid, and that the provisions of the Act No. 63, with certain exceptions, shall apply to such marriages.

This Act has a suspending clause, and it would seem that it has not yet been confirmed.

ST. CHRIS-  
TOPHER.

A very important Act passed in 1862, is the "Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the militia and other protective forces."

After repealing former enactments, this Act establishes a militia, consisting of two troops of cavalry and a corps of artillery.

The cavalry is composed of troopers, furnished by estates in proportion to their size and return of sugar, no estate being required to send more than two men and horses.

The enrolment of the artillery is for three years, the qualification of those liable to serve being—

1. A freehold in land of five acres, or in house and land of the value of 15*l.* a year.

The sons of such freeholders being also qualified for service.

2. Occupancy of ten acres of land, or of a house and land to the annual value of 20*l.*

3. Income or salary, whether absolutely in cash or made up partly of cash and partly of allowances, to the amount of 35*l.*

The uniform and accoutrements of the artillery, and the arms and ammunition of cavalry as well as of artillery, are furnished at the public expense.

I have referred in another part of my report to the drill and proficiency of the militia so established, and it only remains for me to notice a remarkable feature of the new Act, namely, the provision for the payment to the estates of 25*l.* a year, subject to certain deductions, for each trooper and horse furnished in accordance with the law. To raise the amount required for this purpose, a tax is imposed of 4*s.* 2*d.* a hogshead on the export of sugar.

The other Act to which I should direct attention is the "Act to simplify and expedite the administration of justice."

This is a very elaborate and comprehensive measure, compiled with great care from various sources, such as the Imperial Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852 and 1854, and the Irish Common Law Procedure Act of 1853. Resort has also been had to the laws of New Zealand, to the Danish law as existing in the islands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas, and to the New York Code of Procedure.

So novel and important an enactment necessarily had a suspending clause, and as it has not yet received Her Majesty's confirmation, it would be premature to speculate on the probable operation of this law.

#### *Education.*

The great subject of education has not been overlooked in this island. No new measures were passed during 1862, but the grammar school, established by the Act of January 1861, was opened on the 21st of April last year, under the superintendence of a graduate of Cambridge, considered to be in every way competent to discharge the duties of Principal, as well as those of Inspector of the Schools of the industrial classes, which two offices are combined in one person.

The grammar school did not attract as many pupils as was expected, the greatest number under tuition at any one time being only sixteen. This paucity of pupils at first was not regarded with much disappointment, as it was attributed to the novelty of the institution, which was expected to win the confidence of the community as it became better known. But, unfortunately, before such a result was attained, the Principal resigned, and although the gentleman who was appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily has exerted himself most creditably to keep up the school and advance the pupils, no increase in the numbers has taken place.

A new Principal, carefully selected in England, is expected to take charge in the latter end of this year, and under his auspices, it is to be hoped, the institution will thrive and realize the benefits contemplated by the Legislature.

With reference to the progress of education among the industrial classes, my own opportunities of judging have been too few to enable me to form a very reliable opinion, but the following extract from a report made last year by the late inspector, gives, I believe, a correct idea of the number of schools and average attendance of children:—

"There are at present in connection with the Board of Education thirty-two parochial schools, of which number sixteen belong to the Established Church, seven are Moravian, and nine are Wesleyan; some few of these are at present temporarily closed from lack of teachers, but they may all be recognized as in existence.

"The average attendance at these schools amounts to 1,421; but as this is calculated for only 24 schools, it gives an average attendance to each of 59 and a fraction, a proportion which in my opinion evidently shows a wish on the part of the parents to have their children educated if they can. The number of children on the school roll is 2,662, or nearly double the number in average attendance."



*Trade.—Imports and Exports.*ST. CHRIS-  
TOPHER.

The subjoined table shows the value of the imports and exports of the island for the last ten years:

| Year. | Value of Imports. | Value of Exports. |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1853  | 95,935            | 131,812           |
| 1854  | 107,965           | 133,089           |
| 1855  | 96,097            | 144,641           |
| 1856  | 109,005           | 137,531           |
| 1857  | 144,581           | 208,188           |
| 1858  | 161,303           | 187,900           |
| 1859  | 110,835           | 136,511           |
| 1860  | 158,033           | 187,167           |
| 1861  | 136,938           | 158,224           |
| 1862  | 166,872           | 175,958           |

The balance in favour of the island would appear to be very satisfactory, judging from these figures; but I do not think that much reliance is to be placed upon them.

It has been well remarked, in reference to similar figures obtained elsewhere, that "In a port where the bulk of the import duties are ad valorem duties, the importers of goods are not likely to return them at more than their value; but that while a strong motive exists for not over valuing the imports, there is a tendency to over estimate the value of the produce exported."

These observations, perhaps, do not apply with their full force to this island; but to show the results of varying the standard of value, and illustrate at the same time the great fluctuations in the price of the staple article of export, it may be noted, that while the sugar crop of 1857, amounting to 6,511 hogsheads, is returned at the value of 163,917*l.*, that of the last year being 10,700 hogsheads, or 4,189 hogsheads in excess, is valued at only 140,400*l.*

This striking difference is explained by the fact that the official value of sugar in the first-mentioned year is taken at 25*l.* for the hogshead of 1,600 lbs. weight, but in the latter year it is calculated at 13*l.* for the hogshead of 1,800 lbs.

With regard to the crop of 1862, it is very inadequately estimated when the number of hogsheads is stated to be the largest shipped for the last 60 years; the fact being, as I believe, that the hogshead of the present day is a much bigger package than that in use at the commencement of the century,

The following table shows the crops for the last 10 years, and it is interesting as evidence that the improvement since 1860 has been maintained. And in this connexion it may not be out of place to mention that the crop of the current year, 1863, has already reached 10,840 hogsheads exported to this date, to which several hundred hogsheads more will be added by the end of December.

| Year. | Hogsheads. | Year. | Hogsheads. |
|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| 1853  | 7,061      | 1858  | 9,540      |
| 1854  | 8,005      | 1859  | 7,734      |
| 1855  | 7,246      | 1860  | 9,404      |
| 1856  | 5,883      | 1861  | 9,486      |
| 1857  | 6,511      | 1862  | 10,700     |

The gratifying progress disclosed by the above return may be traced to many causes, and primarily to the adoption of a sounder system of cultivation, but I incline to the opinion that much of it is due to immigration.

From 1855 to the beginning of this year the ranks of the agricultural labourers were recruited by 1,119 persons, of whom 732 were Portuguese, and 337 Coolies. And the consequence of this addition has not been merely to place at the disposal of the planter a greater number of hands. The presence of the immigrants has had a moral effect upon the native population, and has induced them to labour more steadily and effectively. Agricultural operations have therefore been carried on more regularly and in season, and "seed time and harvest" have been duly observed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HAMPDEN KING,  
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency Governor Hill, C.B.,  
&c. &c. &c.

NEVIS.

## NEVIS.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 10.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,

April 6, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Despatch received from Sir Arthur Rumbold, forwarding the Blue Book of the island of Nevis for the year ended 31st December 1862.

My short service here does not warrant any observations on the President's Report, but I may be permitted to express my satisfaction at the general condition of the island and its future prospects, as reported by Sir Arthur Rumbold.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,

Governor.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

No. 21,  
March 21,  
1863.

(No. 21.)

Enclosure in No. 15.

Queen's House, Nevis,

21st March 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book of this colony for 1862.

I have, &amp;c.

His Excellency Colonel Hill, C.B.,

(Signed) ARTHUR RUMBOLD.

Governor-in-Chief,

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Sub-Enclosure.

## REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for 1862.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

1. The sum of 1,000*l.* was borrowed in 1861, and that amount should therefore be deducted from the receipts of revenue for that year, in order to give a correct comparative statement of revenue.

2. The increase in the revenue of 1862 over that of 1861 amounts to 407*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.* This increase arises from an augmentation in every branch of the revenue, with one solitary exception. As that exception is in regard to the amount of magisterial fines and penalties, a diminution under that head should be viewed with satisfaction, as indicating a decrease of crime.

3. It is very gratifying to find that by careful and constant supervision, all the branches of the public revenue, notwithstanding the depression to trade occasioned by the American conflict, have maintained not only their average, but have been increased without any resort to extra taxation.

4. Under the head of expenditure, the amount disbursed over and above that expended in 1861, is a trifle in excess, amounting to 76*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* All the public creditors have been paid, and the public works carried on.

*Public Debt.*

5. The revenue, as now established, being almost entirely of a permanent nature, will be amply sufficient this year to pay off all claims against the public, and complete the pier, which is the only important work that remains unfinished.

6. At the commencement of 1862, the colony had to provide for large demands which had been incurred during my absence on leave, under the temporary administration of Mr. Musgrave. A debt of 286*l.* in excess of the original grant of 250*l.* made for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, had to be liquidated; costly books for registrars, and unnecessarily expensive postage stamps, had been ordered, and had to be paid for, making in all the sum of nearly 500*l.*



7. This unprovided-for expenditure has proved a great drawback to the welfare of this little colony; and the financial year closed with prospects of some unavoidable delay in the payment of public salaries at the opening of the present year; but this depression has been of a temporary nature, and the buoyancy of the revenue has already exhibited itself. By the middle of the year ample means will be in hand to pay off all public claims, while all the public works which have pressed hardly on the island resources for a while are now terminated. The Treasurer reports to me,—“Upon the whole the financial statement of the present year affords without doubt a very pleasing prospect in reference to the resources available for our public expenditure.” In corroboration of this statement, and to show how well founded is the faith in our financial resources, it will not be inapposite to quote a portion of the reply of the Honourable Board of Council to my Address in opening the new Session of the Legislature, on 29th January last: “Although you have not adverted in your opening address to the advantage we derive from the fact of most of the sources of our revenue being permanently established, we cannot omit the opportunity of recording our sense of the advantage derived by its adoption under your auspices and recommendation.” Its advantage to Nevis has been most unmistakeably shown. Trade has been steady, for no fears of increased rates of taxation have been engendered, nor have fallacious hopes as to the possible reduction of duties been excited.

#### *Public Works.*

8. My term of administration of the Government having expired, I venture to make a *resumé* of the important works which have been carried out during that period.

(1.) The gaol and house of correction, which for commodiousness and arrangement cannot, I believe, be surpassed. The Bishop of Antigua has thus recorded his impressions in visiting it in the Gaol Minute Book, April 8th, 1862:—

“I had the satisfaction of visiting the gaol this day, and could not feel otherwise than gratified at the judicious and commodious arrangement of the building in all its parts, and at the signs of order and cleanliness in every department. It would serve as a model for similar establishments in our larger colonies.”

The building is capable of containing over 75 prisoners; and was constructed at a total cost of 1,411*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, the payment of which extended over a period of 21 months, viz., from June 30th, 1858, to March 31st, 1860. The lamentable state of the cells, which had been previously substituted for a gaol, rendered it a primary necessity to complete this important public building.

(2.) The Queen's house. The Blue Book report of last year was mainly comprised of the report of the Commissioners for erecting this valuable building. Visitors from the islands pronounced it to be superior in comfort and elegance of finish to government houses which have cost 4,000*l.*; notably those of Antigua and Dominica. The total cost has been, including painting and papering, 1,847*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.*, extending over a period of two years and nine months, from March 31st, 1860, to December 31st, 1862.

(3.) The pier. This will be completed by the end of the present month, and crane and tramway will then, I trust, be in full operation. The exact cost of this valuable public work cannot be given to a fraction, but it will certainly be within 1,100*l.* The length from end to end is 266 feet; 141 feet are of masonwork, 25 feet wide, and 125 feet of woodwork, 15 feet wide. The depth of water at the end of the pier varies from 10 to 12 feet, according to tide. A well of sweet water has been excavated at the south end of the pier, and will furnish the shipping and many of the poorer inhabitants (these latter often deprived of this necessary of life) with the essential requisite of water, for which they mainly depended on the kindness of the proprietors of a few cisterns.

(4.) The compilation of the island laws, and many other works and objects of public utility, have been carried out during my tenure of office. I pass over these, however, simply drawing attention to the fact, that all these great public undertakings having been brought to a close, it will be no unimportant feature and result in the future of Nevis.

That a large permanent revenue being assured, she will have ample resources, after allowing for her ordinary expenditure, to carry on other improvements, and march *pari passu* with the requirements of the age.

#### *Legislation.*

9. This has been unimportant, except as regards the establishment of a Volunteer Protective Force for the space of three years. Sixty young men have been drilled during the past year to the use of the smooth-bore percussion musket, in the town of Charlestown, and 30 have been enrolled and drilled in Newcastle, the other village in the island.

*Imports and Exports.*

10. The imports show an apparent diminution of 2,058*l.* as compared with those of 1861, but the average of consumption has been fully maintained,—the diminution of value really arising from the fact that no steam engines have been imported during the past year, while the importation of other machinery has also slightly decreased.

11. The exports present only an apparent increase in value of 2,552*l.*, though the quantity of sugar exported during this year has been considerably increased; the low price for produce makes the sterling value proportionably much lower than for the preceding year.

*General.*

12. A building which might contribute much to the welfare of Nevis, if its advantages were more generally known, deserves special notice. The Bath-house is situated about one quarter of a mile to the southward of Charlestown, and has recently been purchased by a Barbadian merchant. If proper encouragement were afforded, and with a small outlay of capital, it could be converted into a commodious hotel. The building is well situated on an elevated piece of land, and stands on its own grounds in the style of an Italian villa. The panorama which it embraces is very extensive and diversified. There are three stories; each story has a covered gallery facing northward. There are at present 18 bed-rooms, and 4 sitting-rooms, besides two large halls for general visitors. The hot baths which spring in the immediate vicinity are most efficacious in cases of chronic rheumatism. Several persons have, within the present year, derived the greatest benefit from their use; and a gentleman from Greenock, at present residing there, has in the space of three weeks been cured. On his arrival he had to be lifted in and out of the bath, and he has now the perfect use of his limbs. There are two baths, one, the hot bath, is of the temperature of 100 degrees, and is sufficiently large to swim in; the other is a tepid bath; it is not so large, and its temperature varies from 70 to 75 degrees.

13. The Barbadian managers now settled on the different estates, which have been purchased within the last three years by planters from Barbados, have imparted new energy to the agriculture of the island; not only has the cultivation of the cane been immensely extended and improved, but Indian corn, yams, and other provisions have been largely grown. A good example has thus been set to all classes to provide for times of dearth, and unexpected contingencies, such as might arise during the present deplorable American conflict, during which the island might at any time be reduced to a state of comparative starvation by the stoppage of the supplies of staple food.

14. It is most gratifying on this the last occasion on which I shall have to report upon the condition of Nevis, to be able to say that her resources are permanent, and proportionate to her wants; her cultivation and general well-being are unquestionably progressing. Mr. Musgrave makes the following concluding remarks in his Blue Book report for 1860:—

“ I have already in my Despatch, No. 132, of the 15th December 1860, acquainted your Excellency with my impression on arrival in the island, and noticed the improvement which is manifest here, the introduction of energetic intelligence and capital; I still entertain hopeful anticipations for the future of the intelligence.” I fully concur in the anticipation then entertained; many of them have indeed been fully realized.

Nevis, 21st March, 1863.

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## VIRGIN ISLANDS.

### No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR HILL, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 38.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,  
May 4, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the report of President Longden, forwarding the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year ended the 31st December 1862.

I have not yet visited the Virgin Islands, and the very short period of my service here, does not warrant me to offer an opinion on either their moral, social, or political



condition, but I may remark, Mr. Longden declares that the people removed from civilizing influences are retrograding, and he evidently entertains a gloomy picture of the future, if the unbounded, or I presume it may be said lawless liberty of the inhabitants of those islands is not restrained in time.

I entertain a very favourable opinion of Mr. Longden's good temper and judgment, and I have no doubt every constitutional means at his disposal will be exercised to ensure the welfare of the people under his care by wise and just enactments.

The effort made to extend education should also tend to prevent the evil Mr. Longden anticipates, yet the fact that so small a dependency of the Crown should have been permitted to do pretty much as they pleased for so many years, and by their obstinacy incur a debt, leaving their creditors unpaid to the present time, as remarked upon by the President, leads one to suppose that Mr. Longden cannot be far wrong in his anticipation for the future of the Virgin Islands.

VIRGIN  
ISLANDS.

From the year  
1819 to 1832.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

Governor.

Enclosure in No. 16.

(No. 16.)

Government House, Tortola,

April 21, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1862.

#### *Revenue.*

2. The revenue of the year was 2,021*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, including a balance of 8*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* from 1861. Of this revenue, 57*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* was derived from the export duty on copper ore, formerly a profitable item of revenue, but which ceased early last year, in consequence of the abandonment of the mines.

#### *Expenditure.*

3. The expenditure was 1,919*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.*, leaving a balance in the Colonial Treasury on the 1st January 1863, of 102*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* This balance is appropriated to meet the expenses of a general measure of compulsory vaccination, and the then unfinished repairs of the chapel and school at Kingston. The expenditure of 1862 was characterized by the most rigid economy, including only the maintenance of the establishment, and such repairs of public buildings and miscellaneous expenses as were indispensable.

4. The public debt of the colony amounts to 4,183*l.* This debt consists of the salaries of public officers, rent of buildings hired for the use of the public, and other ordinary expenses of the Colonial Government for the thirteen years between 1819 and 1832, during which the then Council and Assembly refused to vote any taxes for the maintenance of the public service. No interest has ever been paid on this debt. In accordance with the desire of the Secretary of State, I have strongly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature the claims of the public creditors. For more detailed information, I would respectfully refer to the despatches I have recently had the honour to address to your Excellency's predecessor on this subject.

#### *Militia.*

5. There is a local militia, consisting of an artillery force of 20 men, and an infantry force of 100 men. There is a monthly drill, and the attendance is as numerous as can be expected from the desultory habits of the people. The artillery have attained a reasonable proficiency in their drill, although the only practice available for them is the firing of salutes or blank cartridges from two old French brass guns, mounted on trucks. A couple of small field-pieces (six-pounders) have been asked for as a loan from Her Majesty's Government, and would be very useful for the reasons set forth in my Despatch No. 13, 27th June last. Many of the militiamen serving in the infantry corps are recruited from the country districts, and the attendance therefore is more irregular. Both officers and men serve gratuitously, and the former have spared no pains to teach their men. The privates are supplied with a light and simple uniform suitable to the climate. The monthly muster is a bond of union, bringing together the

country people, and leading the most respectable of the working classes and of the peasant proprietary, to identify themselves in the cause of good order, and stimulating a wholesome feeling of self-respect.

6. The public works carried through in 1862 were, as I have stated, only repairs. The old Court-house having become dangerous through decay, was necessarily abandoned, and a hired house was fitted for holding the sessions of the General Court, the magistrate's petty sessions, and the meetings of the Legislature. The cost was 27*l*. The infirmary for the sick poor was repaired, and the roof re-shingled at a cost of 33*l*. The repairs of the chapel and school at Kingston were in progress at the close of the year.

#### *Legislation.*

7. Six ordinances were passed in 1862 ; namely,—

- No. 1. Tonnage duty ordinance.
- No. 2. Import and export duty ordinance.
- No. 3. Compulsory vaccination ordinance.
- No. 4. Salt pond ordinance.
- No. 5. Law Agent's ordinance.
- No. 6. Spirits licence ordinance.

The most important of these measures were the ordinances Nos. 2 and 6, abolishing the old traders' and hucksters' licences, which had become burdensome and unproductive ; and lowering the duty on the importation of flour. In lieu of these taxes, duties have been imposed on the importation of spirits, wine, beer, salt meats, dry goods, and groceries. Also, an annual tax of 4*l*. on all public houses.

8. The necessity of a *compulsory* system of vaccination in the West Indies is self-evident. The other measures, for the removal of unnecessary restrictions, and for supplying temporarily the want of barristers to protect the rights of the poor and ignorant, are, I think, of benefit to the colony. These ordinances, Nos. 3, 4, 5, although passed by the Council in 1862, were not assented to by authority of your Excellency's predecessor until the commencement of 1863, and hence are not inserted in the Blue Book among the ordinances promulgated last year.

#### *Population.*

9. The numbers of the people are given in the Blue Book from the census of 1861. There has been a slight increase from the excess of births over deaths, and perhaps the present numbers may be assumed at 6,300.

#### *Education.*

10. The education of the people is far from being satisfactory. The subject is one which early attracted my serious attention, and almost immediately after my arrival I had the pleasure of attending at an examination of the children in the principal Church school held by his lordship the Bishop of Antigua. Since that time I have assisted at public examinations of some Wesleyan schools, and other Church schools, and I have lost no fitting opportunity at my seat in the Council, or in presiding at public meetings of a Religious character, in expressing my views of the extreme importance of extending largely the means of education, and urging the people to avail themselves of the means open to them.

11. Lest I should seem to attach too much importance to this subject, I venture to occupy your Excellency's attention with a short review of the present state of this colony. Of the whole area of these islands, about seven-eighths have been abandoned as sugar estates regularly cultivated. The estates so abandoned have passed by purchase or rental into the hands of a peasant proprietary, who obtain their living by the rearing and sale of stock, or the cultivation and sale of provisions, not for the supply of the colony, but for that of St. Thomas', the demand of which affords a constant and generally remunerative market. The necessary consequence of this is, the gradual extinction of any resident white proprietary, and, with that, the decline of their influence, and the loss of that insensible education which was diffused from the residence of the many educated gentlemen who formerly resided through the islands. Their place is now only marked by the ruins of their houses, and in many parts of this island of Tortola, and through the smaller islands of this group, a generation is growing up, uninfluenced by the daily spectacle of any higher civilization than their own, and in such utter ignorance that I do not hesitate to say it threatens to degenerate into a state of barbarism, unless arrested, worse than any that obtained in the days of slavery. My able predecessor, Mr. Price,



the present Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica, foreseeing the evil, procured from the Legislature in 1857, a grant of 50*l.* a year for the purposes of education. This grant was placed under the management of three commissioners, consisting of the minister of the Church of England and the chief Wesleyan minister, under the presidency of the Chief Justice. In order to carry on Mr. Price's commencement, I have proposed to the Legislature, and they have passed an Ordinance (since assented to), by which the grant is increased and made payable, *pro ratâ*, at the rate of 5*s.* for each scholar attending 200 days in the year, the average being struck from the general attendance. At the same time, the schools receiving such aid are subjected to the general inspection of the commissioners, and to facilitate such inspection, two more members are added to the commission. I admit the utter inadequacy of this aid. I can only say that it is as much as the resources of the colony can afford; but I must in justice add, that a nearly equal sum has been expended last year, and will be required for the next two or three years, for the repairs of school-houses and schoolmasters' residences.

12. In regard to the actual state of education in 1862, the returns show a total of 432 children nominally attending the day-schools; but from frequent visits to different schools, and an examination of the registers of daily attendance, I am satisfied that the average attendance does not exceed 250. The attendance at the Wesleyan Sunday Schools is entered as 401, the greater part of whom also attend the day-schools. On the whole, I believe I may fairly estimate the entire number of children who receive any kind of education at 500; and as, out of a population of over 6,000, there must be more than 1,200 children of an age to profit by instruction (say from 5 to 14), it follows that more than half of the children in the colony are growing up in utter ignorance. It seems inevitable that, as time goes on, the number and influence of the few remaining European gentlemen will decline. The control of the Legislature will then fall more completely into the hands of the coloured race. There is no qualification whatever requisite for a seat in the council, and the qualification for voters is so moderate that all men of common industry may possess it. Thus the future of the colony is in the hands of a generation growing up in the most unbounded freedom and independence, and if they be not taught in time the common duties of humanity, their liberty may become a curse instead of a blessing to themselves and the colony.

#### *Imports.*

13. The imports show a decrease in 1862, as compared with 1861, of 2,106*l.* Of this, 745*l.* is attributable to the suspension of mining operations in Virgin Gorda, that sum being the difference between the value of mining machinery, &c. imported in 1861 and 1862. The remaining difference is in flour, of which the value of 3,445*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* was imported in 1861, against 2,020*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* last year. This decrease is attributable also to the same cause,—the withdrawal of the people employed at the mines being the direct cause.

#### *Exports.*

14. These show a diminution of 5,139*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* This is still owing to the same cause. The copper ore exported in 1861, was valued at 10,120*l.*, in 1862 at 2,100*l.*, and the mining implements sent away at 1,000*l.*, making together 3,100*l.*, which, deducted from the above sum of 10,120*l.*, shows a deficiency from this cause alone of 7,020*l.* The general exports of colonial produce have therefore increased in the last year by 1,880*l.*, or 17 per cent., of which one half occurred in sugar.

#### *Gaols.*

15. The returns relative to prisoners and gaols continue to show the same small numbers as in former years, the greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time during the year being nine, equivalent to 0·14 per cent. of the population.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Hill, C.B.,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

(Signed) J. R. LONGDEN,  
President.

DOMINICA.

## DOMINICA.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to His Grace the  
(No. 22.) Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

MY LORD DUKE,<sup>7</sup> Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 18, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report of Lieutenant-Governor Price, with the Blue Book of Dominica for the year ended the 31st December 1862.

No. 42,  
May 11, 1863.

I have carefully perused the Lieutenant-Governor's Report, and although the past condition of Dominica was not as satisfactory as should be wished, yet I indulge in the hope that the present Legislature and energetic Executive will accomplish much that is desirable, and I view with satisfaction the new School Act, as well as the efforts now made to improve the interior communications of the island, as an index of improvement in the right direction.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,  
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 42.)

Enclosure in No. 17.

SIR,

Government House, Roseau, May 11, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this colony for 1862, and to call your attention to the accompanying Report upon it.

2. I have purposely refrained from devoting a separate heading to the state of political matters. The experiment of an appeal to the country, after an exclusive predominance of a particular party for about 17 years, was made in June, but I do not consider it otherwise than premature to offer observations upon recent political events at so short a period after the change of parties in the Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. PRICE,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency Colonel Hill, C.B.,  
Governor-in-Chief, Antigua.

## REPORT on the Dominica Blue Book, 1862.

*Finance.*

1. The revenue of 1862 exceeded that of 1861 by 1,000*l.* 13*s.*

|                  | £      | s. | d. |
|------------------|--------|----|----|
| That of 1861 was | 12,526 | 13 | 0  |
| That of 1862 was | 13,527 | 6  | 0  |

The increase is due principally to imports, on which there was a gain of 608*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, and to a tax on incomes, 447*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* not collected in 1861. The collections under the Road Act furnished an excess also of 305*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* There was, on the other hand, a slight decrease under the heads of export and tonnage duties, harbour fees, house tax, and rum duties and licences.

2. The expenditure of 1862 was lower than that of 1861 by 538*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, notwithstanding that the militia cost the island 532*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, that 300*l.* was repaid on account of the construction of a jetty, and that there was in 1862 a slight increase of expenditure in other items. The relative expenditure of the two years was as follows:—

|      | £      | s. | d. |
|------|--------|----|----|
| 1861 | 13,611 | 13 | 6  |
| 1862 | 13,073 | 2  | 7  |



3. There was a decrease of expenditure in the following items in the latter year, DOMINICA.  
viz. :—

|               | £   | s. | d. |
|---------------|-----|----|----|
| Drawbacks     | 42  | 3  | 11 |
| Poor          | 225 | 15 | 10 |
| Medical       | 315 | 17 | 4  |
| Miscellaneous | 551 | 0  | 9  |
| Roads         | 432 | 5  | 11 |

and some minor items also. Of the 551*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* under the head of "Miscellaneous," 462*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* is attributable to the cost of entertaining His Royal Highness Prince Alfred on his visit in 1861.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

4. The declared value of imports in the two years was—

|      | £      | s. | d. |
|------|--------|----|----|
| 1861 | 55,754 | 10 | 0  |
| 1862 | 60,592 | 6  | 11 |

and that of exports—

|      | £       | s. | d. |
|------|---------|----|----|
| 1861 | 100,381 | 4  | 0  |
| 1862 | 94,290  | 15 | 11 |

#### *Public Works and Buildings.*

5. Scarcely a single building was, in 1862, in a good state of repair. The court-house, built in 1815, is still in a most dangerous condition. The doors of the cells in the new gaol were tumbling to pieces, and the woodwork of the new Government house already exhibited, as it still does, symptoms of decay from not a particle of paint having been used upon it, either inside or outside, since its erection. A handsome new set of iron entrance gates were imported in 1860, but that and the two succeeding years passed without their being erected, and the grounds of the Governor were consequently accessible at all hours to stray horses, goats, and sheep. It is, however, to be observed, that the new gates were found to be a little damaged on being unpacked, and there was then no one here who was competent to repair them. A temporary wooden gate was not, however, apparently thought of.

6. The military buildings, transferred to the colony on the removal of the troops, were scarcely an exception to the general rule of permissive decay. The old adage of "a stitch in time saves nine," might just as well never have passed into a household word, for all the good it has worked on the legislative mind of Dominica. Painful for me to write this,—painful perhaps to those to whom the blame belongs,—painful beyond doubt to the tax payer, but as true, alas! as that there were remedial means within reach, and that no man put forth his hand to seize them.

7. The only new work of any consequence performed in 1862, was a jetty carried from the shore to a rock, formerly known as "Table a Diable." This was constructed from means at my disposal, part of which has been repaid by the new House of Assembly with the consent of the Council. It is a useful and respectable public work. In commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred to Dominica in 1861, this structure bears the name of "Prince Alfred's jetty." It had been talked of for years, as a work possible, but extremely difficult, yet it was executed in a few months at no excessive cost, and although it has been well knocked about by ground seas, I see no symptoms of insecurity. It will probably endure for hundreds of years, unless shaken down by an earthquake.

#### *Roads.*

8. Whatever may have been the case in the good old times in the town of Roseau, I am now only acquainted with one person who "keeps a carriage." That vehicle, a gig of humble pretensions, occasionally makes its appearance, drawn by a sober mule. On a few country estates, as well as near the town, carts are employed for agricultural purposes. Hence it will be perceived that the ordinary mode of progression for all classes is either on foot or on horseback. This being the case, one might not unreasonably expect that roads, formed in by-gone years, should present a decently passable appearance under the influence of an annual outlay of from 1,600*l.* to 1,800*l.* But this is not, in many cases, the true state of affairs. In an island full of mountains and rivers, both presenting obstacles which require a little engineering skill to overcome, up to 1862 there were neither what an Englishman understands by the name of "roads," bridges of any importance or in any number, nor a public engineer to look

DOMINICA.

after either. Here and there, it is true, some skilful manager of an estate, having a contract with the Road Board, would expend the money in a creditable manner, and make a few miles of road not unpleasant to travel upon at an easy pace; but the rule of the country seemed to me to be to make every possible effort to avoid the substance, but maintain the shadow of a bare means of communication between one place and another. Where the money went, if not on the roads, I cannot be expected to surmise. If it was devoted to road repair, it is greatly to be regretted that some palpable traces of amendment are not more generally visible on the highways.

9. Against the mismanagement of the roads the whole country cried out on my arrival in the month of December 1861. From the councillor in the Legislature, to the peasant cultivating our fertile inland works, uprose the demand, "Where are the roads for which we are taxed? Give us the means of easy progress between our homesteads and our markets. Don't take our money and refuse value for it!" Than this complaint nothing could be more just, as, on the other hand, nothing could be more unfair than withholding what was asked. But the neglect of years cannot be remedied by fitful attempts at amendment, and a sum of money, more than amply sufficient to keep good roads in first-rate order, will not do what is required on 9 out of 10 lines of road in Dominica,—re-make them from end to end.

10. The condition, then, of our highways and byeways being a question of such vital importance, one would expect that the proposal to appoint a particular officer to superintend the work would be seconded by men of all classes and all opinions. The popular Assembly, after the June elections, did take the matter up in a spirit which reflected infinite credit upon that body, but it will scarcely be believed in Great Britain that it was with the greatest difficulty, and only under the pressure of the Royal Prerogative in the filling up the Board of Council, to the fullest extent then warranted by the Queen's instructions, that I succeeded, five months after the first meeting of the new House, in getting the measure ultimately passed for the appointment of a public engineer and road inspector.

11. The effect of this measure will not be seen till after the lapse of some time, but I cannot doubt that it will be of a highly salutary character, notwithstanding that an unpaid and irresponsible Board will still continue to control the general affairs of the roads. The system requires sensible alteration before it can be said that the highways are placed in a permanently satisfactory condition. The present members of the Board are perfectly qualified, both by character and ability, for the performance of their duties, but the difficulty is to get them to devote the time necessary for its due execution.

12. It is projected to restore a road which formerly connected Roseau with the north-eastern shores, but which is now overgrown with trees, many of them a yard in diameter. A journey, which now lasts ten hours by sea and land, will be then limited to some four or five hours of inland travelling, and I trust that I am not too sanguine in my hope that this most convenient means of communication will be ultimately effected. I passed over it myself on foot in three days, and I see no reason why it should not be accomplished at a small outlay.

13. I append the copy of the first report since his appointment, presented to the Road Board by Mr. Blanc, the Provisional Inspector of Roads and Civil Engineer. It is well worth attention.

#### *Bridges.*

14. There is no structure deserving of this name in the well-watered island of Dominica. From the east and north the capital town of Roseau is approached by fords through a river of singular beauty, but, in time of flood, of very unquestionable danger. The not altogether occasional destruction of life in crossing these fords, and the convenience of the country people in their progress towards the market, have really never roused the public to spend one shilling in the construction of a bridge. It has indeed been the common talk for perhaps one or two hundred years, but I believe a collection of cut stones, which I have myself had prepared from a fund at my disposal, and which now encumber the river side, afford the only palpable evidence that such a thing as a bridge was ever in serious contemplation. I trust I may be spared and enabled to complete it, or that a discerning Legislature will one day assume the work. I should only be too happy to transfer the credit of such a structure to the body to whom that credit should, beyond a doubt, belong.

#### *Agriculture and Labour.*

15. Dominica appears to be entering a new phase. One cannot quite say that the low prices of sugar have caused the cultivation of that article to cease, for the exports



still reach about 4,000 hogsheads, but I think there is a tendency to concentrate the culture upon those fertile estates which have always maintained a certain ability to struggle with hard times. The discovery is on the point of being made that the labourer, working on shares upon estates, all but abandoned, makes but a poor living out of his bargain. Were he to keep a correct account of his labour, he would probably find that his daily wages, derivable from his quota of the produce, after the customary deductions, would amount to a sum very very far below what he could have obtained had he laboured on an estate working on the ordinary plan of daily wages. If my supposition be correct, I would follow it up by asserting that this is rather a fortunate circumstance for Dominica than otherwise. It is not, upon the whole, favourable to the culture of sugar. A few choice and well-managed estates may contend successfully against low prices, and a few speculators may for a time continue to eke out a living on the "lion's share" when working on halves or thirds; but, in the main, sugar is not a success, and, in my opinion, the sooner it is abandoned, except on a large scale and in particular localities, the happier will it be for the people. What, however, must take its place? Providence does not permit us to be idle, and industry must have some reward. There are two staples which present themselves prominently, while a variety of minor produce would probably be found to answer.

16. The first is coffee. Years ago Dominica was a large exporter of this produce, but a blight came both over the trees, and, I fear, over the energies of the growers. So it has all but ceased to be an article of export. But I am not of the number of those who think that coffee cannot be restored. Were new localities selected for its production, and new descriptions imported from Cuba, Jamaica, or Ceylon, I am of opinion that coffee would still succeed in Dominica. An attempt in this direction would, at any rate, soon set the question at rest.

17. But it is to the less doubtful production of cocoa that we may look for a restoration of a staple. Soil, climate, situation, and the facility of its culture, all appear to warrant the notion that this island might, if it would, enrich itself by cocoa production.

The following table exhibits the exports for ten years to 1862:

|                | lbs.    |
|----------------|---------|
| 1853 - - - - - | 89,277  |
| 1854 - - - - - | 52,847  |
| 1855 - - - - - | 57,327  |
| 1856 - - - - - | 27,520  |
| 1857 - - - - - | 64,626  |
| 1858 - - - - - | 124,955 |
| 1859 - - - - - | 52,751  |
| 1860 - - - - - | 96,489  |
| 1861 - - - - - | 113,460 |
| 1862 - - - - - | 181,348 |

What seems specially required to give vitality to this trade is the ultimate utter abandonment of the cultivation of those poor descriptions which reduce the character of our cocoa in the European markets, and the gradual substitution of better sorts.

18. In this direction the newly-elected Assembly are making an important stride; money has been voted, both for the importation of the best seed from Trinidad, and for premiums to those persons who shall establish a certain number of trees. I augur well from this public spirit in so fair a cause. The culture of cocoa is peculiarly well suited to the habits and capacities of our rural population. Land can be obtained on very easy terms, and the plant is not, I believe, obnoxious to the same casualties as coffee. I hope an attempt to restore the latter, however, may some day engage more public attention than it has hitherto done.

19. But even were there no reasonable hope of establishing a paying staple in the room of sugar, the labourer of Dominica should not abandon his land. Antigua and Barbados can both be reached within a short space of time, and the price of fruit and of all sorts of vegetables is sufficiently high to justify greater attention in their production than is generally bestowed. I know of scarcely any English garden produce (except European fruits) that the heights of this island will not abundantly raise, while all tropical productions fit for food are, in all seasons, a positive certainty on the average. But there is little or no interest evinced in raising more produce than our local consumption, or the supply of a few occasional French boats demands. No one thinks of planting 10 or 20 acres even of yams, and sending them on his own account to a neighbouring market, and one can, therefore, scarcely expect that produce of a higher

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value, but requiring a little more skill, should receive the consideration which I think it deserves.

20. With regard to the supply of labour on regular estates, I can but quote the words of Mr. Berkeley, when that gentleman reported upon the affairs of 1860:—

“There is an abundance of labour to be had on reasonable terms, though, perhaps, it is not equally distributed over the whole island, and some districts do not experience the same facility in this respect as others.” This observation, as applied to 1862, also I endorse.

#### *Education.*

21. The Act of 1857, which would have expired on 30th September in 1862, was renewed till 31st December by a short enactment, preparatory to a new measure to come into force in 1863.

22. It is no easy matter to determine the real amount of education that has been diffused during the five years operation of the Act. No provision having been made for the most trifling money payment by the parents, they have not yet learnt that education is a thing valuable in itself to the recipient, and the attendance of scholars has not been as regular, therefore, as it will probably be under the system which will succeed that of 1857. The sentiments of the clergy of all denominations, on the subject of some small fees being demanded, were collected during the year, and although they have not been fixed by the Act of 1863 at as high a rate as was at first advocated by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Roseau, the small payment of one penny per week for children from seven years old (under seven they are admitted free in 1863) will, I trust, ensure a more regular attendance.

23. The Act of 1863 enacts that the daily studies at all schools should open and close with the Apostle's Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Doxology. I trust the common ground upon which children of most Christian denominations can therefore meet in this preliminary and closing worship, will not prove distasteful to the Roman Catholic clergy, and that an Act based upon, as I think, sound and liberal principles, will secure their adhesion.

24. On the whole, I fear I must pronounce that the examination of the masters under the new Act (held early in 1863) has disclosed (with a very few exceptions) such an amount of darkness and ignorance in their minds, as to make it extremely doubtful whether any general good whatever has arisen to the children from the educational grant of 700*l.* a year between the years 1857 and 1863. Yet I will not despair of a wholly secular Board, assisted by an able and earnest inspector and examiner, being able to impart such modest and necessary education as the condition of the bulk of the people appears to require.

25. In the generality of cases, as far as my experience in the West Indies warrants an expression of my opinion, the attempt to make education subservient to usefulness in after life has not been crowned with success. It is of little service to the agricultural labourer to cram his head with high mathematics, or with any science whatever which he cannot apply to his future daily pursuit. His ordinary converse is of as humble a character as his occupation, and while opportunity may be afforded by some other means to really promising capacities and elegant tastes to distinguish themselves in the world of letters and of science, it appears to me to savour of cruelty to make the field labourer waste the best years of his life at a village school in the acquisition of knowledge which he can scarcely ever hope to turn to profitable account. It is perhaps, therefore, scarcely a subject for serious lamentation that the greater part of our country masters and mistresses are not competent to lead the rural youth of Dominica beyond reading, writing (in which they excel), and the first rules of arithmetic.

26. The schools in Roseau, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the assiduous ladies of the convent, continue to present great advantages to the inhabitants who belong to that communion. It is to be regretted, however, that at the time of my writing this report, his lordship has closed the country schools receiving aid from the former board. I am not in possession of his reasons for doing so.

27. The schools of the Wesleyan connexion, however, still avail themselves of the public grant for education.

28. Patent as the fact I fear is, that many boys who wrote perfectly well at 14 years of age, can at 20 scarcely scrawl their own names. I consider the Legislature of Dominica to have exhibited great patience, as well as public spirit, in continuing what must, under its circumstances, be conceded to be a very liberal grant for educational purposes, although several important districts still remain unprovided with schools, which, in fact, they must continue to do until the country can afford a larger grant. A Bill is now



before the Legislature for the establishment of a grammar school under a further grant, so that those lads, whose circumstances enable them to continue their studies after dismissal from public schools, will have the opportunity of doing so at a moderate expense.

29. Ample time is permitted to the children to receive from their respective pastors that religious education which the Board is prohibited by the Act from meddling with.

30. Although, upon the whole, there is much to be regretted in the habits of some of the country people, many of whom are apparently in as dark a condition as were their progenitors when captured in Africa for sale, I cannot pronounce that there is more barbarism in Dominica than in some other of these colonies. Still, perhaps there is no colony where a fairer field is presented to the philanthropist, for the people are peculiarly impressionable, and honest guidance in the paths of religion and virtue would probably not be thrown away.

#### *Crime.*

31. The Inspector of Prisons has reported that on the 31st December last there were 43 prisoners in gaol, of whom 11 were females. The commitments during the year were 276, and there were 166 men and 97 women undergoing various grades of punishment. As compared with 1861, there was a decrease of 30 prisoners.

#### *Gaol Discipline.*

32. The Inspector of Prisons says:—"A penal settlement is much required to which prisoners convicted of grave crimes could be sent to undergo their punishment, for sentences of the superior courts lose very much of their effect in being carried out in the neighbourhood of the scene of crime, at but a short distance perhaps, from the home, family, and friends of the criminals, and unavoidably without that rigorous severity of discipline attendant on their condition in a place specially appointed for the reception and employment of convicts."

33. The great want is, that of competent overseers to regulate the labour of what is not uncommonly but appropriately called the "pleasure gang." Anything more inefficient than the labour performed out of doors it is impossible to conceive. All attempts to induce a more wholesome state of things must necessarily fail until overseers, trained in some well-regulated prisons, shall be obtained for our service. As far as my personal observation enables me to speak, I am of opinion that while the free labourer may earn 9*d.* in the cane field, about 3*d.* or 4*d.* would be fair remuneration for what the members of the penal gang are prevailed upon to perform in return for a subsistence that costs the country about 6*d.* per diem.

#### *Conclusion.*

34. I have reviewed this report with some anxiety. Required, as the administrator of a Government is, to give the honest result of his observation in a place where abuses may perhaps have prevailed for years, he is almost of necessity impelled to make reflections, at least by implication, upon persons and parties whose duty it should have been to put an end to those abuses. While he "sets down naught in malice," it is equally his duty to "extenuate nothing," but he cannot escape the consequences of his free expression of opinion. His statements may be distorted, or altogether denied by those who may fancy their behaviour to be the particular ground of his observations, yet he is unworthy of his commission if he exaggerates or falls short of the truth, and this ought to be a sufficient answer to objectors. But I trust I shall not be considered as improperly excusing the neglect of public affairs, by any present or antecedent body of legislators in Dominica, if I endeavour to explain why it is that most West India colonies, and Dominica among the number, exhibit so few marks of public advancement. If the prosperity of a country may be judged of by handsome public edifices, by good roads and bridges, and by other evidences of a like character, I should say that Dominica had never been a prosperous place. There are no remains, at least, of any such monuments of civilization discernable here at this time, for what was done in the way of forts and military buildings was done by the British Government, and not by the Local Legislatures.

35. But there is no reason to doubt that Dominica in former times did enjoy a full share of the prosperity common once to the whole group of islands. Unfortunately the profits of agriculture were not spent within the colony, and it mattered very little to the prosperous absentee whether the public buildings were well constructed or well conserved, or whether the roads presented a creditable appearance, so long as he received his annual quota of sugar or coffee, and maintained a respectable balance at his bankers.

36. The habit of neglect, so apparent in most of these minor colonies, therefore, seems to be warranted in some measure by the fact, that when they were prosperous, so very

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little was done in the way of local improvement. "What was good enough for a state of prosperity must surely be sufficient for one of comparative adversity." The argument is plausible, and there is perhaps something in it.

37. But times have changed. The West India labourer is now his own master, and the prosperity of the slave owner is transferred to the *quondam* slave and his successors. Some future historian of Dominica will probably be able to point to greater local evidences of local prosperity under freedom than were ever exhibited in times of forced labour. While the labourer, however, enjoys his condition, that of the modern planter is scarcely one to be envied. Indeed, were the pressure of taxation to fall upon *him*, he would no longer be able to hold his own. But now the whole population have a direct interest in the public convenience within the island being promoted in every possible manner, and the responsibility of the governing powers is immensely increased. This seems to be at least growing upon the minds of the people, and it is fortunate that it is so. They seem determined to exact full value for their taxation. Let us hope that the now dawning public spirit of the people, may evince itself in such a manner ere long, as may for ever dispel the facetious obloquy with which the tourist has felt impelled to describe the modern condition of Dominica. Let us, however, attribute, with a becoming degree of charity, the neglect of public affairs, by the representatives of the people since emancipation, to the evil influences of by-gone times, and gather hope from the growing prosperity and self-respect of a hardy, intelligent, well-behaved, and in many instances an industrious peasantry.

His Excellency Col. Hill, C.B.,  
Governor-in-Chief, Dominica.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. PRICE,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

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## MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 157.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Mauritius, August 6, 1863.

I HAVE NOW the honour to lay before your Grace a Report upon the condition and prospects of the colony, which the Colonial Secretary has drawn up at my request in connexion with the annual Blue Book.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) M. C. JOHNSTONE,  
Administering the Government.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c.      &c.      &c.

Enclosure in No. 18.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

1. The revenue for 1862 amounted to 492,324*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*, and exceeded that of the year preceding by 9,535*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*, the amount received in that year being 482,788*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* This increase may be principally traced to the large receipts in the customs, the import duties having exceeded the collections of 1861 by 4,441*l.*, and the exports also being in excess by 4,886*l.* The Ordinance raising additional duties on tobacco and spirits that came into operation on the 1st November 1862, have contributed to the improvement of our import duties, and the large crop of sugar in the past season very sensibly affected the exports.

2. In the other branches of revenue there have been some fluctuations, but of no important character, the revenue from licences, although it did not amount to the estimate for the year, yet exceeded the receipts of 1861 by 5,435*l.* The amount received under the head of fines exceeded the sums paid on that account into the treasury in 1861 by 1,927*l.*, owing to the greater vigilance on the part of the police in detecting and establishing contraventions. The land sales also exceeded those in 1861 by 3,721*l.* The chief falling off in the receipts of 1862, when compared with those of 1861, is visible in the harbour department, and in the registration and mortgage department. The harbour dues were less the amount collected in 1861 by 3,554*l.*, attributable



to the arrivals of vessels having fallen short of the previous year, and owing to the monetary difficulties that prevailed in the commercial portion of the community about the end of 1861, and continued during the past year. There were fewer sales of immoveable property and fewer mutations registered, and the receipts of the registration office for the registration of deeds were less the amount of the previous year by 6,513*l*. MAURITIUS.

3. The actual expenditure in 1862 (exclusive of railways) amounted to 519,954*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*., and exceeded the revenue by 27,629*l*. This excess is, however, attributable to certain arrears for the transport of mails by steam, due for that service for the year ended March 1861, having been paid in 1862, amounting to 25,000*l*. There was also paid from the Treasury the sum of 10,884*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*. for works that had previously been authorized to be taken from balances, and there is classed as an item of expenditure the sum of 12,590*l*., as the loss on the sale of consols for railway and other purposes. This, although an apparent loss on the general assets of the colony, is not an actual loss to that amount; it is the difference between the selling price of the consols and par, at which they had been valued in the treasurer's account, an apparent profit having been realized at the time of purchase, by taking the consols at par in the accounts, instead of at the buying price. With the deduction of the three foregoing items, amounting to 48,445*l*. 12*s*. 9*d*., the ordinary expenditure of 1862 will stand at 471,508*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., and the revenue of the year exceeded that amount by 20,815*l*. 18*s*. 4½*d*. The expenditure in 1862 thus taken at 471,508*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., only exceeds the expenditure of 1861 by 2,659*l*., the amount expended in that year being 468,849*l*.

#### *Savings Bank.*

4. This useful institution continues to progress favourably, and is gradually making way in the estimation of the Indians, and superseding amongst them their ancient savage custom of secreting their hoardings in holes under the floors of their houses. The number of Indian depositors engaged in agriculture has increased from 487 in 1852 to 1,155 in 1862; deposits in favour of children have risen in the same period, from 556 to 1,046, and those of friendly societies from 10 to 27. Every class of depositors, indeed, has increased double during the last 10 years, with the exception of that of the Creole agricultural labourers, which has been gradually decreasing since the first institution of the bank, and from 98 in 1842 came down in 1862 to 55.

5. The capital of the bank on the 31st December 1862, amounted to 139,000*l*., being 4,500*l*. in excess of that in 1861, and the number of depositors of every class amounted to 5,702, showing an increase of 325 over the number in the preceding year.

6. The Government does not look to this establishment as a source of revenue, and is satisfied that it should pay its own expenses. The object is double—to ensure to the industrious and poorer classes a secure investment, guaranteed by Government for their savings, at a high rate of interest, and to enable the Government to assist the planters with temporary loans of money at a lower rate, and on better terms, than can be usually had from capitalists.

These advantages appear incontestable, and are now universally appreciated.

7. The Treasurer's report of the position and operations of the preceding year is published in the month of February in every year, and circulated for public information.

#### *Agriculture and Manufactures.*

8. The sugar crop of 1862-63 is the largest ever made; it may be computed at 165,000 tons, being an excess of more than 50,000 tons over the crop of last year.

9. These favourable results are due to a most propitious season, as well as to a more extended and more careful cultivation of the soil, the consequence of the larger introduction of immigrants during the two preceding years, the effect of whose labour showed itself in 1862.

10. The season was free from cyclones, which destroy or materially affect vegetation, and abundant rains during the summer months gave full scope to the growth of the cane, and by this rapid development rendered less destructive the attacks of the borer, which are always most injurious in a dry season, with a languishing vegetation.

11. No radical remedy has, however, been found against the borer, which may be considered as having extended itself throughout the whole of the colony.

12. Of the remedial measures proposed in this respect, the most successful and the one most generally in use is to destroy by fire what remains in the fields after the canes have been carried to the mill. Another and perhaps a still more efficacious plan is to change the old system of planting the cane, so as to keep the plants in the ground one instead of two summers, as heretofore, thus materially shortening the time for the propagation of

**MAURITIUS.** the insect. This new system does not affect the crop, for although the canes are neither as numerous nor as long as they would otherwise have been, their comparatively healthy state and freedom from injury insures a considerable augmentation in their saccharine qualities.

13. For some time past the plantations in some parts of the country have been visited by a new and most fatal disease, to which old as well as new plants appear equally liable, but which is reported to have been particularly destructive in what are technically called second and third rattoons, *i.e.* canes left to sprout up a second and third time from the same root.

14. The origin of this malady may be very fairly traced to the injudicious practice which has extensively obtained, of forcing the soil with guano to the exclusion of milder manure, and of allowing the land no rest by rotation of crop or remaining fallow for a certain period.

15. These direct violations of the rules of agriculture have brought with them their own punishment; but the attention of the agriculturists has been specially directed to this abuse, and it may be expected that in future the planters will adhere strictly to the exigencies of sound husbandry, and succeed in arresting a disease which, if it were allowed to spread, might become a national calamity.

16. The most satisfactory mode of combating this malady is by a removal of the plants and a substitution of others of another species, and from a different district.

17. A fact worthy of notice in the last crop, is the shipment to Bombay of about 8,000 tons of sugar, thus opening a new and unexpected market to the colonial staple. And it may be added that these sugars, all of fine qualities and equal to the best clayed sugar, and manufactured, moreover, without any admixture of blood or animal charcoal, have a reasonable prospect of being eventually preferred by the natives of India to other sugars (even those made in their own country,) in the manufacture of which ingredients antagonistic to their scruples and prejudices are introduced.

18. The improvement in machinery has arrived at such a degree of perfection and is so universal that hardly one estate in Mauritius produces sugar admissible in England at the 12s. 8d. duty, and the whole produce of the colony would at once be very materially raised in quality, were the duties in England on a less discouraging footing.

### *Imports, Exports, Shipping.*

#### IMPORTS.

19. The enclosed comparative statements marked A. and B. exhibit the following results:—

20. A. The total value of imports in 1862 (specie excepted), amounted to 1,926,255*l.*, shewing a decrease on those of 1861 of 322,868*l.*

21. The articles in which the greatest falling off is apparent, are:—*£*

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Animals                 | 27,945  |
| Copper sheets and nails | 14,653  |
| Gram                    | 31,065  |
| Coloured cottons        | 35,858  |
| Wheat and flour         | 25,000  |
| Machinery               | 53,197  |
| Soap                    | 16,013  |
| Sugar                   | 16,120  |
| Manure                  | 122,486 |

On the other hand, the value of plain cotton manufactures has

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| increased by     | 18,000 |
| Hardware         | 37,000 |
| Spirits and wine | 38,000 |

22. A glut in the market and less demand for the articles in question account for the decrease in 1862 of the value of the importations of animals, coffee, wheat, flour, and guano, in addition to which in the last case there has been a growing suspicion, on the part of the planters, of the too exhaustive quality of guano, and an inclination to form composts less expensive and less trying to the soil. The Coringhy crop of gram having totally failed, a lesser quantity of that grain was of course exported, and the extensive orders for machinery made in the previous year having been completed, the manufacturers of sugar required for the present no further supply.

23. On the other hand, the increase of 39,000*l.* on the value of hardware imported, is accounted for by the large importation of railway material, and that of 10,000*l.* on spirits,



by the increased quantity of West Indian rum shipped to Mauritius for the use of the troops and brought into consumption from bond, to avoid the additional duty on the importation of spirits imposed by Ordinance in the latter part of 1862. The increase of 28,000*l.* arises from the large consumption of wine and spirits during the late epidemic of cholera, and the diminution of the exports from France to America. These same unfortunate intestine dissensions in the United States affected the value of cotton goods imported, diminishing by 36,000*l.* the value of coloured cottons, and increasing the value of the plain imported cottons by 18,000*l.*; having, on the one hand, arrested the direct trade in plain cotton goods to Madagascar from the United States, and thrown it into the hands of some of the English merchants of this place, with an increased demand, while the great rise in price in England prevented in a great measure the execution of the orders limited as to prices which were sent home from Mauritius for coloured cottons, being executed; and during the latter half of last year there was an almost entire cessation of importations of coloured cotton goods.

*Customs.—Exports.*

24. B. The value of the exports in 1862 (not including specie) amounts to 2,410,538*l.*, showing an increase of 470,747*l.* over that of the exports of 1861.

25. This great increase is attributable in a great measure to the exportation of sugar, on which article alone it reaches the large sum of 477,218*l.*

26. In vessels entered inwards with cargo, the returns for 1862 show a decrease of 113 in number and 25,322 in tonnage, and in vessels entered in ballast, an increase of 13 in number and 1,149 in tonnage. The importations from the United Kingdom show an increase of 7,797 in tonnage, those from Cape of 2,204, and from France of 3,420. Those from British Continental India have fallen off and the foreign trade (France excepted) has a less tonnage of 7,949. No French vessels appear to have arrived from France in ballast last year.

27. The lists of vessels clearing outwards with cargo show in 1862 a diminution of 47 as to number, but an increase of 5,392 as to amount of tonnage.

28. An increase is shown in the clearances to Great Britain, Australasia, the Cape, India, France, and Madagascar, and a considerable decrease in those to Reunion and other foreign countries. The clearances in ballast have slightly increased to India, but diminished to most other places.

29. C. In point of nationality the number of vessels entered inwards and clearing outwards under the British, Arab, Dutch, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Swedish flags, respectively, have diminished in 1862. A slight increase having taken place in vessels under the flag of the United States, Denmark, and the Hanseatic Towns.

30. No vessel under the Spanish and Russian flag, and only one under Prussian or Italian colours, visited this port in 1862.

*Immigration.*

31. The immigration during 1862 was, as might be expected, less than that of the year preceding, and from a very satisfactory cause, viz., the gradual increasing proportion of Indians who prefer settling in the colony to returning to India, and the consequent increase of the agricultural population. The immigration which 1861 reached, 13,000 souls, has, during the last year, not been beyond 10,000, from whom again deduction must be made of the men introduced for the special service of the railway contractors, reducing the number actually introduced and available for the cultivation of the soil to little more than 7,000.

32. The increased disposition of the Indian immigrants to settle down as labourers, as well as that of the employers to keep on their estates the most experienced and best-conducted men, is shown by the fact that in 1862 the engagements made by the labourers with the same masters exceeded those made in 1861 by 11,381, and actually represented  $\frac{48}{100}$  of the whole of the engagements made during the year.

33. The centesimal proportion of female to male immigrants during 1862 was 32.97, but calculating the difference between the numbers of Indian women who arrived or were born in the year, and those who returned to India or died, the result shows a net increase on the year of 2,776 females; and the centesimal proportion of the female to the male population of Indian origin at the close of 1862, amounts to 42.75.

34. The per-centage of mortality in the 33 ships which brought Indian labourers to Mauritius in 1862, amounted to 1.48; the per-centage in 1861 on 44 ships being 1.52. Seven of these 33 ships were placed in quarantine, six for cholera, or aggravated diarrhœa, and one for small-pox. In the latter case two deaths occurred at sea, but none after reaching the quarantine station.

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35. The ratio of mortality in children under two years of age, which in 1860 reached 28·99, and in 1861 11·62, was in 1862 only 5·14; a favourable result, mainly attributable to the increased comforts in diet and accommodation afforded to the women and infant passengers, in consequence of the repeated and earnest applications in that behalf from this Government to the Indian authorities, and the increased care and supervision exercised by the agent and medical officer previous to embarkation at the several depôts in India.

36. In point of number, the offences of which immigrants have been convicted in violation of their engagements has augmented. The desertions in 1861 amounted to 2,886, and in 1862 to 4,251; the absences from work having also increased from 5,730 in 1861, to 6,319 in 1862, and the refusals to work from 641 to 770 in the same period. This increase cannot be disputed, but its apparent proportions are somewhat modified by the fact of the number of recorded engagements in 1861 having been more than 10,000 less than those in 1862. By the adoption of this basis of calculation, the convictions for insubordination, which is the gravest of the three offences under consideration, offer a proportionate centesimal difference in 1862 of  $\frac{5}{100}$  only in excess of 1861.

37. On the other hand, while the number of offences constituting injury to property has sensibly diminished, an entirely new species of crime has arisen, unknown, or at least too little patent in 1861 to require a separate classification, but which in 1862 rose to the alarming height of 138 convictions, viz., that of the fabrication and passing of false papers.

38. The number of convictions obtained on complaints by Indian labourers against their employers has augmented in 1862, particularly in regard to the non-payment of money wages, an increase attributable to the embarrassment of the colony during a considerable part of the year.

Much as these occurrences are to be regretted, it must be remembered that the law of the colony is extremely stringent in this respect, and that wages are a first lien upon property, and are first paid out of the proceeds of any bankrupt estate.

It may, therefore, happen that payment of these claims is sometimes delayed, but it is not within my recollection that they were ever eventually unsatisfied.

39. Other remedial measures connected with the relations between employers and labourers, such as the formation of a court of appeal, and the extension of the powers of inspection and inquiry of the Protector of Immigrants, form the subject of an ordinance which was transmitted to the Home Government in the course of the year, and has since received Her Majesty's confirmation; and its provisions will be more particularly alluded to in the portion of this report devoted to legislation.

*Quarantine.*

40. The opinion advanced by many scientific men that the law of quarantine, with its stringent regulations, would prove insufficient to protect the country from cholera, has been strengthened by the fact of cholera having suddenly made its appearance in December 1861, without any apparent cause or sufficient reason.

41. The disease assumed an epidemic form about the first week in January, gradually spreading over the whole country and rather suddenly ceasing, the colony having been considered free about the commencement of July.

42. The number of deaths officially recorded stand as follows:—

|                  |   |       |               |   |   |     |
|------------------|---|-------|---------------|---|---|-----|
| In December 1861 | - | 45    | In April 1862 | - | - | 373 |
| „ January 1862   | - | 354   | „ May „       | - | - | 420 |
| „ February „     | - | 1,582 | „ June „      | - | - | 405 |
| „ March „        | - | 1,011 | „ July „      | - | - | 8   |

Forming a total of 4,198.

43. Although this mysterious malady came upon a population not altogether unprepared for resistance, having the experience of three epidemics in the preceding seven years, and consequently, the scenes of abject terror and frantic despair, which increased the horrors of the great epidemic of 1854, were providentially absent; the public mind became violently excited, and as is generally the case, a large proportion of the community persisted in asserting that the sickness was introduced into the country by some breach of the law of quarantine, and moreover, that these laches were caused by the neglect or wilful act of Government.

44. These accusations being greedily taken up by the majority of the newspapers, and by some individuals, from whose position in the community a more reasonable line of



conduct might have been expected, it was deemed advisable to institute a careful inquiry into the supposed facts, and a committee formed of the whole Council of Government, having power to examine witnesses on oath, made a very searching investigation, the result of which was embodied in a report, which has been laid before Her Majesty's Government, and from which two facts appeared very clear :—Firstly, that no neglect of duty of any kind could be substantiated, or even made matter of suspicion against any officer of Government; and secondly, that not one of the editors of the newspapers, the columns of which contained daily the most positive and violent denunciations against the carelessness and neglect of the colonial authorities, had ever taken the trouble to ascertain, or even try to ascertain, whether the rumours brought to his ear were founded on fact, but had at once assumed them to be true. The committee having terminated that portion of their task, entered into the consideration of the efficacy of the existing law, and proposed various additions and increased precautions, which are still under consideration, but of the practicability of which there exists some doubt.

45. It will, of course, be the duty of the Government to carry out every precautionary measure recommended for adoption; but it may be eventually acknowledged, that in a country like Mauritius, where the population (437 to the square mile) is so dense, and where the Indian element reaches a per centage of 58 of the population, and has introduced Indian food, habits, and customs, this particular disease, which is ascertained to be endemic in continental India, may not claim to partake of the same character in Mauritius.

#### *Population.*

46. The resident population has increased during the past year from 320,049 to 323,000 souls. In the Indian population the increase is from 224,920 to 229,361.

47. This increase is principally attributable to the yearly increasing disinclination of the immigrant population to return to India at the expiration of their industrial residence, and the gradual formation of an Indian agricultural population, likely to replace in a few years the old Creole emancipated negroes, who are fast dying out. In 1862 the immigration amounted to 9,893, and the number who returned to India did not exceed 2,210.

48. This statement would have borne a more favourable aspect, had not the epidemic which raged during the first six months of 1862, caused an excess of deaths over births in the Indian population of 3,240.

#### *Civil Establishment.*

49. The duty originally intrusted to the Civil Service Commissioners has now been for some time performed, and there appears to be no pressing call for a second revision of the public offices. The liberal measure which raised the position and emoluments of the subordinate officers of Government, has already borne fruit in the increased efficiency and popularity of the public service. In a few isolated cases, where some establishment was by further experience found to require a larger or a better paid staff, the Civil Service Commissioner has visited and reported on the case, and proper remedial measures have been applied, and on the whole, the organization now works well.

#### *Legislation.*

50. The Government railway scheme required the passing of two Ordinances, Nos. 11 and 19. of 1862.

51. The provisions of these laws are framed on the model of the corresponding clauses of the "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act," 8 Vict. c. 20. They were required chiefly in order to enable the Government to obtain summary possession of the land required for the railway undertaking, as well as to use for temporary purposes land adjoining the lines, the general powers of a similar description, conferred by Ordinance No. 57. of 1860, having proved insufficient for a scheme of this nature.

52, *Ordinance 11. of 1862.*—The ordinance also confers subsidiary powers of entering into possession for the purpose of survey, of using temporarily and crossing private roads; crossing and altering watercourses; using for the construction of the lines materials from the adjoining ground; and similar objects incidental to such an undertaking.

53. The ordinance also provides that all claims for compensation occasioned by the exercise of the powers which it confers shall be decided by special boards of commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, trifling cases excepted, which are to be settled by the district magistrate.

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54. The provisions of this ordinance, combined with those of Ordinance No. 57. of 1860, have enabled the Government and its contractors to carry on the works of the railway.

55. Ordinance 19. of 1862 provides the necessary funds for the construction of the railway by,—

1st. The appropriation towards the expenses of 300,000*l.* to be taken from the balances of surplus revenue of former years ; and,

2d. Authorizing the Government to borrow 1,000,000*l.* on debentures.

Besides regulating the mode in which the debentures are to be framed and authenticated, it provides for paying off the whole debt by means of a sinking fund within 25 years.

56. The high rate at which the debentures have been taken up in the money market, viz., at a premium of  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., shows that the provisions of the ordinance are well adapted to its purpose.

57. *Ordinance No. 16. of 1862.*—The Home Government having, in the beginning of the year, agreed to the engagements of Indian immigrants being extended from three to five years, this ordinance has been passed for legalizing the change, and making some amendments on other parts of the law relating to Indian labourers.

58. The first of these clauses is of great moment to the agricultural interests of the colony, and it is anticipated will have a salutary effect on the Indian population, by forming in them habits of greater steadiness than have prevailed under the former system of short engagements.

59. In order to secure these effects as much as possible, the contracts of service may also stipulate that the immigrants shall remain on the estate to which they are engaged, notwithstanding any change in its ownership. This stipulation, however, is not compulsory.

60. The ordinance further authorizes the engagements in India of female immigrants, to serve at the lighter kinds of labour for which they may be fitted. Hitherto the condition of the female immigrants has been one of great degradation, for, with comparatively few exceptions, they lead lives of idleness and prostitution, while the new immigrants arriving without engagement speedily fall into the same vicious habits.

61. By their being engaged in India, they will enter the colony under circumstances far more favourable to the formation of habits of industry, with its consequent advantages.

62. To prevent the burden from pressing too heavily on the females, and interfering with their duties as wives or mothers, the Protector of Immigrants and the stipendiary magistrate of the district have power to modify and suspend all such contracts.

63. There are also provisions in this ordinance for securing the proper treatment of immigrants during sickness, checking vagabondage, and fabrication of old immigrants tickets, and for modifying the penalties under the former law for illegal absences ; which changes, being merely progressive amendments on this branch of the law, do not require to be specially noticed.

64. *Ordinance No. 2. of 1862.*—Ordinance No. 2. of 1862 was passed to prevent the inconvenience to the War Department, occasioned by the attachment of sums due by it to its contractors. It extends to such contracts, the limitations as to attachments of this kind, which were introduced by the Ordinance No. 14. of 1844 in regard to contracts with the civil government, and which, after several years experience, have been found sufficient for preventing the public service from suffering from the proceedings of the creditors of its contractors.

65. The Council had to pass a special ordinance (No. 23, of 1862) to enable its committee on the late epidemic of cholera to compel the attendance of witnesses, and their examination on oath in the course of its inquiries. The repetition of special ordinances of this nature (see Government notice of 1st September 1854, and Ordinance No. 4. of 1856,) can only be avoided by the passing of some general law, conferring the powers referred to on the Council of Government and its Committees. But, although the draft of a law for this purpose was laid before council some years ago by the late Governor Sir William Stevenson, it has not been passed, owing to the numerous difficulties with which the subject is surrounded.

66. An additional chapter to the sanitary laws has been added by Ordinance No. 10. of 1863, which confers on the several boards of health the power of creating public cemeteries. The necessity for a change of this nature had been apparent for some time, and fixed itself on the attention of the Government during the late epidemic of cholera. It had been occasioned chiefly by the rapid introduction of Indian immigrants, for whose burial there was no proper accommodation, as (with a few exceptions) the cemeteries in the colony were either attached to places of Christian worship, and the property of the fabrique or churchwardens, or were private burial grounds, attached to large properties.



67. The increase to the expenditure of the colony, caused by the railway undertaking, necessitated an increase on the duties on colonial spirits and the customs on spirits and tobacco imports.

These have been effected by Ordinances Nos. 32. and 33.

68. The only other ordinance requiring to be noticed is No. 34, which authorizes the Governor to make regulations for the protection of the minor harbours in the colony. These harbours, although not required for foreign trade, are constantly resorted to by coasters, and the due preservation of them of a proper depth, with protection of their quays and anchorages, is essential for the security of the smaller vessels which frequent them.

#### *Works and Buildings.*

69. The progress of public works has been satisfactory. The substitution, in all practicable cases, of labour, under the immediate supervision of the department, to contract labour, has continued to maintain its superiority in point of economy as well as of increased efficiency.

70. The completion of a time-ball on the Signal Mountain, intended to show every day the precise hour of noon to the shipping in the harbour, by magnetic communication with a transit instrument, at the Surveyor General's office, has been delayed, owing to the exorbitant indemnities asked by proprietors of the various houses to which it was intended to attach the insulators, and it has been found necessary to remove the instrument to ground belonging to Government at the foot of the hill, on which the time-ball is erected.

71. The Lunatic Asylum, which was in a very unsatisfactory condition, has undergone extensive repairs and improvements. The surface-gutters have been superseded by a complete system of underground drainage. The baths, privies, and kitchens have been thoroughly repaired, as well as the roofs and cells.

72. The Quarantine Station at Cannonniers' Point has been placed in repair on all material points. The prison at Flacq has been much improved, and the new lighthouse at Mahebourg has been so far completed as to be ready to receive the stone floor.

#### *Roads and Bridges.*

73. Eight bridges have, during the year, been raised, widened, and otherwise extensively repaired, and five have been almost rebuilt.

74. The number of miles of main road kept in repair in 1862 was 367, at a cost of  $5\frac{3}{4}d.$  per yard, and 22 miles of road were re-made, widened, raised or lowered, and re-metalled, at the rate of  $5s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$  per yard.

75. Twelve thousand yards of branch roads have been made by the department, at the rate of  $3s. 7d.$  per yard; and the important roads of "Cluny" and "Deux Bras" have been completed, at the rate of  $4s. 6d.$  per yard.

#### *Grants of Land.*

76. During the past year 68,000 square yards of land have been sold by public auction, and 32,000 by private sale, and 896,000 square yards have been leased. The land purchased by Government during the same period has amounted to 1,300, and the free grants to 60,000 square yards.

#### *Public Works.—Railway.*

77. The railroad, which is the most formidable public work ever contemplated in Mauritius, is expected to be ready for delivery by the contractors at the following periods, viz.:—

78. The northern line,  $30\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, running through the districts of Pamplémousses Rivière du Rempart and Flacq to Grand Rivière, S.E., in March 1864, and the Midland line,  $34\frac{4}{5}$  miles in length, running through Plaines Wilhems and Grand Port to Mahebourg, one year later.

79. The junction line, connecting these two lines in one common terminus, is about  $1\frac{1}{10}$  mile in length, making the total length  $66\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

80. The Northern line will comprehend  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles of cutting and 26 of embankment, and 14 bridges, varying from 25 to 60 feet span, and built of stone or iron.

81. The Midland line will have  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles of cutting and 27 of embanking, the deepest cutting being 20 feet below the surface. There will be on it 21 bridges, amongst which, that over the river St. Louis will be 90 feet in span, and 75 feet above the water; the Rivière La Chaux Bridge will be of 75 feet span, and 70 in height; and the Grande Rivière Bridge will be of 110 feet span, and 130 feet above the bed of the river.

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82. The gradients are severe, particularly on the Midland line, where the maximum is 1 in 27, being only 1 in 80 on the Northern line; and this will entail the necessity of having two classes of engines, one for either line exclusively.

83. There will be ten intermediate stations on each line, and the two railways will be brought, by means of the town or junction line, to one central station, so placed as to afford direct access to the harbour.

84. Up to the end of 1862 two miles of rail had been laid.

*Mauritius Railways.—Financial Statement.*

85. In the latter part of 1861, the contract for the Mauritius railways was accepted by Messrs. Brassey and Wyther, and the agent for the contractors, with a portion of the staff of engineers for the supervision of the works, arrived in the island a few days before the close of that year.

86. The contractors have undertaken to complete, equip, and stock the North line within two years, and the Midland line within three years from the date of their receiving orders to commence the works.

87. According to the contract the cost of these railways has been calculated at 837,941*l.*, being 379,370*l.* for the Northern line, and 458,571*l.* for the Midland.

88. The two questions of the position of the two termini of the two lines, and the adoption of one or two stations, were left undetermined by the contract; and the contract sums of 379,370*l.* for the North line, and 458,571*l.* for the Midland line, included an amount to the extent of 61,280*l.* for the erection of stations with proper sidings and buildings at such places as may be required, and according to designs to be approved by the consulting engineer. In the month of December last, the Legislative Council decided on the union of the two lines of railway at one general terminus in Port Louis, possessing the advantages of a central position in the town, as well as admitting of direct and easy communication with the harbour. The contractors have also agreed to undertake the construction of the works of the additional length of railway necessary to unite the North and Midland lines at the several rates on the schedules of prices in their contract for the construction of the two lines, and on the same terms and conditions as therein set forth.

89. It is quite out of the question making an estimate with any pretention to accuracy on the probable cost of these undertakings. The last estimate has assumed an expenditure of 1,233,440*l.* Even with this enlarged estimate, however, much will depend on the price that will have to be paid for the land and works required for the terminal arrangements in Port Louis.

90. By an ordinance dated the 3d May 1862, the Government were authorized to pay 300,000*l.* from the Colonial Treasury, and to borrow 1,000,000*l.* on debentures for the construction of the railways in the colony. The first named has already been paid over to the credit of the railway department, and 200,000*l.* has been raised on debentures. The issue of 200,000*l.* was offered to public competition in London on the 8th November 1862, and was attended with most satisfactory results. The average premium realized was 7*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* per cent., or 15,437*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* on the whole of the debentures disposed of.

91. There has been expended in 1862 on account of these works, the sum of 251,107*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*, 126,542*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* having been paid within the colony, and 124,565*l.* 4*s.* in England.

*Education.—Royal College.*

\* Not printed.

92. The accompanying report\* from the Rector of the Royal College affords satisfactory proof that the anticipation of a steady improvement in this establishment has been fulfilled, and that the difficulties of every nature which beset the Rector at his outset, have in a great measure yielded to his energy and perseverance, and to the conviction forced on the minds of the parents and friends of the rising generation that the course of study laid down at the College, the discipline enforced, and the quality of the instruction imparted, were in every respect superior to those resulting from the system of former days, or to those in force in any other educational establishment in this country.

93. The practical result of this increasing revulsion of public opinion is shown in the fact of the roll of *bonâ fide* paying students, which in 1857 comprised 214 names, in 1858, 183, and subsequently sank to 13 in 1859, to 43 in 1860, in 1861 rose to 129, in 1862 to 282, and is still on the increase.

94. The new regulations, the settlement of which required much consideration, and occupied a considerable portion of 1861, have been found to work well, and up to this



time have required modifications, but in one or two points of little importance, and the establishment is now assimilated as nearly as circumstances will allow by its organization, curriculum, and studies, to the collegiate establishments in the mother country.

95. In addition to the regular curriculum obligatory on all admitted students, according to the division of studies which they elect to pursue, special instruction in Hindostanee, English, French, German, mathematics, and chemistry, has, during the past year, been imparted to the adult classes, which without interference with ordinary duties tends to render the College a very effective instrument of general education.

96. As satisfactory evidence of the nature of the instruction which is now given to the students, I may mention that a prize scholar from the College, within a month after his arrival in England, became, with some 40 other young men, a candidate for an entrance scholarship at Caius College, Cambridge, and was bracketed second, and favourably mentioned for his proficiency; and that there is every reason to suppose that he would have succeeded in another competition had he chosen to change the college of his predilection, as the gentleman with whom he was bracketed had competed, and obtained subsequently, an entrance scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. This I believe is the first instance of a Royal College Pupil having gained distinction at an English College.

#### *Education.—Government Schools.*

97. This important subject presents itself under a more favourable aspect than that which it assumed in the remarks on the school statistics of 1861.

98. The long-continued state of impaired health, and finally the death of the late superintendent, had tended much to impede progress, and to retard the carrying out of the only measure which appeared likely to produce a vital improvement in the system, viz., the creation of a better staff of masters, trained to their work under an improved and uniform system of instruction.

99. By the confirmation from home of the gentleman who originally came to Mauritius as organizing master, in the post of Superintendent of Government Schools, to which he had been provisionally appointed, the Government has been able to avail itself of the services of a gentleman fully competent to the work of regeneration, whose general knowledge of the subject, moreover, was strengthened by local experience extending over nearly two years.

100. The scheme proposed, after much deliberation by the Council of Education, comprehended as its principal features the employment of properly trained and certified teachers, graduated in pay according to efficiency; the employment of pupil teachers in lieu of monitors and assistants; the adoption of an uniform system of education, in accordance, as much as practicable, with the most approved European methods; and the establishment of a normal school, for the training of colonial teachers in the theory and practice of elementary instruction.

The new code was brought into operation on the 1st of July.

101. It is gratifying to be able to report that after a fair trial of 12 months, the new system has been proved to be not only practicable, but highly advantageous. And it may be reasonably anticipated that by the end of another year, or less, the teachers who either have not acquired sufficient knowledge, or (what is not uncommon) have been unable to learn the proper method of imparting that knowledge with advantage to others, will have been gradually eliminated, and a nucleus formed for the permanent formation of a staff of regularly and similarly-trained teachers, able to carry out the system in the regular Government schools, and offering unusual facility to the managers of the elementary schools, partially assisted by contributions from the Treasury, for introducing into their establishments a discipline and system analogous to those prevailing in the schools under the absolute control of the Government.

#### *Schools.—Orphan Asylum.\**

102. The Orphan Asylum at the powder mills, which was the creation of and an object of continual solicitude to the late Governor, Sir W. Stevenson, is progressing very favourably.

103. There were on the rolls at the end of the year 223; of whom 182 were Indians, 33 Africans, and 2 Creoles, being an increase of 21 above the numbers present at the close of the preceding year.

104. The mortality during 1862 amounted to 17 deaths, of which 8 were the result of the epidemic cholera, which raged in the colony during the first half of the year; the deaths in the previous year having amounted to 43.

105. The principal feature of this institution is, that in addition to elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, it affords to all the pupils, male and

\* The Report on "The Orphan Asylum" is not printed.

**MAURITIUS.** female, tuition under practised masters in some trade or occupation, which, on their departure from the Asylum, may enable them by their own industry to earn an honest and honourable livelihood.

106. The trades in which daily instruction is given are as follows:—Carpenters and wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, basket makers, rope makers, tailors, gardeners, washermen, cooks, and domestic servants. The girls are taught needlework.

107. The industrial department turned out *inter alia* during the year 10 large dining tables with benches, 5 carts for the railway, and 5 for the Surveyor-General, ironwork as well as woodwork, 6,280 rattan earth baskets, a quantity of rope and cord from the aloe fibre. The pupils have also made the whole of the clothes used by the establishment, and cooked all the food consumed; while the younger ones, until able to do better, contribute labour in the garden.

The whole of the washing is likewise done by the inmates of the establishment.

108. The result of four years' experience shows that this institution is a complete success, and that it promises to form a nursery for industry able to supply the colony with skilled labour, which every day becomes more scarce, besides rescuing from ignorance and crime so many young people of both sexes, and converting them into good citizens and useful members of the commonwealth.

109. On the whole, though the proportion\* of uneducated children is still lamentably great, and the apathy of the parents is as notorious as ever, the educational prospects of the colony may be fairly considered to be improving.

#### *Prisons.*

110. The prison of Port Louis, as will be seen by the accompanying report,\* is in as efficient a state as can well be expected from the nature of the buildings. The staff has been improved, and the discipline is enforced with energy; but all idea of adapting it to a reformatory institution must be abandoned, while in its present state, and it will be more advantageous for the public service to remove it altogether to a better and more isolated site, out of the town, in the centre of which it now stands.

111. The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory, considering the exceptional cases of cholera in the commencement of the year, of the victims of which epidemic not less than 48 were inmates of the prison.

112. The amount credited to the prison for labour amounted to about 600*l.*, and in addition, 300 men were employed at the public works by the Surveyor-General.

113. The number of prisoners who entered the prison during the year amounted to 9,642, being 1,900 less than in the preceding year, and of these no less than 4,904 were vagrants.

114. The accompanying table contains a comparison of the criminal cases from the years 1858 to 1862 inclusive, which have been so important as to be brought before a jury.

It indicates that the gross number of convictions in the year 1862 was decidedly lower than in any of these previous years, and the number of cases was also somewhat below the average, notwithstanding the progressive increase of the population.

115. The total cases of murder and manslaughter were:—

| —                | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Murder - - -     | 11    | 8     | 12    | 9     | 7     |
| Manslaughter - - | 20    | 12    | 12    | 11    | 14    |
| Total - - -      | 31    | 20    | 24    | 20    | 21    |

indicating a remarkable uniformity in crimes of this nature during a succession of years.

It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the crime of poisoning, of which there were five instances in 1859, was not repeated in either 1861 or 1862.

116. The circumstance that the return exhibits only one case of perjury in 1862, and none in the previous years, calls for remark, as it is notorious that this offence is committed almost daily among the Indian population. The fact is, that it is a crime very difficult of detection, and still more of proof, to the satisfaction of a jury; because it is only by comparing the evidence alleged to be false with that of witnesses who may be fully believed, that the case can be proved, and opportunities seldom occur in practice of doing this satisfactorily.

117. In other respects the return does not call for any remark, as it merely indicates the fluctuations incident to a comparison of one year with another in a small colony,

\* Not printed.



where the field is not large enough for obtaining such criminal statistics as would found any important deductions. MAURITIUS.

118. The prisons in the districts are very creditably kept, and do justice to the careful supervision of the prison committees under whose immediate surveillance they are placed; but it must be acknowledged that, with one exception, having been built several years ago, they are not sufficiently large for the required accommodation. In one district, where the defects of the existing gaol were most apparent, an effectual remedy has been applied by the construction of an entirely new building. This work is in progress, and may be expected to be completed during the ensuing year; and the necessity of improvements in every district in this respect is a subject of earnest consideration to the Government.

### THE DEPENDENCIES.—SEYCHELLES.

SEYCHELLES.

119. The peculiar position of Seychelles, possessing a fertile soil, a salubrious climate, abundance of water, and surrounded by seas, teeming with fish and turtle, and notwithstanding these advantages unable to meet its expenses, and being in fact a drain on the Treasury of Mauritius, has been most forcibly brought to notice during the past year, by the catastrophe which in October 1862 destroyed a portion of the town of Mahe, occasioned a lamentable loss of life, and reduced the whole community to a state of distress and temporary destitution.

120. The proverbial liberality of the inhabitants of this colony was not at fault on this occasion; private subscriptions of provisions and money flowed in abundance, and relief judiciously distributed by a local committee, alleviated in a short time all actual suffering occasioned by the late storm.

121. It had been determined in Council, just previous to this event, to advance to Seychelles for special public purposes a certain sum of money, to be repaid, at some future period; and in part performance of this agreement, a number of prisoners had been despatched to the island for the purpose of assisting in the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings, deemed absolutely necessary by the Civil Commissioner. This accession of strength was of infinite service in clearing away the wreck and restoring the channel of the river, which flowed through Mahe, and when these and other essentially necessary works shall have been accomplished, it will be right to consider in what way the natural advantages of the place can be brought forward, and the apathetic carelessness of the inhabitants stimulated into action.

122. As has already been reported, the boon of an extension of the power of introducing Indian labourers into Seychelles proved to be a dead letter, and has never in one single instance been taken advantage of, though the services of the slaves landed on the island at different times by Her Majesty's cruisers have been readily sought for; this eagerness being possibly induced by the fact of the labour market having been thus brought to their own thresholds at a comparatively trifling expense.

123. The Civil Commissioner, in an elaborate report,\* a copy of which is enclosed, has entered with detail into the wants of the community over which he presides, and points at certain measures as likely to ameliorate its condition. These are, 1stly, An establishment of a system of corvée, by which all inhabitants of a certain age will be bound to give labour or a commutation in money for 15 days in every year, on the public roads. 2ndly, The establishment of an hospital and the introduction of a poor relief law. 3rdly, The protection of the turtle. 4thly, The extension to Seychelles of the quarantine law. And, 5thly, The privilege of collecting in Mahe, the custom duties on goods imported from Mauritius.

\* Not printed

124. The Commissioner invites attention to the fact that parts of the Seychelles are admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, which is in fact indigenous to the soil, of a very superior staple, and a fine silky quality, and which in former years was raised in large quantities, and at a most remunerating price, until, (as was the case with the Bahamas,) the cotton produced by slave labour in the Southern States of America drove the Seychelles growers out of the market, by its cheapness and abundance. The Commissioner calculates that there are still more than 3,000 acres of land in the Seychelles suitable for this industry, and that the possibility of obtaining cheap labour, such as that of the liberated Africans, might induce proprietors, under existing circumstances in the United States, again to attempt the cultivation of cotton.

125. All the suggestions of the Commissioner are under consideration, and with reference to some of them, ordinances are in course of preparation, carrying out with some essential modifications, the scheme of labour on the roads proposed, as well as a system of quarantine; and measures are also being taken to adapt the provisions of the Poor Relief Ordinance of Mauritius to Seychelles, and to apply some remedy to the evil attendant on the wanton destruction of the turtle.

## SEYCHELLES.

126. The small islands, forming more immediately the dependencies of Mauritius, the rest of the Seychelles Archipelago, the Amirantes, &c., are almost all in the hands of concessionnaires, whose titles are more or less open to objection; and a scheme for bringing all these uncertain and unsatisfactory tenures within the bounds of long leases, with equitable royalties payable to the Colonial Government on produce brought to Mauritius, is under consideration.

127. These islands are mostly devoted to the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil, the consumption of which in Mauritius is very considerable, exceeding 300,000 gallons per annum; and the moderate royalty contemplated by the arrangement above referred to, meets with the entire concurrence of the occupiers of the plantations.

128. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in the course of this year the Government will be prepared to submit a scheme, by which these dependencies will be placed on a satisfactory footing as to tenure, as well as placed in a position to be auxiliary to the general revenue.

129. The erection of a lighthouse at Rodrigues, the utility of which is incontestable, the island being generally sighted by all ships from India to Mauritius, and the coast being exceedingly dangerous, is under consideration; and the locality has been examined with a view of fixing on the most advantageous site for the building, the construction of which it is to be hoped may be decided on in the course of next year.

*General Remarks.*

130. The position of the colony at the end of 1862, differed materially from that in which it was found in the two preceding years.

131. In former years, the receipts of each year were very much in excess of the expenditure, and a large amount of money had accumulated, which, under the name of Reserve Balances, was laid out in Government stock, and placed to the credit of the colony, the interest from which produced no inconsiderable addition to the revenue of the country.

132. By a late order from Her Majesty's Government, a large amount of these balances, viz., 300,000*l.*, has been devoted to the construction of the railroad, in addition to which, debentures to the amount of 200,000*l.* were issued for the purpose of raising funds for the same object. The country having to bear the double burden of a large decrease of revenue by the loss of the dividends on the stock formerly invested in its name, and a considerable increase of expenditure by the necessity of providing means for paying the interest on the debentures.

133. To meet this exigency, it had already been found expedient to increase the fiscal charges upon certain articles of luxury, and there is no doubt, necessity will arise for a further taxation for a limited period, to provide means for the yearly increasing amount of interest accruing to the debentures, and pending the period when the railroads may be expected to become remunerative,—a period which it would be unwise to calculate on before the latter end of 1864, as regards the Northern line; and as regards the Midland line, at least a year longer.

134. But, although it is quite futile to attempt to deny the fact that the resources of the colony will be heavily taxed for some two or three years, it would be equally unfair not to assume the conviction that these resources are such as to be able with perfect security to bear the strain, and that the credit of the country will remain unshaken.

135. It is satisfactory to see that the colony had already attained a high position in the moneyed world by its punctuality in meeting its engagements; and the very large premium at which the first issue of debentures was eagerly bought up in the Stock Exchange, proves that the credit of the country has not suffered by the large public debt, which the prosecution of this great enterprise has entailed on it.

136. On the whole, therefore, the colony, although requiring to have its financial matters managed with much circumspection, and with great regard to economy, may be fairly considered as having sufficiently maintained during the preceding year the favourable position which it held at the close of 1861.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FELIX BEDINGFELD,

Colonial Secretary.

July 31, 1863.

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THE  
R E P O R T S

*Made for the Year 1862 to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies ;  
in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British  
Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE  
OF  
HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS  
For the Year 1862.

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PART II.  
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;  
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;  
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;  
EASTERN COLONIES;  
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
1864.

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PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

# SCHEDULE.

## PART II.

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NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

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CANADA.

## CANADA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Viscount MONCK to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 4.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Quebec, January 22, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the annual Blue Book of the Province of Canada for the year 1862, and the Reports from the different departments of the Government for the same period.

These reports enter so fully into the various details of the different departments to which they refer, that I do not think anything that I could say would add to or simplify the information which they contain.

I have in my current correspondence kept your Grace informed as to the occurrences which affected the general Government of the Province during the period to which these Reports refer, and I do not, therefore, think it necessary further to allude to them at present.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MONCK.

## EXTRACTS FROM DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS contained in SESSIONAL PAPERS of 1863.

## REPORT of the FINANCE MINISTER of CANADA on the TRADE of the PROVINCE.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES STANLEY Viscount MONCK, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE now the honour to lay before your Excellency the Trade and Navigation Returns for the year 1862.

|                                                           |   |   |   |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|
| The total value of the imports for the past year has been | - | - | - | \$48,600,633 |
| And the value of imports in 1861 was                      | - | - | - | 43,054,836   |

|                        |   |   |   |             |
|------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| Showing an increase of | - | - | - | \$5,545,797 |
|------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|

Of the total importations in 1862, \$23,971,370 were of dutiable goods, against \$25,094,748 in 1861, showing a decrease in this class of imports of \$1,123,378.

The customs receipts in each year compare as follows :—

|         |   |   |   |   |             |
|---------|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| In 1861 | - | - | - | - | \$4,768,192 |
| In 1862 | - | - | - | - | 4,652,748   |

|                       |   |   |   |   |         |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Showing a decrease of | - | - | - | - | 115,444 |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|

Comparing the value of dutiable goods imported during the first half of 1862 with the value of those imported in the first half of 1861, and also comparing the duties collected thereon respectively, we have the following results :—

|          |   |   |   | Value.       |         |   |   | Duty.       |
|----------|---|---|---|--------------|---------|---|---|-------------|
| 1861     | - | - | - | \$12,911,135 | -       | - | - | \$2,505,570 |
| 1862     | - | - | - | 11,955,459   | -       | - | - | 2,059,826   |
| Decrease |   |   |   | 955,676      | 445,744 |   |   |             |

A result which may be attributed to the continuance of the civil war in the United States, and more especially to apprehensions excited by the seizure of the "Trent" and the subsequent action of the Imperial Government.

A similar comparison of imports of dutiable goods, and of duties collected during the last half of the same years, shows a small decline in value; but owing to the change in the tariff the customs revenue shows an important increase. In the last half of

|          |   |   |   | Value.       |                     |   |   | Duty.       |
|----------|---|---|---|--------------|---------------------|---|---|-------------|
| 1861     | - | - | - | \$12,175,700 | -                   | - | - | \$2,262,623 |
| 1862     | - | - | - | 12,020,911   | -                   | - | - | 2,592,923   |
| Decrease |   |   |   | \$ 154,789   | Increase \$ 330,300 |   |   |             |



|                                                                                                                                            |                 |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| The increased value of imports in 1862 is, therefore, altogether due to the importation of free goods, of which the value in that year was | - \$ 24,624,263 | CANADA. |
| While in 1861 the value was                                                                                                                | - 17,960,088    |         |
| Showing an increase of                                                                                                                     | - \$ 6,664,175  |         |

Of this increase \$2,130,054 is due to imports of military and naval stores and clothing, \$679,105 to unmanufactured tobacco, and \$2,886,571 to the increased importation of cereals.

The increased values of the free goods on the one hand, and the reduced values of the dutiable goods on the other, may be in some degree ascribed to the fact that during the latter half of the year considerable deductions were authorized from American invoices subject to duty, whilst the free goods were entered and officially returned at the invoice values, without deduction.

With respect to the excise it will appear by the returns that the revenue from that source has largely increased. The duty collected on spirits and malt liquors amounted in

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1862 to        | - \$ 480,848 |
| And in 1861 to | - 285,947    |

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Showing an increase in 1862 of | - \$ 194,901 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|

This, as well as the increased revenue obtained from customs in the last half of the year, show the result of the measures adopted during the last session of Parliament.

The exports in 1862 fall short of those of 1861 by \$3,018,070, the amounts for each of those years standing respectively as \$33,596,125 and \$36,614,195. Of this decrease the falling off in the exports of flour represents \$770,581, and of wheat \$2,119,519, while the total decrease in the exports of agricultural products amounts to \$3,195,474. This decrease, with the increased imports of cereals previously referred to, gives some guide to the deficiency of our harvest in 1862 as compared with the harvest of 1861.

The movement of property on the provincial canals shows a steady increase. On the Welland Canal the movement

|                                                               | Tons.     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| In 1859 was, of Property                                      | 709,611   |
| „ „ Vessels                                                   | 856,918   |
|                                                               | 1,566,529 |
| In 1860, of Property                                          | 944,084   |
| „ Vessels                                                     | 1,238,509 |
|                                                               | 2,182,593 |
| In 1861, of Property                                          | 1,020,483 |
| „ Vessels                                                     | 1,327,672 |
|                                                               | 2,348,155 |
| In 1862, of Property                                          | 1,243,774 |
| „ Vessels                                                     | 1,476,842 |
|                                                               | 2,720,616 |
| And on the St. Lawrence Canals the movement was as follows :— |           |
| In 1859, of Property                                          | 631,769   |
| „ Vessels                                                     | 765,636   |
|                                                               | 1,397,405 |
| In 1860, of Property                                          | 733,596   |
| „ Vessels                                                     | 824,465   |
|                                                               | 1,558,061 |
| In 1861, of Property                                          | 886,908   |
| „ Vessels                                                     | 1,009,469 |
|                                                               | 1,896,377 |
| In 1862, of Property                                          | 964,394   |
| „ Vessels                                                     | 1,049,230 |
|                                                               | 2,013,624 |

The movement on the Welland Canal has therefore increased in 1861 by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. over 1860, and in 1862 by 15 per cent. over 1861; whilst on the St. Lawrence Canals the movement of tonnage has increased in 1861 by 22 per cent. over 1860, and in 1862 by 6 per cent. over 1861.

In this connexion I propose to consider the effect which the removal of the tolls from the St. Lawrence Canals and the reduction of those on the Welland has had on the movement of property through those works.

That the movement of property by the St. Lawrence route has been greatly augmented during the past three years is sufficiently apparent from the figures above given, and we may congratulate the country thereon; but that this increase has been due to the remission of the tolls is not to be assumed without taking into account other circumstances which have mainly influenced the direction of trade.

First among these circumstances may be stated the greatly increased production of cereals in the Western States, and the figures presently introduced will show that in proportion to that increase, and to the whole volume of agricultural produce moved from Lakes Erie and Michigan to tide-water, we have not obtained so large a traffic since the removal of the tolls as we obtained prior to the adoption of that policy.

CANADA.

The following statement shows the quantity of grain sent eastward from the Lake regions, including Western Canada, during the last seven years :

|      | Flour—<br>Barrels. | Wheat—<br>Bushels. | Corn—<br>Bushels. | Other Grain—<br>Bushels. | Total reduced<br>to Bushels. |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1856 | 3,865,442          | 19,505,358         | 14,282,632        | 4,592,569                | 57,707,769                   |
| 1857 | 3,397,954          | 16,763,285         | 8,779,832         | 2,256,944                | 44,789,851                   |
| 1858 | 4,499,613          | 21,843,850         | 10,495,554        | 5,035,097                | 59,872,566                   |
| 1859 | 3,760,274          | 16,865,708         | 4,423,006         | 4,264,051                | 44,354,225                   |
| 1860 | 4,106,057          | 32,334,391         | 18,075,778        | 7,712,032                | 78,652,486                   |
| 1861 | 6,533,869          | 46,884,144         | 29,524,628        | 10,686,115               | 119,264,233                  |
| 1862 | 8,359,910          | 50,699,130         | 32,985,923        | 10,844,939               | 136,329,542                  |

The statement on the next page shows the proportion of wheat and flour which has passed from the Western States to tide-water by the St. Lawrence and Erie Canals respectively during the same period.

|                                                                               | 1856.                         | 1857.                         | 1858.                         | 1859.                         | 1860.                         | 1861.                         | 1862.                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                                                               | Reduced to<br>Bush.<br>Wheat. | Reduced to<br>Bush.<br>Wheat. | Reduced to<br>Bush.<br>Wheat. | Reduced to<br>Bush.<br>Wheat. | Reduced to<br>Bush.<br>Wheat. | Reduced to<br>Bush.<br>Wheat. | Reduced to<br>Bush.<br>Wheat. |
| Movement of American Breadstuff down-<br>ward through the St. Lawrence Canals | 1,209,612                     | 1,930,280                     | 1,876,933                     | 1,988,759                     | 1,846,462                     | 3,103,153                     | 5,320,054                     |
| Movement through the Erie Canal                                               | 15,342,833                    | 10,601,532                    | 13,757,283                    | 10,371,966                    | 23,912,000                    | 34,427,800                    | 39,240,131                    |
| Total movement to tide-water                                                  | 16,553,445                    | 12,531,812                    | 15,634,216                    | 12,360,725                    | 25,758,462                    | 37,530,953                    | 44,560,185                    |
| Per-centage passed through the St. Lawrence<br>Canals                         | 7·3%                          | 15·4%                         | 12·01%                        | 16·08%                        | 7·16%                         | 8·26%                         | 11·4%                         |

NOTE.—The above statement is computed by adding to the importations (from United States Ports) at Kingston the quantities sent down the St. Lawrence Canals from the United States to Canadian Ports ; and it is assumed that all the imports at Kingston were sent down the St. Lawrence Canals.

The movement on the Erie Canal during the first six years is taken from the Canal Auditor's Reports.

The movement through the Erie Canal in 1862 is taken from "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine."

This statement relates only to wheat and flour.

Hence it appears that of the whole quantity of Western wheat and flour which was transported to tide-water through the New York and Canadian Canals during the past seven years we obtained for the St. Lawrence route in

|      |   |   |   |               |
|------|---|---|---|---------------|
| 1856 | - | - | - | 7·3 per cent. |
| 1857 | - | - | - | 15·4 "        |
| 1858 | - | - | - | 12·01 "       |
| 1859 | - | - | - | 16·08 "       |
| 1860 | - | - | - | 7·16 "        |
| 1861 | - | - | - | 8·26 "        |
| 1862 | - | - | - | 11·4 "        |

These are the principal commodities which have heretofore passed through the St. Lawrence Canals. If we include with them the Indian corn, which figures so largely in the Welland and Erie Canal returns, the per-centage will become still less favourable to us, and the proportions will be still further reduced by bringing into the comparison the cereal products of the Western States which are carried to tide-water by the several railways converging on the Atlantic Ports.

Among the circumstances which have influenced the direction of trade may also be reckoned the improved facilities now available at Kingston and Montreal for the transshipment of grain. These facilities have been created within the past four years, and there is little doubt but the advantages they afford have a money value to shipowners greater than the tolls now imposed.

It is also known that the owners of western produce have been induced to direct their property to Canadian ports, by considerations connected with the derangement of the currency of the United States.

While we have failed to obtain so large a proportion of the western trade since the removal of the tolls as we obtained in 1859 and in preceding years, the tolls levied on property passing through that canal, which is the chief competitor with the St. Lawrence route, have been materially increased, as the following comparison of tolls on the three principal articles will show:—

|         | 1860 and previous Years.<br>Toll per 1,000 lbs. per Mile. | 1862.<br>Toll per 1,000 lbs. per Mile. |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| On Corn | 2 Mills.                                                  | 2½ Mills.                              |
| " Flour | 2 do.                                                     | 3 do.                                  |
| " Wheat | 2 do.                                                     | 3 do.                                  |



This increase is equivalent to an advance of 70 cents per ton on wheat and flour from Buffalo to tide-water, and of 40 cents per ton from Oswego to tide-water; whilst the advance on corn is equivalent to 35 cents per ton from Buffalo, and to 20 cents per ton from Oswego.

The rates of freight have also increased by the Erie Canal, and they have increased in a still greater ratio by the St. Lawrence. During the four years next preceding 1859 the average freight for flour from Lake Ontario ports to Montreal was \$1.84½ per ton.

In 1860, the year in which the tolls were removed from the St. Lawrence Canals, the rate of freight was \$2.11½ per ton.

In 1861 it was 2.56½ „

In 1862 it was 2.61 „

So that the increase over the average of the four years preceding 1859 has been

In 1860 = 72 cents per ton.

In 1861 = 72 cents „

And in 1862 = 81 cents „

If we add to these figures the tolls remitted, we find that the forwarders received over the average rates which they obtained in the four years above alluded to—

In 1860 = 49 cents per ton.

In 1861 = 94 cents „

In 1862 = 1.03 cents „

together with the tolls on the tonnage of his shipping.

Comparing in a similar manner the rates of freight obtained for carrying wheat, we have a still more striking example of the advanced rates which the forwarders have been able to exact.

The average freight rates for wheat from Lake Ontario ports to Montreal in 1855, '6, '7, and '8, was \$1.81 per ton:—

In 1860 the average rate was \$2.80 per ton.

In 1861 it was 2.72 „

And in 1862 it was 2.71 „

Thus the advance over the average rate during the four years first named was—

In 1860 - \$1.21

In 1861 - 1.13

And in 1862 - 1.13

Adding the tolls relinquished by the Province it will be seen that the advance obtained by the forwarder has been—

In 1860 - 1.43

And in 1861 and '2 - 1.35 per ton.

Together with the tolls due to the tonnage of his vessels.

Whatever else may be urged in favour of free canals, it certainly cannot be said that the policy of 1860 has been productive of benefit, either to the producer or consumer of Western breadstuffs; and from the advance which has taken place in the freights by the St. Lawrence route, as well as in both tolls and freight, by the competing route to tide-water at Albany, it is abundantly manifest that the forwarder can pay a moderate toll without unduly trenching upon his profits.

It can be shown from reliable data that in so far as the actual cost of transport (including therein the canal tolls recently imposed) is concerned, Western produce can be carried to tide-water much cheaper by the St. Lawrence than by any competing route; and we must trace our failure to obtain for our canals a greater proportion of the Western trade to other causes than the charges heretofore imposed for the use of those works. I am persuaded that the chief cause of that failure lies in the absence of sufficient competition among forwarders engaged in the St. Lawrence trade; in the financial relations between shippers engaged in the Western trade and the capitalists of New York; and finally and chiefly in the lower rates of ocean freights from New York to Europe, occasioned by the greater competition at that port than is to be found at Quebec or Montreal.

It is gratifying to know that the Canadian forwarder has been able to obtain the advanced rates above quoted, but we cannot find therein a justification of that policy which, in addition to other advantages, would give him the free use of costly works which complete the grandest system of inland navigation in the world, and have not been constructed without imposing heavy burthens on the country.

If it could be shown that the tolls remitted had gone in mitigation of the comparatively high rate of ocean freight to which our trade is subject, we might find in that fact some reasons for making our canals absolutely free. But it has been shown that this has not been the result. The tolls have gone to enhance the profits of the forwarder, whose freight tariff has been regulated, not by the cost of doing his work, but by the competition with which he has had to contend.

There is but one course open for securing that quota of the Western trade which the advantages of the St. Lawrence route gives us reason to anticipate. If we can give to the owners of the largest vessels now profitably engaged in the trade of Lake Michigan the option of trading to Kingston and the St. Lawrence or to Buffalo, as may be found most profitable, we shall have thrown down the barrier which now forces the main current of trade into the Erie Canal. We shall have more than balanced the greater insurance and freights charged from our sea ports to Europe over the corresponding charges from New York, and we may thereafter expect Quebec and Montreal to take rank amongst the greatest grain marts of this continent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. P. HOWLAND,

Quebec, May 12, 1862. Minister of Finance.

CANADA.

## REPORT of the MINISTER of FINANCE of CANADA.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

THE undersigned has the honour to submit to your Excellency the public accounts of the Province for the year 1862.

The total expenditure of the year, including payments on account of redemption of public debt, amounted to - \$ 11,395,923

The total receipts - 10,629,204

Showing an excess of payments over gross receipts - 766,719

This difference has been met by changes in the cash balances and bankers' accounts.

From the gross expenditure - 11,395,923

Deduct the amount of debentures redeemed - \$ 279,830

And debentures charged as redeemed in 1861, but paid in 1862 - 144,412

424,242

Making the net expenditure - \$ 10,971,681

On the other side,

Deducting the debentures issued - \$ 2,220,760

And investments realized - 201,298

\$ 2,422,058

The net receipts are reduced to - 8,207,145

Exhibiting as the actual deficiency - \$ 2,764,536

To bring out this result, the undersigned has proceeded upon a principle different from that which has ordinarily governed the official statement of the financial position of the province at the close of each year. Adopting the accounts for 1861 as an example, it may be remarked, that had the balance sheet for that year been constructed on the basis accepted by the undersigned, it would have stood as follows:—

Total expenditure - \$ 14,742,834

Less debentures redeemed - 2,738,872

And less sum paid on account of redemption for previous year - 179,945

\$ 2,918,817

\$ 11,824,017

Total receipts - \$ 12,655,581

Less debentures issued and stock subscribed - 2,756,305

Less amount unpaid on account of debentures

redeemed - 145,521

Investments realized - 901,049

3,802,876

8,852,705

Actual deficiency in 1861 - \$ 2,971,311

It will be seen that the undersigned has proceeded on the assumption that from one source or another the province should year after year meet its expenditure, whatever that is; the only allowable exceptions being expenditure incurred in the construction of important public works, permanent and it may be remunerative in their character, and payments on account of engagements already contracted, and standing in the shape of actual debt. He has consequently abstained from making several deductions which it has been usual to make in the statement of the yearly deficiency. He has preferred to state it as it really is, that the province may understand the full extent of the demand upon its resources which it may properly be called to meet. Thus, from the gross expenditure and receipts he has taken the redemption of debt and the issue of debentures, and also such receipts and repayments as were on account of redemption, which, had they come into the same year, would not have appeared at all. He has further deducted investments realized, which may be generally characterized as in fact equivalent only to a transfer from one banking account to another. The result he calls the net expenditure and the net receipts, the difference between which forms the actual deficit of the year, which we must provide for either by borrowing or by increasing the revenue. The borrowing process has unfortunately been employed too generally and too long, encouraging unnecessary expenditure, and relieving the community from the burdens which it should be made to bear as the consequence of its own acts. The time has come when another method must of necessity be pursued. Instead of taxing our credit, and so transferring burdens from ourselves to posterity, it is desirable that we should now tax our available resources to an extent indicated by the deficiency; and the first step towards the change is to present the true result of the year's financial transactions, that the entire deficiency may be known.

Referring to the items composing the principal sources from which the ordinary income of the Province is derived, the undersigned may remark, that although the receipts from customs' duties have not quite realized the expectations he entertained in May last, it is satisfactory to know that the changes then made in the tariff led to a large increase in the revenue during the latter half of



the year. In the first half there was a deficiency as compared with the receipts in the corresponding period of 1861 amounting to \$439,724, whilst the increase in the second half amounted to \$317,345, showing a falling off in the receipts of the year of only \$122,379. The excise revenue exhibits an increase on the year of \$155,648. The receipts of the first six months amounting to \$188,604, or an increase of \$39,112, and during the second six months to \$311,708, or an increase of \$116,476; the latter increase was not proportionate to the augmentation of duties under the legislation of the last session; a circumstance which may be explained by reference to the fact that the intention to levy higher duties was known considerably in advance of the legislative action, and that the manufacturers interested were, therefore, stimulated to produce largely prior to the imposition of the new duties. The item of ocean postage exhibits a diminution which may seem remarkable, without a word in explanation. The receipts from this source were only \$17,274 in 1862; a decrease which is mainly attributable to the nonpayment by the government of the United States of the sums due to the province for postal services rendered within the year. The difference should, perhaps, be set down as a payment deferred rather than an actual falling off. Apart from this item, the Post Office receipts advanced from \$357,015 to \$391,443, being an increase of \$34,427. Public works, again, yielded \$305,658, which, as compared with the receipts in 1861, shows an increase of \$37,573; the sums stated being exclusive of tolls refunded, amounting in 1862 to \$78,046. The territorial revenue declined from \$678,922 in 1861 to \$629,886 in 1862.

Turning to the expenditure side of the account, the inability of Government to effect sudden and very large reductions becomes apparent. Over the greater proportion of the expenditure, Ministers exercise little or no control. Speaking roundly, more than one half of the whole is in fulfilment of obligations already incurred. Other large amounts are expended in pursuance of engagements which cannot be summarily terminated. And yet another large expenditure takes place under annual grants of the Legislature, to which the Government of the day simply gives effect. Time and the substitution of a more wholesome system of financial management are required to bring about marked reductions in these branches of the expenditure.

What may justly be classed as administrative expenses amounted in 1862 to \$2,079,278, to which perhaps should be added \$1,326,732, expended under the head of collections. The charges against civil government advanced from \$437,285 in 1861 to \$486,620 in 1862. But the increase is susceptible of ready explanation. The operation of the Civil Service Act entailed an increase in the shape of arrears and additions to salaries exceeding \$21,000; very large amounts were paid at the commencement of the year for contingencies; and there are charges amounting to \$10,943, which formerly appeared under other heads. The penitentiary and prison expenses show an increase from \$148,046 to \$155,612; but of the latter sum, about \$10,000 are chargeable to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, which, though established in 1861, did not come into full operation until 1862. Again, with regard to emigration and quarantine, it may be stated that items amounting altogether to \$5,227 relate to the European agencies, which, though paid in 1862, really belonged to 1861.

Under all the heads of expenditure which are subject to the control of the administration, the undersigned ventures to promise that the accounts of the year on which we have entered will show very gratifying changes. Many considerable reductions, effected near the close of 1862, are not visible in the expenditure as it now appears. Generally, it may be said, the measures of retrenchment which have been adopted had not time to develop their effects before the expiration of 1862. Not a few of them, indeed, are incomplete, being but parts of a system of economy the complete fruits of which are dependent upon investigations and arrangements yet in progress.

Not the least important of the changes which the undersigned hopes to see brought about in connexion with the reduction of administrative expenses is one that will give to Parliament the power of limiting the amounts expended by the heads of the several departments. At present these expenditures may be increased indefinitely, at the will of a Minister or a Government; for they are provided for out of the current revenues, which come into the Provincial Treasury only after deductions to which there is no recognized limit. The true system appears to be one that will bring into the Treasury the whole of the receipts, from whatsoever source derived, and that will confer upon Parliament the power, and impose upon it the duty, of determining specifically the sums that shall be expended under departmental authorization and supervision.

Reverting to the statement of the net expenditure and income, it is the duty of the undersigned to explain that the actual deficiency of the year was met as follows:—

|                                       |   |   |   |              |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|
| Debentures issued                     | - | - | - | \$ 1,796,517 |
| Investments realized                  | - | - | - | 201,299      |
| Changes in cash and bankers' balances | - | - | - | 766,719      |
|                                       |   |   |   | <hr/>        |
|                                       |   |   |   | \$ 2,764,535 |

The amount which is shown to be due the London agents of the Province (\$2,254,258) was increased to the extent of \$876,000 by the payment on their part in 1862 of that amount, which was borrowed in 1861 from the City Bank of London.

Of the debentures issued, the sum of \$773,900 was in exchequer bills, negotiated in the Province; and \$1,446,860 were sterling debentures, issued in England.

The addition to the funded debt during the year amounted to \$1,940,929, and to the net debt, after deducting sinking fund, to \$1,773,954. The former now amounts to \$67,567,407, and the net debt, after the deduction indicated, to \$59,946,973.

The report of the Board of Audit shows that from 1856 to 1862 inclusive the increase in the funded debt was \$21,712,190. Within the same term the increase to the net funded debt was \$16,703,810, being an average yearly increase to the latter of \$2,387,258. It will be seen, there-

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fore, that the addition to the funded debt in 1862 was much less (viz. \$1,773,954) than the average yearly addition during the period over which the comparison extends.

The continuance of the civil war in the United States, with which Canada has such intimate and extended commercial relations, has necessarily operated prejudicially upon our finances during the year to which this report refers. A diminished demand for our staple products has produced a corresponding check upon the purchasing power of our people, and a corresponding loss to the principal sources of our revenue. These tendencies have been widened and strengthened by the derangement in the currency of our neighbours, creating, as it has done, irregularity and uncertainty in the various branches of industry and commerce, and bringing certain of them within very narrow compass. So long as these disturbing influences exist, we cannot anticipate an increase of our revenues to the extent which, under more auspicious circumstances, we might confidently expect.

Notwithstanding these unfavourable causes, however, the undersigned sees nothing in the general monetary and business position of the Province to warrant misgivings or despondency as to its future. The trade of the year has been contracted; but that is all. No crisis has occurred to jeopardise its progress. Although limited, it has been conducted on a sound basis, and is now in a healthy condition. The undersigned feels no apprehension, therefore, with regard to the willingness or the power of the Province to sustain just and well-considered measures for preserving public credit unimpaired, and for adjusting its income and expenditure on the only basis which is compatible with economy in administration and lasting prosperity in public affairs.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WM. P. HOWLAND,

Minister of Finance.

Quebec, April 6, 1863.

#### EXTRACT FROM REPORT of the COMMISSIONER of PUBLIC WORKS for the Year 1862.

##### *Inland Navigation.*

In the possession of the River St. Lawrence, flowing for more than 600 miles entirely within their own border, the people of Canada have an invaluable inheritance well worthy of their provident care and attention, and of the large public expenditure heretofore so liberally bestowed upon its improvement.

The clear waters of this great river drain an extent of country larger than France, a country which, for the salubrity of its climate and the fertility of its soil, has been classed amongst some of the most favoured portions of the world. The great inland lakes, of which this river forms the natural outlet to the ocean, alone exceed in extent the area of Great Britain, and comprehend more than half the fresh water of the globe.

The coast line of these great lakes and of the River St. Lawrence, which by the enterprise of the people of this Province has been opened to the navigation of vessels of 400 tons burden, at a cost of upwards of 14,000,000 of dollars, measures 5,600 miles in extent, about one half of which is American, fronting upon eight of the Northern States of the Union, and the other half Canadian territory.

It was naturally expected that upon the opening of this channel to the ocean for so vast an extent of inland navigation, by means of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, the geographical position and commercial advantages of the route would be so great as to draw through it the Western trade, and that the tolls to be collected on this trade would not only pay the interest upon the cost of the improvements, but also afford a permanent and legitimate source of revenue to the Province, and that as trade increased the large amount of these tolls would admit of a gradual and corresponding reduction in the customs duties, thereby promoting the general interests of commerce and the material welfare and prosperity of the country.

In the early settlement of the Province, and indeed until the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, the trade of the country bordering upon the river and the upper lakes found its way to the sea by Montreal and Quebec. But upon the opening of that canal the products of the West were at once diverted to the other side of the boundary line, and taken to New York; and, notwithstanding the noble efforts which have since been made by Canada to regain a fair share of this trade, by the construction of canals of more than double the tonnage capacity of the Erie Canal, and by the formation of a more direct and cheaper channel of inland navigation, still, such has been the commanding influence of that great commercial metropolis in drawing trade to itself, and in keeping down the price of ocean transport, that these efforts, though not fruitless, have not been so successful as at first anticipated.

A vast stream of traffic has been diverted from the St. Lawrence, and continues to flow through the Erie Canal, with augmented volume, notwithstanding the railway competition it had to encounter in later years. In 1861 the bulk of property transported both ways upon it amounted to upwards of 4½ millions of tons, of the value of 130,000,000 of dollars, and yielding to the state in tolls a revenue of nearly 4,000,000 dollars.

The St. Lawrence route, on the other hand, was not fully opened until 1847, and the returns during a series of years show that, with considerable fluctuations and reactions, the traffic has gradually increased, though not in so marked a degree as might reasonably have been expected. The bulk of property transported both ways through these canals amounted in 1861 to 1,020,483 tons through the Welland, and 886,908 tons through the St. Lawrence; and the revenue which would have been derived that year from this traffic had the usual tolls of former years been imposed would have amounted to \$392,289; scarcely more than a tithe of that collected the same year upon the Erie Canal.



Such, by way of comparison, have been the results so far of the two rival routes for the Western trade.

The vast importance of this trade is shown, not only by its present volume, but by the fact of its rapid increase from year to year, as fully made known by the investigations instituted under the authority of the Commissioners of this department in 1840. Taking a period of 10 years on the Erie Canal, and of three years on the Welland Canal, previous to 1849, before railways came into competition, it was found that the actual tonnage of property which passed through these routes from the West increased at the average rate of 20 per cent. per annum. (See the Commissioners' Report for 1849.)

Upon this ratio certain estimates for the future were ventured upon; but the introduction of railways at first, and the taking off of the tolls more recently, and still later the closing of the Mississippi, have proved the impossibility of making any reliable calculations in reference to this trade, when extended over so long a period.

With a view of regaining the Western trade, the Provincial Government, by an order in Council dated 28th May 1860, but taking effect the 19th of the same month, abolished the tolls on the Provincial Canals, under certain regulations, "in furtherance of the views and policy expressed upon that subject during the recent session of the Provincial Parliament." The conditions of these regulations were, that vessels passing through the Welland Canal should continue to pay tolls according to existing tariffs, but that 90 per cent. of the tolls so paid should be refunded whenever such vessel entered the St. Lawrence Canals, or reported inwards at any Canadian Port on Lake Ontario or on the River St. Lawrence; and, vice versâ, vessels and their cargoes coming up through the St. Lawrence Canals, or hailing from any Canadian Port, and passing upwards through the Welland Canal, paid only 10 per cent. of the toll established on that canal. The St. Lawrence Canals, however, were made unconditionally free from tolls.

This measure was looked upon at the time as conferring a great boon upon the trade, and it was considered that this generous policy would have the effect of diverting through Canada a much larger share of the products of the West; while the incidental advantages to be derived from the securing of this trade, and the increase of revenue from customs duties, would more than compensate for the loss of revenue from tolls, which was then estimated at from \$110,000 to \$115,000 at the outside. (See Mirror of Parliament, 11th May 1860.)

This expedient has now been tried for three years; a period of sufficient length, it might be supposed, to warrant an examination into its effect. Has it in reality increased the trade of the St. Lawrence in any material degree?

In proceeding to the consideration of this great and vitally important question, it is necessary, in the first place, to advert to the tariff of tolls heretofore established on the provincial canals; and in doing so it may be well to show from official returns what is the actual cost to the Province of passing a vessel through these canals. Assuming the trade of 1861 for a basis of calculation, it is found by allowing interest at six per cent. on the amount expended in their construction, and adding the outlay for repairs and management for that year, that it has cost \$72.80 to pass a vessel through the Welland and \$45.06 through the St. Lawrence Canals, and if she passed through both the cost was \$117.86. If no tolls are collected, this expense is borne by the people of this Province.

Otherwise, if the cost is calculated on the tonnage of property which passed through the canals that year, it will amount to 48 cents per ton on the Welland and 56 cents per ton on the St. Lawrence Canals, and \$1.04 per ton for both.

In order to meet this expense, the tolls established for purposes of revenue in 1850 upon the principal articles of commerce were at the rate of 60 cents per ton on the Welland and 37½ cents on the St. Lawrence Canals; but these rates were afterwards reduced, as shown by the table at page 9, until in 1859 they stood at 20 cents per ton on the Welland and 22 cents per ton on the St. Lawrence Canals.

The tariff was regulated by the Government from time to time upon the reports of the Commissioners of this department.

Before submitting these Reports, it was usual to consult the parties directly concerned in the trade, who were considered best qualified to advise concerning its interests.

In this way the tariffs have been several times reduced, until they were ultimately fixed at so low a rate as to afford no real ground for complaint. They certainly could not be nor were they complained of as a burden upon the trade.

Taking the great staple articles of export, wheat and flour, it may be remarked that the toll in 1859 upon a bushel of wheat was only  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a cent, and upon a barrel of flour only 2.16 cents through the Welland Canal, and 0.66 cents per bushel and 2.376 cents per barrel on the St. Lawrence canals. These rates collectively are about one quarter of the present established rates on the Erie Canal; in point of fact they were too light to influence the current of trade one way or the other.

In proof of this it is only necessary to look at the evidence of the three years' experience during which these tolls have been abolished on the provincial canals, while at the same time the former rates on the Erie Canal have been continued or raised.

Leaving out of view the business done by the railways, and confining the attention to the great rival water communications between the Lake Erie and tide-water, but bearing in mind what has already been stated, that the ratio of increase of the Western trade as measured by the traffic on both routes up to the year 1850, before railway competition began to affect it, was 20 per cent. per annum, it may now be seen what the actual progress has been since that period upon each of these rival routes. The following comparative statement, made up from official returns, gives the total amount of all kinds of property which has passed through the Erie, the Welland, and the St. Lawrence

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canals every year for a period of 13 years, from 1850 to 1862 inclusive, the gross revenue collected, and the average tariff of tolls established on each canal each year during this period.

| Years. | Erie Canal. |        | The St. Lawrence Route. |              |                      |            |                                    |             | Average Tariff of Tolls in each Year. |                |                      |      |       |
|--------|-------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------|-------|
|        |             |        | Welland Canal.          |              | St. Lawrence Canals. |            | Total Tolls by St. Lawrence Route. | Erie Canal. |                                       | Welland Canal. | St. Lawrence Canals. |      |       |
|        | Tons.       | Tolls. | Tons.                   | Tolls.       | Tons.                | Tolls.     |                                    | Up.         | Down.                                 | Up and Down.   | Up and Down.         |      |       |
| 1850   | -           | -      | 3,076,617               | \$ 3,273,899 | 399,600              | \$ 151,704 | 288,103                            | \$ 81,872   | 233,576                               | \$ 4 80        | 2 92                 | 0 60 | 0 37½ |
| 1851   | -           | -      | 3,582,733               | 3,329,727    | 691,628              | 201,841    | 450,401                            | 91,252      | 293,093                               | 4 40           | 2 19                 | 0 45 | 0 37½ |
| 1852   | -           | -      | 3,863,441               | 3,118,244    | 743,060              | 233,094    | 492,575                            | 88,077      | 321,171                               | 2 92           | 2 19                 | 0 45 | 0 37½ |
| 1853   | -           | -      | 4,247,852               | 3,204,718    | 905,516              | 269,916    | 561,601                            | 102,411     | 372,327                               | 2 92           | 2 19                 | 0 45 | 0 30  |
| 1854   | -           | -      | 4,165,862               | 2,773,566    | 767,210              | 208,304    | 639,000                            | 110,110     | 318,414                               | 2 92           | 2 19                 | 0 45 | 0 30  |
| 1855   | -           | -      | 4,022,617               | 2,805,077    | 849,333              | 223,747    | 541,254                            | 74,493      | 298,240                               | 2 92           | 2 19                 | 0 45 | 0 30  |
| 1856   | -           | -      | 4,116,082               | 2,748,203    | 976,556              | 272,050    | 634,536                            | 85,535      | 357,585                               | 2 92           | 2 19                 | 0 45 | 0 30  |
| 1857   | -           | -      | 3,344,061               | 2,045,641    | 901,072              | 239,603    | 593,652                            | 71,468      | 311,071                               | 2 92           | 2 19                 | 0 45 | 0 30  |
| 1858   | -           | -      | 3,665,192               | 2,110,754    | 855,112              | 222,377    | 605,558                            | 104,273     | 326,650                               | 1 46           | 1 46                 | 0 30 | 0 30  |
| 1859   | -           | -      | 3,781,684               | 1,723,945    | 709,611              | 139,443    | 911,768                            | 72,906      | 212,348                               | 0 70           | 1 41                 | 0 20 | 0 22  |
| 1860   | -           | -      | 4,650,214               | 3,009,597    | 944,084              | 194,673    | 733,596                            | 90,758      | 285,438*                              | 1 40           | 1 41                 | 0 02 | —     |
| 1861   | -           | -      | 4,507,635               | 3,908,785    | 1,020,483            | 241,768    | 886,908                            | 151,061     | 352,829*                              | 1 40           | 1 76                 | 0 02 | —     |
| 1862   | -           | -      | 5,598,785               | 5,188,943    | 1,152,082            | 292,694    | 756,870                            | 146,954     | 439,648*                              | 1 40           | 1 70                 | 0 02 | —     |

\* These are the amounts, including water rents, fines, &c., that would have been realized if tolls had been collected, as in 1859. The amount refunded or free by Order in Council, 28th May 1860, on all the provincial canals, was—

|          |   |   |   |              |
|----------|---|---|---|--------------|
| For 1860 | - | - | - | \$127,340·63 |
| 1861     | - | - | - | 233,863·27   |
| 1862     | - | - | - | 284,841·08   |
| Total    | - | - | - | \$646,044·98 |

It is evident from a mere inspection of this table that none of these canals have, since 1850, preserved their former rates of increase up to that time. It is considered that the fluctuations in these returns must, in a great measure, be attributed to the effect of railway competition.

Taking first the decade from 1850 to 1859 inclusive, during which tolls were imposed on both lines, though the same policy of making periodical reductions in the tariff characterized both, it may be observed in regard to—

#### 1. THE ERIE CANAL.

The maximum of tonnage was reached on this canal in 1853, *i. e.*, 4,247,852 tons, while the maximum of tolls received was reached in 1851, \$3,329,727. The tariff of tolls was lowest in 1859, and yet the trade that year had fallen off to 3,784,684 tons, and \$1,723,945 tolls; showing conclusively that the reduction of the tariff did not augment the traffic on the canal.

#### 2. THE WELLAND CANAL.

The maximum of both tonnage and tolls was reached in 1856, 976,556 tons, and \$272,050 tolls. The tariff on this canal was also lowest in 1859, and still the trade that year had fallen off to 709,611 tons, and \$139,443 tolls.

#### 3. THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The maximum of tonnage was reached when the tariff was lowest, in 1859, *i. e.*, 911,768 tons; but the maximum of tolls was, in 1854, \$110,110.

From other official returns showing the course of trade through the provincial canals, it will be seen that in this period of ten years the purely American portion of it (*i. e.* "from American to American ports") which passed through the Welland Canal averaged 51 per cent. of the whole, and the purely Canadian, through the St. Lawrence Canals ("from Canadian to Canadian ports"), was 96 per cent. of the gross tonnage.

Taking next the three years since 1859 in which tolls have been abolished on the provincial canals, while they have been doubled on the up freight of the Erie Canal in 1860, and increased 25 per cent. on the down freight in 1861, the most remarkable increase is found in the business of that canal which persists in collecting tolls. In 1862 it had reached the enormous amount of 5,598,785 tons, and \$5,188,943 tolls; showing an increase of 32 per cent. on tonnage, and 56 per cent. on tolls, over the maximum of the former period.

On the other hand, the business on the provincial canals in 1862 amounted only to 1,152,082 tons on the Welland Canal, and 756,870 tons on the St. Lawrence Canals; showing an increase of only 18 per cent. of tonnage on the Welland, and a falling off of 17 per cent. on the St. Lawrence Canals, from the maximum of the former period. In these three years the official returns show that the American portion of the trade through the Welland, to and from Oswego and Ogdensburg, had increased to 58 per cent. of the gross tonnage, while the Canadian, through the St. Lawrence, remained at 91 per cent. of the gross tonnage on the canal,—the same as the average of the previous ten years.



In view of these statements it cannot be assumed that the abolition of the tolls on the provincial canals has diverted any business from the Erie Canal. On the contrary, it has continued to increase on that canal in a very remarkable manner, notwithstanding the very opposite policy pursued in its management; while, on the other hand, the business on the provincial canals in the third year of trial has not only failed to reach the same proportional increase, but has actually fallen off on the St. Lawrence, where, from the trade being more especially Canadian, a different result should have been produced, if exemption from tolls could have any influence in diverting the American trade into the same channel.

In the attempt to divert trade by reducing tolls we have the experience on the Erie Canal, preceding that of our own by about ten years. The result of this attempt is made known in the annual report of the Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New York to the Legislature of that State, for the year 1861. In this report he says: "The reduction which took effect upon the business of 1846 was the result of an arrangement between the authorities of this state, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, after the completion of the canals in those states. The bonus paid in 1851 for the competition in the canal trade, which has since been actively and successfully carried on, not for the benefit of trade within our own state, not to promote or develop a single interest within our borders, or to alleviate the burthens of our people, and the consequent effort in 1852, to retain trade by a further reduction of tolls, are remarkable exhibitions of a mistaken policy, and of unwise and inconsiderate legislation." \* \* \* "In another portion of the report the Auditor will show by facts and figures that although the state has lost revenue by the reduction in rates, it has not retained or secured a ton of traffic to the canal in consequence of that reduction."

It is respectfully submitted whether these facts and statements do not show that the course of the internal trade is wholly uninfluenced by the imposition of tolls, so long as they are confined within the limits which have been charged on either of these routes for the last ten years; and, if this be admitted, whether it is not governed by other general laws, the same laws, in fact, as regulate both the internal and external trade; those of production and consumption, or of supply and demand.

If, then, it has been found impossible by this means to force the Western trade into a channel leading only to a second-rate market on this continent, where it is met by ocean freights which at once neutralize the superior advantages of our inland transport, it would appear to be a matter for consideration whether, in the present state of the public finances, it is expedient any longer to tax the Province for the benefit of this trade; or whether that which naturally seeks this channel, and must continue to increase with the growth and population of the country, should not be rendered immediately productive by the re-imposition of tolls.

The revenue which would be derived from the re-imposition of tolls would suffice in the course of a few years to make some of the important improvements in the navigation which have been in contemplation for many years past, and have only been postponed from financial considerations. Amongst the most essential of these contemplated improvements is the enlargement of the locks and the deepening of the channel of the St. Lawrence Canals.

In the general report of the Commissioner of this department for 1861, much pains was taken to furnish a correct and detailed description of the several provincial canals, showing their condition, dimensions, capacity, and present requirements; and with respect to the main channel of communication between the great lakes and the Atlantic, attention was drawn pointedly to the fact, that while the locks of the Welland Canal were smaller than those of the St. Lawrence, and could not therefore pass vessels of half the tonnage capacity of the latter, still the draught of water through the Welland was one foot greater than through the St. Lawrence, and consequently vessels which could pass through the former, drawing ten feet of water and laden with 400 tons of freight, actually could not, without being lightened one foot, equivalent to 100 tons of cargo, descend the St. Lawrence.

This anomalous condition of the navigation has for years proved a serious drawback to the trade of the St. Lawrence, so much so as frequently to induce transshipment at Kingston; and several river barges of large tonnage are being built this year, expressly with the view of carrying on this branch of the trade.

This transshipment can only be obviated by establishing a uniform scale of navigation throughout, the immediate adoption of which is urgently demanded by the rapid increase of the Western trade, and becomes the more pressing from the periodical fluctuation of the waters of Lake Ontario and the river, which are now approaching their lowest levels.

The entrances to the Williamsburg and Cornwall Canals, especially, do not afford a sufficient volume of water for the satisfactory working of them during these low periods, unless the guard-gates are left entirely open, which greatly endangers the safety of the works.

Besides which, the continuance of strong easterly winds at such times, by retaining the water in Lake Ontario, lowers the river surface so much as to prevent the proper depth being maintained in these canals.

From the great natural advantages presented by the St. Lawrence as an outlet to sea for the products of the Western States, it is believed that the trade from these states through Canada must continue to increase.

It is, however, of paramount importance to foster its growth by affording every accommodation to vessels engaged in it, so that the route may be rendered thoroughly efficient, and may ultimately become as firmly established and well known as other leading commercial lines on this continent, which have hitherto proved formidable rivals for the carrying trade of North-western produce, and have thus prevented the full realization of the object for which the canals were mainly constructed.

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These competing routes, from their connexion with the great commercial centres of New York and other Northern States (whose interests are closely allied to their success), must always attract a large portion of the trade. Nevertheless, it is believed that the present time is favourable for taking steps to fix a permanent line of traffic by way of the St. Lawrence; and, were this effected, means would, no doubt, ultimately accrue from the tolls by which the expenditure necessary for its full development would be defrayed.

With this important object in view, it is deemed necessary to again bring this subject prominently before your Excellency.

The chief engineer, in 1859, estimated the cost of deepening the St. Lawrence Canals to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet depth of water on the mitre-sills of the locks at \$1,028,000. This does not, however, contemplate a lengthening of the locks, which it would be desirable to undertake at the same time.

## REPORT.

*State of the Volunteer Force.*

On the 3d May 1862, the Deputies Adjutant General reported, for the information of the House of Assembly, that there were then organized in the Province 13,390 volunteers. Of these 29 companies were reported by Lieut.-Colonel Wily, after his tour of inspection, as having failed in their organization, and were disbanded. These 29 companies represented 1,450 volunteers, leaving as efficient at that date, 11,940. Since then companies representing 13,070 volunteers have been organized in different sections of the Province, making in all, up to this date, a total of 25,010.

Taking population as a basis, these volunteer corps are distributed as follows:—

Population all Canada (census 1861), 2,506,752; present volunteer force, 25,010; or say 10 volunteers for each 1,000 inhabitants.

|                                   |                                                          |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Population—Lower Canada—1,110,664 | Volunteers 10,230; or say $9\frac{1}{4}$ for each 1,000. |
| „ Upper Canada—1,396,088          | „ 14,780; or say $11\frac{1}{2}$ for each 1,000.         |

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 2,506,752 | 25,010 |
|-----------|--------|

Population all Canada, showing proportion of volunteers in cities and counties:—

|        |           |            |                                               |
|--------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Cities | 257,273   | Volunteers | 8,525; or say 33 for each 1,000.              |
| Rural  | 2,249,479 | „          | 16,485; or say $7\frac{1}{3}$ for each 1,000. |

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 2,506,752 | 25,010 |
|-----------|--------|

Population of cities:—

|              |         |            |                                  |
|--------------|---------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Lower Canada | 153,389 | Volunteers | 5,500; or say 36 for each 1,000. |
| Upper Canada | 103,884 | „          | 3,025; or say 29 for each 1,000. |

|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 257,273 | 8,525 |
|---------|-------|

Population of rural parts:—

|              |           |            |                                  |
|--------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Lower Canada | 957,275   | Volunteers | 4,730; or say 5 for each 1,000.  |
| Upper Canada | 1,292,204 | „          | 11,755; or say 9 for each 1,000. |

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 2,249,479 | 16,485 |
|-----------|--------|

It will thus be seen that in the cities of Canada, those in the upper section of the Province contribute less, in proportion to their population, than do those in the lower section; while in the rural parts, Upper Canada contributes a larger number for each 1,000 inhabitants than does Lower Canada.

The volunteering, thus far, has been the free-will offering of the people, and it is gratifying to observe that in the counties of Upper Canada, with the exception of three, nearly every one has furnished its quota of the 25,000 now organized, while in many instances they are considerably beyond the proportionate number.

In Lower Canada, until of late, volunteer corps have been chiefly organized in the cities, but within the last six months a considerable number of volunteers have been organized in the rural parts, and now evidences are not wanting that ere long applications will be received at this department for permission to increase this number considerably.

The present volunteer force comprises field batteries, troops of cavalry, foot companies of artillery, engineer companies, rifle companies, companies of infantry, and naval and marine companies, and is divided properly into three classes, viz. class A. and two divisions of class B.

Corps in class A. are those who have furnished their own uniforms, and who have been paid \$6.00, for each man uniformed, for 12 days drill performed in 1862.

First corps in class B. who have furnished their own uniforms, and who have been paid \$6.00 in lieu of clothing, after 12 days drill performed in 1862.

Second corps in class B. who have been organized upon the understanding that they receive no pay for the 12 days drill, but that the Government will provide them with uniforms and drill instruction.

Of the corps in class A., 6 field batteries, 11 troops of cavalry, 2 companies of foot artillery, and 33 rifle companies have certified to the performance of 12 days drill, in accordance with the general order of the 4th November last, and have received from the Government \$22,672 therefor.

Of the corps in class B., 3 troops of cavalry, 8 foot companies of artillery, 2 engineer corps, 49 rifle companies, 15 companies of infantry, and one naval company have certified to the performance of



12 days drill, in accordance with the general order of the 4th November last, and have received from the Government \$20,952 therefor.

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#### *Military Districts.*

The Province being divided into 21 military districts, or say Lower Canada 11 and Upper Canada 10, the volunteers in each district are under the immediate supervision of the Brigade Major, who has been appointed in accordance with the amended Militia Act of 1862, and whose duties are described as follows, in a general order which was issued by this department on the 17th November last:—

1. The Brigade Major of each district will superintend the drill and instruction of all volunteer companies within his district, furnishing monthly reports thereof to the Adjutant General's department, as to their state of discipline and efficiency, and average attendance at drill.

2. He will inspect, not less than once a quarter, and as often as he may be directed, the arms, accoutrements, great coats, and other stores issued to each company within his district, and forward to the Adjutant General's department quarterly returns thereof, or special reports, when required, as to their general state, and deficiencies when such occur.

3. The drill instructors in each district will be placed under his sole control. He will distribute them through the districts, and detail them for their respective duties as occasion may require.

4. He will be required to organize drill associations amongst the officers and non-commissioned officers of each battalion of sedentary militia within his district, with a view to their acquiring such a knowledge of and proficiency in their drill and military duties as will enable them to impart, as occasion may require, the knowledge thus obtained to those under their command. This branch of his duty will also include the control and supervision of the organizations for drill contemplated by the 11th clause of the amended Militia Act of last session.

5. It will further be his duty to secure the enrolment of such quota as may be ordered from time to time among first-class service men within his district, first into companies, and whenever practicable next into battalions, under officers qualified to command them.

6. He will further be subject to such orders and regulations as the Commander-in-Chief may see fit from time to time to issue for his guidance and instruction. He will report direct to head quarters, and be the channel of all communications therewith in each military district, for the militia, both sedentary and active.

Since the appointment of these active officers in each district, much has been done in the organization of the militia into companies of volunteers and drill associations, but as yet a sufficient length of time has not elapsed to fully develop the new system, but judging from the results since the appointment of these brigade majors, the department has every reason to believe that as regards organization and drill in the several districts this branch of the militia staff has been decidedly successful.

#### *Drill Instructors.*

In August last the 46 drill instructors, who were sent to this country by the Imperial Government, were detailed for service in the different districts, and the following scale of daily pay was adopted; that is to say:—

|                      | Cavalry. | Line.   |
|----------------------|----------|---------|
| Sergeant Major       | \$1.50   | \$1.37½ |
| Troop Sergeant Major | 1.37½    | —       |
| Color Sergeant       | —        | 1.30    |
| Sergeant             | 1.12½    | 1.00    |

The services of the instructors have been of great benefit and assistance to the newly organized corps. Since 1st of January, in order to meet the requirements of the increased number of volunteers in all parts of the country, arrangements have been made with the Imperial authorities to furnish 28 additional sergeants for employment in the chief cities, and 40 for employment in the rural districts of the Province, for which service the sergeants employed in the cities are to receive 40 cents per day, and those in the rural parts the same rates which were agreed upon for those who were originally sent from England for this service. The whole of these instructors, together with eight volunteers, are actively engaged in drilling the militia of the Province.

#### *Arms.*

All the corps organized since August last are armed, or are in course of being armed, with the Enfield Rifle. We annex hereto a list (marked No. 2.) of the different corps in whose favour requisitions for arms have already been issued upon the Imperial authorities at Montreal, under the provisions of the Circular of the Duke of Newcastle, under date of 14th May last.

#### *Great Coats.*

To all organizations of volunteers great coats have been issued, similar to those worn by the troops of the line.

#### *Bugles and Trumpets.*

In October last 200 bugles and trumpets were procured, and, since then, distributed amongst the different companies of volunteers.

## CANADA.

*Drill Books.*

One copy of the pocket edition of the authorized book of field exercise and evolutions of infantry has been furnished to each officer of the volunteer force.

*Sedentary Militia.*

We append hereto the annual returns of the sedentary militia for the two sections of the Province, the distribution of which force may be known by an examination of the following abstract from the returns:—

|                                  |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Military Districts, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| „ „ Upper „                      | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Total                            | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |

## Battalions:

|                                                         |   |   |   |   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Organized and annual returns received, Lower Canada     | - | - | - | - | 145 |
| „ „ „ Upper „                                           | - | - | - | - | 233 |
| Organized and annual returns not received, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 49  |
| „ „ „ Upper „                                           | - | - | - | - | 36  |
| Not organized, Lower Canada                             | - | - | - | - | 3   |
| „ „ Upper „                                             | - | - | - | - | 2   |
| Total Battalions                                        | - | - | - | - | 468 |

|                                        |   |   |   |   |    |
|----------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Staff Military Districts, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| „ „ Upper „                            | - | - | - | - | 34 |

|                                  |   |   |   |   |       |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Battalion Officers, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 4,482 |
| „ „ Upper „                      | - | - | - | - | 7,242 |

|                         |   |   |   |   |       |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Sergeants, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 3,529 |
| „ „ Upper „             | - | - | - | - | 4,808 |

|                                       |   |   |   |   |        |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| First-Class Service Men, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 33,630 |
| „ „ Upper „                           | - | - | - | - | 63,393 |

|                                        |   |   |   |   |        |
|----------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Second-Class Service Men, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 58,213 |
| „ „ Upper „                            | - | - | - | - | 83,758 |

|                           |   |   |   |   |        |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Reserve Men, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 20,105 |
| „ „ Upper „               | - | - | - | - | 25,917 |

|                                   |   |   |   |   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Total rank and file, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 111,948 |
| „ „ Upper „                       | - | - | - | - | 173,068 |

|                                  |   |   |   |   |         |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Total of all ranks, Lower Canada | - | - | - | - | 119,993 |
| „ „ Upper „                      | - | - | - | - | 185,152 |

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305,145

|                                                                                 |   |   |   |   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| The total number of militia men, of all ranks, in Lower Canada, is estimated at | - | - | - | - | 190,000 |
| The total number of militia men, of all ranks, in Upper Canada, is estimated at | - | - | - | - | 280,000 |

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Total - 470,000

*Drill Associations.*

Under the provisions of the 11th section of the amended Militia Law, 76 drill associations, composed of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the sedentary militia, have been organized as follows: say, Lower Canada, 34; Upper Canada, 42; all of which will be supplied with arms and instruction for purposes of drill. Judging from the number of rolls reaching the department daily, it is fair to presume that during the next three months the total number of these associations will be considerably increased.

*Drill Books.*

By arrangement with the Imperial authorities, 2,000 copies of the pocket edition of the authorized book of field exercise and evolutions of infantry have been procured by this department, and sold to officers of the sedentary militia, at cost. The rapidity with which orders reached the department for



these books, after they were procured, is an evidence that the officers of the militia are taking an active interest in the present volunteer movement.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Quebec, February 10, 1863.

To his Excellency the Governor General,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Quebec.

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Colonel.  
Dep. Adj. Genl. Militia, L. C.  
WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel.  
Dep. Adj. Genl. Militia, U. C.

CANADA.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

NOVA  
SCOTIA.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT to his Grace  
the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 88.)  
MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia,  
October 15, 1863.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1862. I trust that the fact of my only temporarily administering the Government during the absence of the Marquis of Normanby will be a sufficient excuse for my not offering any remarks thereon.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HASTINGS DOYLE.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

NEW  
BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Honourable ARTHUR GORDON to his Grace  
the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 9.)  
MY LORD DUKE,

Fredericton, February 1, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Report transmitting the Blue Book for the year 1862.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

REPORT to accompany the Blue Book for 1862.

### *General Condition of the Province.*

The commencement of the year 1862 brought with it a relief from the feelings of gloom and anxiety which had darkened the close of 1861, for on the last day of the old year the news of the intention of the Government of the United States to release Messrs. Slidell and Mason was received at St. John, and speedily circulated through the Province. But though the apprehensions of war were thus removed, much remained to be done for the comfortable reception of the troops despatched by Her Majesty's Government to North America, when hostilities appeared imminent, and to facilitate their safe and speedy transmission to Canada.

2. At St. John, temporary barracks for over 2,000 were provided and fitted up by the provincial authorities before the arrival of the force, and the greatest alacrity and heartiness were everywhere displayed by the people at large in welcoming Her Majesty's troops to the Province. The whole operation of moving above 6,000 men through New Brunswick in the depth of winter was most successfully accomplished, with hardly a

NEW  
BRUNSWICK.

casualty, and without exposing either officers or men to any real discomfort or inconvenience.

3. On the 12th February I opened the first session of a new Parliament, a general election having taken place in the summer of 1861, in consequence of the full term of four terms, to which the existence of the Provincial Parliament is limited, having nearly expired.

4. On the 23d April I closed the session, the proceedings of which had not been of a nature to attract much general interest. Although the list of Acts passed was a large one, they were almost exclusively of a purely local character. The most important perhaps was that for reorganizing the militia of the Province, and giving for the first time a legislative recognition to the volunteer force.

5. From the termination of the session to the end of the year few events marked the quiet and even tenour of public business. In the summer the new silver coinage on the decimal system was received and put into circulation. Early in September a meeting took place at Quebec between the Governor General of Canada, the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, and the Lieut.-Governor of this Province, and members of their respective Governments, at which an agreement was entered into with reference to the construction of an intercolonial railroad, and the acceptance of the aid offered towards the completion of that work by Her Majesty's Government. In consequence of a difference of opinion with his colleagues on this question, the Attorney General, Honourable A. Smith, resigned his office and seat in the Executive Council. I nominated as his successor the Honourable J. M. Johnson, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

6. Towards the close of the month of October a serious disturbance of the public peace was anticipated in the neighbourhood of the town of Woodstock, in consequence of the attitude assumed by a large body of railway navigators, whose pay had, for a lengthened period, been withheld from them by their employers. I thought it right to repair to Woodstock, and am happy to state that, owing to the measures adopted, tranquillity was preserved without any outbreak of violence, and without the necessity of any resort to force.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

7. The revenue displayed some improvement, and symptoms of recovery from the falling off shown in 1861, caused to a great extent by the outbreak of the war in the United States, the amount collected in 1862 being 148,960*l.* sterling, as against 145,594*l.* sterling in 1861. I am happy to be able to report that this improvement has continued in a greatly increased ratio during the year just expired, and that from precisely the same sources the revenue collected in 1863 has amounted to no less than 176,000*l.* sterling, being an increase over that of 1862 of over 27,000*l.*

8. The expenditure of 1862 amounted to 166,766*l.* sterling; that of 1861 had been 176,051*l.* sterling. The expenditure for 1863 will be considerably within the income of the year.

#### *Trade and Navigation.*

9. The total value of imports at all the ports in the Province in 1862 was 1,291,604*l.* sterling; the total value of exports was 803,445*l.* sterling; making an excess of imports over exports of 488,159*l.* sterling. This would at first sight appear a somewhat unsatisfactory statement, but several facts must be taken into consideration which a good deal qualify its significance. All the outfits, fastenings, and ground tackle for new ships appear as imports, and pay duty accordingly, while the new ships themselves (and the value of those built in 1862 exceeded 450,000*l.* sterling) do not appear as exports. Again, nearly all the imports into the Province are entered at their proper value, whilst a large amount of what are in truth exports from New Brunswick are shipped on the American side of the River St. Croix and Canadian side of the River Restigouche, to avoid export duty, whilst many of the supplies for the upper part of the state of Maine are imported through New Brunswick, and do not appear as exports, not being liable to duty as such. There are also other reasons with which it is needless at present to trouble your Grace.

10. There were registered at the port of St. John in 1862 48 new vessels measuring 25,493 tons register, besides 13 new vessels measuring 12,808 tons, which were built for owners in the United Kingdom, and were not registered here, but sailed to England under passes from me. The total number and tonnage of new vessels registered at all the ports of New Brunswick in 1862 was 90 vessels, 48,719 tons register, all of which, with a single exception, were built in the Province. Many of these vessels were of very large dimensions and superior quality, classed as seven years A 1 at Lloyd's. During



the year just expired (1863) the activity in shipyards has increased to an extraordinary degree, and shows no present symptoms of slackening. In connexion with this subject, I may state that the stock of deals on hand at St. John at the beginning of 1862 was estimated at 70,000,000 feet, and at all the ports in the Province 160,000,000. The stock of pine timber on hand at St. John was estimated at 16,000 tons.

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BRUNSWICK.

*\* Public Works.*

11. The sum of \$91,558 was expended on public works in the year 1862, being an amount somewhat less than that devoted to the same purpose in the previous year. Of this sum \$53,529 were devoted to the maintenance and improvement of the great roads and bridges. Of these great roads, made and kept in repair at the public expense, there are 58, covering about 2,200 miles. There are few of these over which I have not travelled, and, though cheaply made, their condition is generally such as to merit admiration. The chief defect is in the culverts, which are seldom repaired with sufficient frequency, and the decay of which produces very inconvenient depressions, if not dangerous holes, in the roadway. The by-roads which open into these highways are, as might naturally be expected, in every various stage of goodness, from the neatly gravelled road of equal smoothness and durability with the great lines of communication to the rough track barely passable by the rudest vehicle.

12. Three large bridges were built at the public expense during the year 1862; that over Coal Creek has a length of 660 feet.

13. A considerable sum was devoted to the improvement of the internal navigation, and towards subsidizing a line of steamers for intercolonial communication between this Province, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Canada.

*\* Crown Lands.*

14. 2,030 applications for land were received at the Crown Land Office in 1862, of which 752 were for land to be sold by auction, and the remaining 1,278 were applications under the Labour Act.

15. It is not possible to state with perfect accuracy what quantity of land was required by each class of applicants, because many of the lots were then and still are unsurveyed, and the contents of such lots, though inserted in the applications, were merely conjectural; but assuming an average of 100 acres for each petition (which is probably much below the mark, few being for a less amount, many of the auction petitions containing a much larger quantity), the applications would represent an aggregate of 203,000 acres.

16. Three tracts of land for actual settlement, one of 7,000 acres on the river Nashwaak, and two of 9,400 and 6,500 acres respectively, in the county of Carleton, were surveyed by order of the Government in the course of 1862, and a large number of lots in each tract have already been applied for and located.

17. Some efforts were made during 1862 to check abuses to which the facilities afforded by the Labour Acts had given rise. There is, however, ample scope left for future exertions in this direction.

18. The number of licences to cut timber issued in 1862 was 764. Considering the vast quantities of timber cut, I am by no means satisfied with the amount of revenue derived from this source, and which was under \$1,900. Great difficulties attend any considerable alteration in the existing system, but the time cannot be far distant when changes demanded by the public interest will be effected, with good results.

19. Pending the settlement of the railway negotiations, I have, by an Order in Council, suspended the sale of Crown Lands, except for actual settlement. This measure was rendered necessary by the proceedings of certain speculators, who bought and locked up from settlement large tracts of land, in hope of an ultimate rise in their value.

*\* Education.*

20. The provincial expenditure on account of education amounted in 1862 to \$41,507, and the local contributions for the support of schools to \$106,524.

21. The schools in operation amounted to 823, and the teachers employed to 831. Out of 823 schools, 12 are grammar schools, one of these being situated in each county, and 23 what are termed superior schools, where instruction is given in the classics and other higher branches of education. The number of children attending these schools is

\* It must be borne in mind that under those heads to which an asterisk is prefixed the year is calculated, not from the 1st January to the 31st December, but from the 1st November to 31st October, the provincial financial year.

NEW BRUNSWICK. estimated at about 29,000. 68 new school-houses, many of them handsome buildings, were erected in the year 1862.

22. The University of New Brunswick, which had at one time sunk to a position from which it appeared almost hopeless to expect it ever to emerge, has, under the able management of the present Principal, Dr. Brydone Jack, entirely recovered the efficiency which it had lost, and is now in a condition which must cause the liveliest satisfaction to all friends of sound education. During 1862 there were 49 resident undergraduate students at the University; the largest number, I believe, it has ever had within its walls; and 97 pupils in the collegiate school.

23. There are various flourishing academies in the Province of a denominational character, independent of the Government, in which education is afforded on a more or less ambitious scale.

24. The year 1862 has on the whole been one of progress, and although the effects of the war on this continent are undoubtedly still felt severely, prosperity has revived more rapidly than could have been anticipated. Agricultural occupations were attended with abundant success, and I may safely conclude with the expression of my belief that the Province at large is thriving and contented.

I have unfortunately too long delayed the transmission of this Report, and now am unable to devote to its preparation that time and care which its subject demands. Generally, however, the statements I have made will be found sufficient to explain and illustrate the details furnished by the provincial Blue Book.

Fredericton,  
January 30, 1864.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

PRINCE  
EDWARD  
ISLAND.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

### No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor DUNDAS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 93.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, October 26, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith duplicate copies of the Blue Book for the year 1862.

2. Notwithstanding the depression of trade which has prevailed since the commencement of the war in the North American Union, I have a favourable report generally to make of the state of this Colony.

3. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Sudden vicissitudes of fortune do not therefore frequently occur, but there appears to be a gradual improvement in the culture of the soil, and new farmhouses and buildings are invariably of greater pretension than those which preceded them; signs, I trust, of increasing prosperity.

4. There is one great source of wealth round the coasts of the island which is almost neglected by its inhabitants; I allude to the fisheries. During the summer months hundreds of schooners are attracted to the shores of this island from the neighbouring Provinces and from the United States, while it is the exception to find a vessel belonging to this island engaged in this occupation.

5. I shall now proceed to notice some of the returns of this Blue Book, as compared with the similar returns of the previous year.

### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

6. The revenue of the Colony for the year (25,861*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*) fell short of that of the preceding year by 2,144*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* This decrease chiefly occurred under the heads of "Imposts" and "Sales of Public Lands."

7. The expenditure for the year, 34,451*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, was larger by 1,651*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* than that of the preceding twelvemonth. This principally arose from an increased expenditure on roads, bridges, and wharves. The present arrangement, by which the care and management of the roads and bridges are entrusted to local Commissioners, is not, in my opinion, economical, nor is it satisfactory in its working. A measure which would transfer the general control of roads and bridges to a competent engineer would, I am confident, prove a judicious one.



8. The expenditure for the year was 8,590*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* in excess of the revenue.

9. I brought this inequality between revenue and expenditure to the notice of the Legislature at the opening of the session of 1863. The Legislature took steps which are likely to prove effectual towards improving the financial condition of the Colony. It yielded to the Executive the initiation of money grants in the Assembly. By giving to the several districts power to raise part of the teacher's salary by local assessment it diminished the public expenditure on "Education," an item which in 1862 absorbed 11,000*l.* of the revenue (25,000*l.*). It also increased the ad valorem duties on imports. These points, however, will be considered more fitly in the Report which will accompany the Blue Book for 1863.

10. The "Public Debt" at the close of the year 1862 was 54,803*l.* To meet this debt there were about 42,000 acres of public lands in the hands of the Government, and the sum of 24,483*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* was due as instalments on account of sales, bearing interest at five per cent.

#### *General Commerce.*

11. The value of imports for the year was 211,240*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, an increase of 1,305*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* on the value of those of 1861. The value of exports was 150,549*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, 12,565*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* less than that of the preceding year. The value, however, of 57 vessels of 7,715 tons transferred to other ports is not taken into account.

12. There is a slight increase in trade with Great Britain, both in value of exports and of imports. In trade with the United States, the imports have increased in value by 4,700*l.* The exports thereto have decreased by 3,300*l.*

#### *Public Lands.*

13. I enclose a summary of the accounts of the several estates in the hands of the Government. All amounts in this return are in currency money, which is of one-third less value than sterling.

#### *Government House and Furniture.*

14. I have, in accordance with colonial regulations, caused a general report of the state of Government House and furniture to be inserted in this Blue Book. I may report that the house and furniture generally have been very considerably improved since my arrival in 1859. The house is furnished partly by the Government, and partly at the expense of the Lieut.-Governor. The house and Government furniture are under the control of a Committee appointed by the Legislature.

15. The ground on which the house is situated forms part of a piece of ground consisting of about 80 acres of land which in the year 1789 was granted by Lieut.-Governor Fanning to the Governor General, or in his absence to the Lieut.-Governor for the time being, for their "use and accommodation for ever."

#### *Council and Assemblies.*

16. In consequence of the Act to render the Legislative Council elective having received Her Majesty's special confirmation, I, on the 2nd December, dissolved the existing Council by Proclamation. On the following day I also dissolved the Assembly, which under the quadrennial Act would have ceased to exist in the spring of 1863. The elections for each of these bodies took place early in 1863.

#### *Military Expenditure.*

17. The item of 414*l.* for volunteers includes 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* granted for the volunteer service, and the sum of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the salary of the Adjutant General. The remainder is composed of extra grants made by the legislature for various small items. It is gratifying to me to be able to report, that, notwithstanding the inadequate provision made by the Legislature towards the volunteer service, this force during the year increased in numbers and efficiency. This is entirely owing to the patriotism and spirited conduct of the volunteers themselves, who have necessarily, under present circumstances, to incur much expenditure, which, in my opinion, should be defrayed from the public Treasury.

18. I think it right to direct your Grace's attention to the state of the militia laws. In 1851 an Act was passed (14 Vict. Cap. 6.), enacting that the militia should not be liable to be called out for muster or training except only in times of war, civil commotion, or other sufficient emergency. Another Act was passed in 1858 (21 Vict.

PRINCE  
EDWARD  
ISLAND.

Cap. 9.) which gives the Lieut.-Governor power to call out this force, whenever it shall in his opinion be advisable to do so, by reason of war, invasion, or insurrection, riot, or civil commotion, or imminent danger of either of them. The enrolment directed by the Act 3 Will. 4. Cap. 30. appears to have been habitually neglected, and the militia is, in consequence, completely disembodied.

19. I have no wish to call in question the wisdom of the Legislature, which in 1851 did away with the annual muster and training, but I trust that the present Legislature may, ere long, take into consideration the changes which have occurred on the American continent since that period, with a view to passing an enactment which will not only provide for the enrolment of men liable to service but also for their annual muster and their regular drill.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,

The Right Hon. the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

#### SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

" Worrell Estate and Lot 11."

| Lot. | No. of Acres. | Amount sold for. | Amount Deeds. | Amount paid. | Amount paid on Deeds. | Amount due on Purchase. | Discount. | Interest on Balances. |
|------|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
|      |               | £ s. d.          | £ s. d.       | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.               | £ s. d.                 | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.               |
| 38   | 8,012         | 3,736 5 0        | 47 5 0        | 2,159 5 6    | 27 15 0               | 2,260 19 1              | 31 15 10  | 696 5 5               |
| 39   | 11,525½       | 5,948 4 4        | 67 10 0       | 3,286 7 5    | 38 0 0                | 3,484 17 6              | 21 6 6    | 814 17 1              |
| 40   | 6,117½        | 2,879 12 11      | 37 17 0       | 1,772 7 4½   | 25 7 0                | 1,595 17 5              | 11 1 3    | 487 3 1½              |
| 41   | 11,307        | 5,294 12 0       | 65 0 0        | 2,946 16 3   | 27 15 0               | 3,307 0 4               | 25 7 8    | 947 7 3               |
| 42   | 6,726¾        | 3,210 0 3        | 23 5 0        | 1,868 19 3   | 12 17 6               | 1,872 7 3               | 20 11 0   | 541 9 9               |
| 43   | 2,003         | 1,125 5 6        | 10 15 0       | 761 6 8      | 10 0 0                | 569 5 8                 | 14 1 9    | 218 13 7              |
| 66   | 1,121         | 447 8 6          | 3 10 0        | 304 15 5     | 3 10 0                | 207 17 11               | 5 3 3     | 70 8 1                |
| 11   | 8,610         | 3,409 8 6        | 31 5 0        | 2,117 13 8   | 23 5 0                | 1,702 7 0               | 47 14 6   | 450 6 8               |
|      | 55,422½       | 26,050 17 0      | 286 7 0       | 15,217 11 6½ | 168 9 6               | 15,000 12 2             | 177 1 9   | 4,226 10 11½          |

" Selkirk Estate."

|    |         |             |          |            |         |             |        |            |
|----|---------|-------------|----------|------------|---------|-------------|--------|------------|
| 53 | 3,139   | 1,090 0 0   | 13 0 0   | 268 5 9    | 3 10 0  | 883 5 2     | —      | 52 0 11    |
| 57 | 10,504  | 4,453 18 0  | 74 10 0  | 1,414 12 8 | 28 18 0 | 3,352 4 2   | 8 16 0 | 276 2 10   |
| 58 | 11,672  | 4,186 9 6   | 78 10 0  | 1,318 19 4 | 38 0 0  | 3,198 9 9   | 2 0 0  | 292 9 7    |
| 59 | 5,210   | 1,774 1 0   | 37 0 0   | 678 12 11  | 12 0 0  | 1,236 9 10  | —      | 116 1 9    |
| 60 | 12,495½ | 4,066 1 9   | 76 10 0  | 1,167 10 9 | 28 0 0  | 3,175 3 7   | —      | 228 2 7    |
| 62 | 10,586¾ | 3,837 6 6   | 66 0 0   | 1,030 0 3  | 21 0 0  | 3,085 18 0  | 7 9 0  | 241 0 9    |
|    | 53,607½ | 19,407 16 9 | 345 10 0 | 5,878 1 8  | 131 8 0 | 14,931 10 6 | 18 5 0 | 1,205 18 5 |

" Lot 54."

|    |        |             |        |            |        |           |   |         |
|----|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|---|---------|
| 54 | 10,497 | 4,127 18 11 | 60 5 0 | 1,084 19 7 | 20 0 0 | 3,214 4 5 | — | 131 0 1 |
|----|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|---|---------|

#### SYNOPSIS OF SUMMARY.

" Worrell Estate and Lot 11."

| Dr.                     | £ s. d.              | Cr.                     | £ s. d.              |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| To amount of lands sold | 26,050 17 0          | By amount paid on lands | 15,217 11 6½         |
| „ deeds                 | 286 7 0              | „ „ deeds               | 168 9 6              |
| Interest on balances    | 4,226 10 11½         | „ „ due on lands        | 15,000 12 2          |
|                         |                      | Discount                | 177 1 9              |
|                         | <u>30,563 14 11½</u> |                         | <u>30,563 14 11½</u> |

" Selkirk Estate."

| Dr.                     | £ s. d.           | Cr.                     | £ s. d.           |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| To amount of lands sold | 19,407 16 9       | By amount paid on lands | 5,878 1 8         |
| „ deeds                 | 345 10 0          | „ „ deeds               | 131 8 0           |
| Interest on balances    | 1,205 18 5        | „ „ due on lands        | 14,931 10 6       |
|                         |                   | Discount                | 18 5 0            |
|                         | <u>20,959 5 2</u> |                         | <u>20,959 5 2</u> |



## " Lot 54."

| Dr.                     | £            | s.       | d.       | Cr.                     | £            | s.       | d.       |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| To amount of lands sold | 4,127        | 18       | 11       | By amount paid on lands | 1,084        | 19       | 7        |
| "    deeds              | 60           | 5        | 0        | "    "    deeds         | 20           | 0        | 0        |
| Interest on balances    | 131          | 0        | 1        | "    due on lands       | 3,214        | 4        | 5        |
|                         | <u>4,319</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>0</u> |                         | <u>4,319</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>0</u> |

PRINCE  
EDWARD  
ISLAND.

ABSTRACT showing the amount paid on purchase, and the amount due on sales and bonds, the quantity of land purchased, and the acreage unsold.

## " Worrell Estate and Lot 11."

| Dr.                                 | £            | s.        | d.        | Cr.                    | £             | s.       | d.       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| To amount paid on purchase of lands | 23,500       | 0         | 0         | By amount due on sales | 15,000        | 12       | 2        |
|                                     |              |           |           | "    "    bonds        | 578           | 17       | 0        |
|                                     |              |           |           | Balance                | 7,920         | 10       | 10       |
| To balance                          | <u>7,920</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>10</u> |                        | <u>23,500</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |

| Dr.                                          | Acres.                                | Cr.                      | Acres.               |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| To quantity of land purchased, as per report | 83,259                                | By quantity of land sold | 55,422 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|                                              |                                       | Balance                  | 27,836 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| To balance unsold                            | <u>27,836<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u> |                          | <u>83,259</u>        |

## " Selkirk Estate."

| Dr.                                 | £             | s.        | d.       | Cr.                            | £            | s.       | d.       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| To amount paid on purchase of lands | 9,918         | 0         | 9        | By amount due on sales         | 14,931       | 10       | 6        |
| Balance                             | 5,013         | 9         | 9        |                                |              |          |          |
|                                     | <u>14,931</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>6</u> | By balance in favour of estate | <u>5,013</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>9</u> |

| Dr.                                          | Acres.                               | Cr.                      | Acres.               |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| To quantity of land purchased, as per report | 62,059                               | By quantity of land sold | 53,607 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
|                                              |                                      | Balance                  | 8,451 $\frac{3}{4}$  |
| To balance unsold                            | <u>8,451<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u> |                          | <u>62,059</u>        |

## " Lot 54."

| Dr.                                 | £            | s.       | d.       | Cr.                            | £          | s.       | d.       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| To amount paid on purchase of lands | 3,000        | 0        | 0        | By amount due on sales         | 3,214      | 4        | 5        |
| Balance                             | 214          | 4        | 5        |                                |            |          |          |
|                                     | <u>3,214</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> | By balance in favour of estate | <u>214</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> |

| Dr.                                          | Acres.       | Cr.                      | Acres.        |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| To quantity of land purchased, as per report | 13,000       | By quantity of land sold | 10,497        |
|                                              |              | Balance                  | 2,503         |
| To balance unsold                            | <u>2,503</u> |                          | <u>13,000</u> |

NEWFOUND-

LAND.

No. 5.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

No 5.

[Not received.]

BERMUDA.

No. 6.

## BERMUDA.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR ORD to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 41.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Bermuda, April 21, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book for the year 1862.

*Taxes.*

2. The only alteration under this head has been a reduction of the "ad valorem duty" on general imports from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

3. The revenue has been 21,804*l.*, as compared with 17,381*l.* in the last year, and the expenditure has risen from 17,604*l.* to 19,298*l.* in the same period. The augmentation of revenue is mainly due to the receipts under the Supply Bill, which have increased from 10,869*l.* to 14,309*l.* The lighthouse receipts have also risen from 644*l.* to 1,146*l.*, and the amount received for fees from 848*l.* to 1,208*l.* The expenditure has been 19,298*l.*, as compared with 17,604 in 1861; the difference, 1,694*l.*, is almost entirely covered by the increased outlay for roads, and by the paying off a sum of 869*l.* borrowed two years since.

*Imports and Exports.*

4. In both imports and exports there has been a large increase; the former having risen from 164,503*l.* to 238,932*l.*; the latter from 29,780*l.* to 40,415*l.*

*Shipping.*

5. The entries of shipping have also been more numerous than in the preceeding years, in the proportion of 220 to 314, the principal increase being in the number of vessels from Great Britain.

*General Observations.*

6. On the whole the past year has been one of considerable prosperity to the Colony; with diminished taxation it has had an increased revenue; and after making a very fair appropriation of funds for objects of public importance it has a balance of upwards of 4,000*l.* in the Treasury; still it must not be forgotten that Bermuda itself has had no hand in producing this result, and that the causes which have led to it will probably before long cease to operate, and the Colony be again thrown on its own resources. It is to be hoped that when this happens it will not be found either that the resources themselves, or the capacity of the people for developing them, have been diminished to a serious extent, although the falling off in the amount of exports, the produce of the Colony, which the returns exhibit, does not serve to allay apprehension on this head.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

BRITISH  
COLUMBIA.

No. 7.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 7.

[Not received.]



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AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

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SIERRA  
LEONE.

No. 8.

## SIERRA LEONE.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from LIEUT.-GOVERNOR BLACKALL, to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 59.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, Sierra Leone, May 18, 1863.

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the Blue Book for this Colony for the year 1862.

2. Considering the short experience I have had here, and the very elaborate report which accompanied the Blue Book last year, I feel that many comments from me are unnecessary.

3. I am happy, however, to be able to say, that in my opinion this Colony possesses and is developing resources of future prosperity. Trade is active, the anxiety to follow agricultural pursuits is increasing, and all the neighbouring chiefs assure me of their desire to maintain amicable relations with this Government.

4. It is also very satisfactory to me to be able to state that this Colony compares most favourably with the other parts of this coast which I have had an opportunity of visiting, in christianity and civilization, and the best feeling has been shown towards me, and every support given to me by all classes, since my assumption of the administration of this Government.

I have, &amp;c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL W. BLACKALL,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

GAMBIA.

No. 9.

## GAMBIA.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor D'ARCY to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 228.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.

September 25, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of 1862, accompanied by the usual Report.

*Revenue.*

The decrease in the revenue, notwithstanding the civil war amongst the natives in our neighbourhood, has in a great measure ceased, for the amount collected—

|               |   |   |   | £ | s.     | d.    |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|--------|-------|
| In 1861 is    | - | - | - | - | 10,979 | 12 0  |
| „ 1862 „      | - | - | - | - | 10,955 | 19 2  |
| Decrease only |   |   |   | - | 23     | 12 10 |

The comparative yearly statement of the revenue collected in the customs house shows a decrease of 90*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, which amount, taking into consideration the alterations made in the revenue by the Customs Ordinance, 1863, abolishing the payment (or collection) of the 4 per cent. ad valorem duty upon all goods imported into the Colony, from and after the 26th August 1862, is very small indeed, the decrease in that duty amounting to 1,207*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

An export duty of 3*s.* 4*d.* per bushel on ground nuts and 2*d.* each on hides has been substituted for the 4 per cent. ad valorem duty, but the collection did not commence until the 1st January 1863, and I cannot therefore speak in this report of the favourable results of the fiscal reform.



The apparent increase under the head of duty on wines and spirits, amounting to 526*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, arises from the late Ordinance. Wines and spirits paid an extra and additional extra duty; but the Customs Ordinance, 1863, abolishes these duties, and imposes a duty in lieu thereof, from and after 26th August 1862. The increase shown of 166*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* under the head of extra duties on wines and spirits is caused by the bonds for that duty given in 1861 falling due and paid in 1862; the decrease of 188*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* in additional extra duties upon the same articles showing that up to the 26th August 1862 there was no remarkable increase in importation of these articles; but the total amount, viz., duty, extra duty, and additional extra duty, collected on wines and spirits during the year 1862, show an increase of 503*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* This arises principally from the large quantities of wine imported lately, the duty on which has been increased by Customs Ordinance, 1863, from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per gallon.

The importation of tobacco shows a decrease of 41*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* By the above-mentioned Customs Ordinance, 1863, importers of tobacco are allowed to give bond (due 12 months after date) for the duties on tobacco, as well as for those on wines and spirits; and several merchants having availed themselves of this privilege will account for the apparent decrease. The actual quantities imported, as per Blue Book, are as follows; viz.:

|                | lbs.          |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1861 - - - - - | 530,476       |
| 1862 - - - - - | 588,412       |
| Increase -     | <u>57,936</u> |

The Colah nut crop in Sierra Leone during the year 1861 was a very spare one; but the year 1862 produced a fair average crop, consequently the importation into this Colony, where it forms one of the staple articles of trade, was much increased.

The deputations sent by me during the year 1861 to the native kings and chiefs, through whose territory the jowlahs pass on their way from their own country to make palm wine in this Colony, having had the desired effect, these people arrived in greater numbers than during the former season.

The increase in tonnage dues is accounted for by the returns which show that the tonnage of vessels entered at this port during the year 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by more than 5,000 tons, although the actual number of vessels is less, from the circumstance that the French merchant, desirous of evading the harbour dues, endeavours to make several voyages in the current year by the employment of fine clipper vessels.

The increase in quarantine fees arises from a number of small vessels and boats coming into the harbour with and for letters, &c., all of which are liable to and are charged this fee, but are not otherwise reported.

Pilotage shows an increase of 25*l.* 5*s.* By the new Pilotage Ordinance, 1862, the amount payable by vessels entering and leaving this port was increased from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per foot.

#### *Exports.*

I have to report a further increase in the exportation of ground-nuts to a very considerable extent, viz., 4,146 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., the crop for the past year having been a very full one.

The exportation of hides shows a very large decrease, viz., 10,312 in number. Owing to the war in America, and consequent want of a market, the merchants have stored their hides; but there is still a large decrease in this article, as also in ivory and clean wax, the trade in those articles formerly carried on between this port and the leeward and windward coasts, from whence it was imported into this Colony, having declined very materially; in fact the small quantity exported arrives by the McCarthy Island route, and is now confined to but one mercantile house.

#### *Legislation.*

The most important Act of the Legislature of the past year is the new Apprentice Law, which I trust will be confirmed by Her Majesty. I was compelled to proclaim the law. Many respectable inhabitants in the town being apprised of its spirit became desirous of at once availing themselves of the advantages held out. They visited "Outram town," where the poor starving parents most readily gave up their children as apprentices. I had the pleasure of signing at Government House no less than 100 indentures in one day, and they are still flocking in, the wanderers having by tradition the greatest confidence in any law made by the British government.

GAMBIA.

I have in previous Despatches explained to your Grace how the French captains of vessels evaded the provisions of the Ballast Ordinance, by throwing it overboard just beyond the three leagues prescribed by law. It became my object to construct a *pont d'or*, by legislation, to land this essential; but the Council were of opinion that it was monetarily too favourable to the foreigner, yet I am inclined to think a re-action has taken place in the opinions of the board, the necessity of roads having been of late so very apparent; with one or two slight modifications I think I shall be able to pass my bill next session; yet it is to be regretted that before that period can arrive this sand-bank will lose many hundred tons of stones \* \* \* \* \*

I then endeavoured to effect socially that which I could not enforce by law. M. M. Blanchet, the minister of the Roman Catholic Mission, begged I would grant him 100 tons of stone to repair his chapel, reminding me at the same time that this valuable material was brought from France in French ships. Admitting this axiom, I made him at the same time understand the whole subject; and he promised to use his influence in persuading the captains next year to land their ballast, instead of throwing it into the sea. The Mission is held in such respect that I have no doubt a request coming from such a quarter will have considerable weight, and that the road to the lung of the colony, Cape St. Mary's, will be soon thus completed, to the great advantage of the European community and the inhabitants generally.

I was also defeated in Council on the occasion of the repeal of the town dues, owing to the unexpected illness of some members who promised to support my measure. I was anxious to expunge this only direct tax from the statute book. It is obnoxious to the people, and owing to the want of tact on the part of the constables it is often levied with harshness and want of consideration. The amount collected is only 300*l.* a year, one sixth of this amount going to the officer whose duty it is to make the collection.

#### *Education.*

Some days previous to the Midsummer holidays, I held my annual examination of the schools. It occurred to me that unprepared visits to the several missions would be a better test of proficiency than the usual public occasion of examination. Consequently I stepped into the Wesleyan schoolhouse at 7 o'clock one morning, and found the schoolmaster, Mr. Peyton, hard at work instructing 160 children. I then proceeded critically to examine the different classes. The pronunciation of the boys, in reading, was excellent, and their general intelligence of a higher order than I expected. I was also much pleased to find that their attention had been directed to geography, the omission of which branch of knowledge I had commented on the year before. The reading and writing of the girls was very creditable, and their sewing clean and neat; the discipline of the school being just what it ought to be, the scholars were very governable, and they seemed to regard their teachers with affection. Including their scholastic establishment at M'Carthy's Island, the Wesleyan mission educates no less a number than 403 children, of whom 223 are boys and 180 are girls. The Colonial Government has for many years bestowed 100*l.* a year on this mission for educational purposes, and for the last three years a sum of 20*l.* a year for distribution amongst the poor for 1864. This charity is increased to 30*l.*, besides a special grant of 20*l.* in aid of building the schoolhouse and chapel at Newcastle, British Combo.

Next in order comes the Roman Catholic Mission School, where I also proceeded unannounced. I found 55 boys under the tuition of an English schoolmaster. The establishment is conducted on most liberal principles, the mission very properly having determined that the children born in an English Colony ought to be educated in no other language than English. The good sisters of the mission were instructing 50 girls in sewing. I examined their copy books, and the writing quite equalled the style usually to be met with in English female schools. The Government has also increased the educational grant 70*l.* a year, and they have also received 20*l.* a year for distribution amongst the poor, increased to 30*l.* for 1864.

\* \* \* \* \*

Of the Garrison School I do not know so much, as it is a matter of detail for the Commanding Officer's attention; but I find by the returns that out of the small force stationed in this town 3 serjeants, 5 corporals, 2 drummers, 30 privates, 26 boys, and 14 girls regularly attend school, under the charge of a civilian schoolmaster of ability, Mr. Charles Moore, who, as Colonial Clerk, instructs, by my desire, every week, 20 Congo boys (lately liberated from slavery) in the Lord's prayer, the 10 commandments, the Church catechism, together with vivá vocé instructions in geography and common things. Thus have we no less a number than 659 little people under instruction in a settlement numbering 6,000 inhabitants, being little more than nine per cent. of the



population, which I cannot help thinking is very creditable to the Government and to the community. Moreover a sum of 100*l.* is set aside by the Council for 1864, at the disposal of the newly appointed Colonial Chaplain, to establish next year a Colonial Government School in connection with the Garrison School; 30*l.* a year is also at this reverend gentleman's disposal for charitable purposes. These several donations are requisite in a settlement as yet without a poor or alms house.

#### *Combo.*

This district is becoming more interesting every day, and more advantageous to the Colony. The liberated Africans are beginning to see the great advantage of agriculture, and that all cannot be traders. Very nearly the whole of the district is under cultivation, except the great tract running south-east which separates British from Lower or Native Combo.

It was considered good policy by my predecessors, with the view of encouraging settlers, not to tax the country for some years after the cession. This consideration has had the desired effect of adding to the population, and of turning a large arena of bush into a waving mass of cultivation, but it has saddled me, in 1863, with the invidious position of an excise-man. I have experienced very great difficulty in collecting the revenue, so much so as to render it necessary for me to adopt the strong measure of ejectment as soon as the ground nut crop is collected, when the farmers can have no excuse for not paying to Her Majesty that which from time immemorial they have paid to their native Kings and Chiefs.

All well-wishers of the African race will read with intense interest Governor Bayley's very interesting report for 1862 on the Bahamas, especially in paragraph the sixth, where he dwells so feelingly on the disappointment he experienced in the conduct of 400 Congoes whom he had received as emigrants from the coast of Africa two years before. By your Grace's permission I received the smaller freight of 200 about the same time, and I have the greatest pleasure in reporting that they have by far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. 50 boys were bound to respectable mechanics in the town, and they are now in a very fair way of becoming, when their apprenticeship is expired, skilful carpenters, mechanics, and shipbuilders. This youthful body have evinced a very uncommon desire to attain knowledge, so much so as to cause my requesting their masters to allow them one night in the week to attend in the Garrison schoolroom, for the purpose of being taught *vivâ você* common things. Of this body I have really had very few complaints from their masters; but, strange to say, they have complained to me on more than one occasion that their masters have not taught them "good," bestowing more care on the "free apprentices," as they call the Colony-born.

The remaining number of 150 are located in British Combo in a very flourishing little village called Barrow Town, where they have become agriculturists, and with very few exceptions they have realized money sufficient for all their wants, proving a source of military strength to the Colony, and supplying the market of this town with palm wine, eggs, fowls, cassada, ground nuts, and vegetables of different kinds.

\* \* \* \* \*

Viewing the African as a labourer, he is a good creature in his way, submissive, and easily controlled by a strong mind; being, however, without education, he acts from impulse, and has no control over his emotions and passions. I have known them frequently die of a broken heart after only a night's confinement in gaol, and commit suicide on the first disgrace or even reverse of fortune. The West Indian and the Sierra Leone creole, on the contrary, has been taught from the force of circumstances to exercise some little judgment in ordinary affairs, and consequently weighs a little before he acts; but, again, his self-sufficiency is ridiculous, owing, I fancy, solely to want of example, and to that Spiritual education he receives from the good but scarcely practical missionaries.

#### *Improvements.*

Improvements present themselves in British Combo. During the past year a small but safe bridge has been thrown across the creek at Jeshwang, by which road all the produce and traffic passes to Bathurst from the main land, and a stone chapel has made its appearance at Newcastle, to the great delight of our Colony-born subjects. Owing to the zeal of the manager, bridle-roads sufficiently broad for two horsemen to ride abreast intersect the country; an improvement on the Indian file pathways used by the natives, and the sabbagee wood has nearly disappeared beneath the settler's axe. In the town of Bathurst the sea-wall has answered all expectations, allowing the arena saved from the sea to be disposed of in lots by public auction, retaining the outside circle as a race-

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course. On dark nights, from the shipping, the newly-erected lights in Wellington Street have a very pretty appearance, and tend considerably to assist the police; and about 600*l.* of the rate money has been expended, under the able superintendence of Mr. Robertson, the Colonial Secretary, in facing the drains with masonry, and in completing the footpath in Wellington Street. Householders having last year constructed a footpath in their immediate frontage, the street, which used to be so tiring to pedestrians, is now converted into a pleasant promenade.

The Clifton road to Cape Saint Mary's, a distance of about seven miles, is in course of construction by the chain gang, and the starving people who, as your Grace is aware, flocked to the Colony from the misery caused by the Civil War. Military communication with the Cape will now be prompt and sure, and the easy communication will be favourable to invalids. Nor have our settlements on the other side of the river been forgotten; for a handful of rice a day the women and children of the first starving exodus who arrived last March have constructed a very durable pathway through Berwick Town of the decomposed broken oyster shells; and the Militia Artillery, while stationed at Fort Bullen (in the absence of the troops at Lagos), built a small pier or jetty of the ironstone boulders that abound on the sea-shore of the mainland, and in this work the men were not assisted by a European officer; it was solely superintended by the native non-commissioned officer in charge, Serjeant Elliott, a Colony-born African.

It is always a pleasing task for a coast Governor to be able to speak in praise of the African. During all the trying scenes which for the last 18 months have taken place at Berwick Town, Barra Point, the constable, or alcade, as he is termed by the natives, Charles Wasser, a prosperous but uneducated liberated African, has conducted affairs in his little district with a wisdom, tact, courage, and humanity worthy of the greatest praise. Unfortunately both Charles Wasser and Mr. Campbell, the gaoler, were redeemed too late in life for education to have any effect, otherwise these public servants might have, with confidence, vied with Europeans in any capacity.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### *Cotton.*

Your Grace did me the honour to forward my Report to the Manchester Association on the capabilities of the adjacent countries for growing cotton to an amount sufficient for exportation, and I received a very practical reply in the receipt of one ton of beautiful Egyptian seed. This I have distributed along the banks of the river to many English and French traders; and in order to encourage its growth I have selected in British Combo a piece of ground adapted from its loamy nature to the growth of the desired article. This spot I have retained as a Government cotton farm, not only to serve as an example, but to enable the manager and other officials to learn all particulars connected with its cultivation.

The summer vacation is always spent in England by the Bathurst merchant, who thus avoids the unfavourable season on the coast, and at the same time saves agency. On their return last November I observed a public spirited resolve on their part to give the trade a trial; they all exported gins, and soon the cheerful busy sound of machinery at work was heard in Wellington Street by the passer by, and no less an amount than 60 tons was exported to Liverpool last year. The remuneration is however trifling, even during the present high prices. The grower, from some unexplained cause, cannot sell it under 2½*d.* per pound in its raw state. Whilst the price of cotton equal to the Gambia sample I have the honour to enclose fetches 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in Manchester, the expenses of sending it home, including commission, freight, &c., amount to at least 3*d.* a pound, leaving 1*s.* 3*d.* as the net price, and it takes about four pounds of raw cotton to give one pound of clean. The labour is, moreover, expensive, leaving only a gain of 5*d.* the pound to the merchant. The commercial feeling here is, that if it was presented in its raw state at 1½*d.* a pound it would soon form a staple export; but, I am more inclined to encourage the grower to clean the article, as the merchant is slow to undertake a new line of trade, foreign to his experience, involving an outlay of capital in the building of stores and outhouses for the working of the gin and for storage. If the native could be induced to prepare and clean it, I think we should be advancing a step in the right direction; and might not this be done by the Colonial Government distributing the simple cheap Turkish or the Maltese gin to the farmers? I never cease importuning the river kings and chiefs to encourage the growth of cotton; but it is very discouraging to be met with this invariable reply, "Why should we be more industrious than our forefathers?" Yet industry has made a great stride amongst them of late years, quoted, I believe, in the House of Commons, by the Prime Minister. In 1837 only 671 tons of ground nuts were exported, and in 1858 the amount was officially recorded as 15,729 tons! What was



the impulse which compelled the native to take so industrious a stride? Let us hope that in 22 years from the present date the export of cotton may increase in the same proportion, and I really see no reason why it should not, provided every encouragement is given to the farmer, verging upon a guarantee that his unusual industry will meet with a prompt sale. Then, instead of 40,788 tons of French shipping, 1883 may see an equal tonnage of British shipping riding in these waters, and the African himself, improved by the possession of wealth, may indulge in civilized wants and requirements procured from the markets of Great Britain.

The accompanying return, filled in by the various mercantile houses, I have the honour to annex :—

| Names of House.     | Amount<br>of Cotton received<br>from the Natives<br>in a Raw State since<br>August 1862. |       |      |      | Amount likely to be<br>exported and has been exported<br>since August 1862.                           |       |      |      | Remarks of Merchants.                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     | Tons.                                                                                    | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. | Tons.                                                                                                 | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Messrs. Brown & Co. | 23                                                                                       | 15    | 0    | 0    | 18                                                                                                    | 17    | 0    | 0    | { The process of cleaning by hand labour is too tedious and expensive to induce persons to enter into the undertaking of cleaning cotton for the home market.                             |
| „ Chown & Co.       | 5                                                                                        | 14    | 0    | 0    | { Shipped 61 Bales of clean Cotton to London, weighing 9,707 lbs.                                     |       |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| „ W. H. Goddard     | 0                                                                                        | 6     | 0    | 0    | None                                                                                                  | -     | -    | -    | { Received from the river from August 1862 to August 1863 about 8 Cwts. from quantity stored before.                                                                                      |
| „ Forster & Smith   | 11                                                                                       | 9     | 0    | 5    | { None has been exported to England as yet, the machinery for cleaning it not yet being wholly set up |       |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| „ Quin & Co. -      | 1                                                                                        | 13    | 0    | 22   | { Shipped 42 Bales of Cotton to London, about 2,000 lbs., of which 2 Bales are clean.                 |       |      |      | { Introduce the simple Maltese roller gin, and also the Turkish gin costing \$2, among the Natives, to enable them to clean it themselves, and bring it to market in an exportable state. |
| „ Ingram -          | 4                                                                                        | 9     | 0    | 0    | { Shipped 30 Bales of clean Cotton to Liverpool, about 2,400 lbs.                                     |       |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                           |

### Climate.

All particulars in reference to the climate of the coast of Africa ought to be made known. It would be satisfactory to record a conviction that the stone buildings, well-appointed houses, civilized comforts, and improved drainage had lessened the prevalence of the coast fever in the island of St. Mary's; but it is not so; and until the marsh situated to windward of the town is drained I fear the mournful statistics will still place Gambia almost out of the pale of life insurance companies.

\* \* \* \* \*

The range of the thermometer during the past year has been 76. This is far below the heat endured by our troops in the East Indies, where the temperature of the barrack rooms have to be kept down by punkahs and damp kuss-kuss mats.

On the west coast we have a rainy season; there is also a periodical change of wind, as in the same latitudes in India; in effect a monsoon.

During the winter, spring, and summer, the up-stairs ward of the Colonial Hospital devoted to European sailors, chiefly of the French nation, is empty; whereas now in August, whilst I am writing, it is full of cases in every stage of fever. They are tended with care, and surrounded by comforts so different from the stifling holds of their respective vessels, now at anchor in harbour. This sight would be refreshing to the enlightened Administrator, who originated and carried through, after much opposition, the foundation of this establishment; and it also tends to prove the truth of the saying, "that the Gambia is the finest climate in the world for nine months in the year, but the worst for three."

GAMBIA.

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*Recapitulation.*

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Colonial Hospital | - { Cured - 97 |
|                   | - { Died - 27  |
| Gaol of Bathurst  | - { Cured - 85 |
|                   | - { Died - 4   |

Grand Total - 213 European and Natives.

*General Observations.*

The export tax on the produce, which came into operation on the 1st January of this year, has been found to work very favourably, adding to the revenue some 2,000*l.*; it is considered more equitable than the 4 per cent. ad valorem on imports. The French merchants are contributing their share to the revenue; but as this reform in the taxation belongs more to the future Report on the Blue Book of 1863, I will not further dwell on this fiscal subject, only confining myself to the remark, that it is generally supposed that a year like the present, with a religious civil war around the settlement, raging for the last 18 months on both banks of the river, far above M'Carthy's Island, can scarcely be taken as a fair average year.

It has been a very difficult task to avoid being mixed up with the troubles of our neighbours, especially as the belligerents have latterly seized cattle the property of our neighbours; yet the captures have been made in all the excitement of war, and in ignorance, I really believe, of the property being British. The warriors, on being asked to return that which did not belong to their enemies, replied with reason and moderation, promising to repay the value of the stock in ground nuts next year. But our traders are not so reasonable; they talk of making reprisals if the Government does not at once help them. Indeed I had to remind one trader somewhat sharply, that when he traded beyond British jurisdiction it was quite on his own responsibility and risk and that if he attempts any coercive measures I should be compelled to arraign him under the Colonial Ordinance of May 27, 1853, distinctly forbidding, under a penalty, British subjects from taking service under any chief engaged in war.

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His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

G. D'ARCY.

Governor.

**GOLD COAST.**

No. 10.

[Not received.]

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

(No. 132.)

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Government House, Cape Town,  
October 9, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I BEG now to transmit for your Grace's consideration the Blue Book for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope for the year 1862. A year which may probably with justice be termed the most unfavourable for all classes of the inhabitants which has been experienced for a very considerable length of time. The reports of the Civil Commissioners will show that from one end of the Colony to the other the losses on the

GOLD  
COAST.

No. 10.

CAPE OF  
GOOD HOPE.

No. 11.



crops from excessive drought and the ravages of insects, on the sheep from the drought and the severity of the following winter, on cattle and horses from the same causes and from epidemics, on the vines from oidium and unfavourable weather, in short on every branch of colonial industry, have been most ruinous. And although happily the course of the present year has been distinguished by most favourable seasons, the commercial distress resulting from past misfortunes presses heavily on the community, and compels us to regard the restoration of prosperity as a process of very gradual accomplishment. The revenue receipts for 1862 are set down at 716,488*l.* as against 748,866*l.* for 1861, thus exhibiting a comparative decrease of 32,377*l.* But a careful examination of the returns will show that the actual condition of the finances was more unfavourable, for among the receipts of 1862 we find set down an additional amount borrowed of 15,399*l.*, and an additional sum of 19,937*l.* for advances repaid; that is to say, of sums paid out on former years, and formally brought to account in 1862. Upon the whole, therefore, it may fairly be stated, that the revenue of 1862 fell short of that of 1861 by about 67,000*l.* The falling off in the receipts from land sales was very great. The state of the money market was such that a fair price could not be obtained for Crown lands, and the Government, therefore, abstained from holding profitless sales. The customs revenue was somewhat deficient, and indeed the only item on which there was a material advance was the transfer duties, attributable to an increase in the rates made by an Act passed in the session of 1861.

The statement of expenditure for 1862 gives an outlay of 683,792*l.*, as against one of 763,236*l.* for 1861, showing an apparent reduction of 79,444*l.*, principally under the heads of immigration, convict establishments, works and buildings, and loans repaid. But it is difficult within the limits of this Despatch to explain clearly the actual state of the finances of the Colony.

It is unfortunately beyond question that the current revenue is insufficient to meet the current expenditure, and that up to this time recourse has been had to loans as the simplest method of escaping from difficulties. In 1862, owing to a large loan having been raised in 1861, the year opened with a balance in the public chests of 61,522*l.* The year closed with a balance of only 4,046*l.* I have strongly pressed on the consideration of the Parliament the injury which the Colony must sustain from such a system of administration. My efforts have up to this time met with but little success; but I can scarcely suppose that the legislature, or their constituents, can long remain blind to what their best interests imperatively demand. They will but delude themselves if they act on a belief that any material reduction of expenditure can be effected. I have closely watched the course of events, and am satisfied that the revenue must be brought up to the cost of their present establishments. Public establishments have been brought into existence in various parts of the country, which, though undoubtedly affording considerable conveniences, might well have been postponed. But as they do exist, it is no longer in the power of the Government to suppress them, or to look to Parliament for any support in reducing these localities to their previous insignificance.

It was not to be expected that in a time of such general depression the Legislature would be disposed to deal substantially with any large questions; and indeed it will be found that no Bills of importance were passed through the two Houses, with the exception of those authorizing the construction of three railways, under the guarantee of the colonial revenues. Even these, however, were passed in such a form as to deter capitalists from coming under engagements for the execution of the works; and the amending Bills passed during the session of this year have only authorized the Government to obtain surveys and estimates for the several lines to be submitted to Parliament in 1864.

In the course of the year 1862 Her Majesty's Government directed a very important change to be made in the distribution of the staff and troops composing the garrison of the Colony. They directed that Graham's Town, which had hitherto been the head quarters of the command, and at which a large number of the troops had been stationed, should be abandoned; that the troops should be moved forward into the neighbouring Colony of British Kaffraria; and that Cape Town should for the future be the station of the head quarters. Subsequently, on representations submitted to them, they admitted that King William's Town, in British Kaffraria, ought under the altered circumstances to become the head quarter station, as soon as accommodation could be provided there; but they declined in the meantime to assent to the retention of Graham's Town. At present, therefore, the main body of the troops are at the eastern limit of the command, while the officer in command and his staff are at the western extremity. I have thought it my duty to bring prominently under your Grace's notice the extreme inconvenience attending such an arrangement, and I look with confidence to the speedy adoption of measures calculated to replace our military establishments on a satisfactory footing.

CAPE OF  
GOOD HOPE.

In conclusion, I have to observe that our relations with the several native tribes have throughout the year been very satisfactory, and I trust I may look forward with confidence to a continuance of the existing tranquillity.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c.      &c.      &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.

NATAL.

## NATAL.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SCOTT to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 126.)

MY LORD DUKE, Government House, Natal, November 2, 1863.  
I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for this Colony for the past year, 1862.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

1. Revenue.—On comparing the gross amount of revenue as given in the tabular statement of the Blue Book for the past year with the revenue of the preceding year, 1861, there is an apparent decrease of 4,788/. This, however, does not exhibit the real financial position of the Colony, inasmuch as the mode of keeping the public accounts introduces entries both on the side of revenue and expenditure which give a fictitious magnitude to the yearly aggregates. The following statements show the real heads of revenue on which there has been an increase, and those on which there has been a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, 1861.

Heads of revenue on which there has been an increase.

|                         | 1861.  | 1862.    | Increase. |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Customs                 | 37,471 | 40,672   | 3,200     |
| Land Sales              | 1,498  | 2,720    | 1,222     |
| Land Revenue            | 5,800  | 7,277    | 1,477     |
| Auction Dues            | 2,175  | 2,407    | 232       |
| Taxes (Native)          | 16,906 | 17,925   | 1,019     |
| Postage                 | 3,131  | 3,449    | 317       |
| Fines, forfeitures, &c. | 2,040  | 3,257    | 1,216     |
| Fees of Office          | 1,120  | 1,356    | 236       |
|                         |        | Increase | £8,919    |

Heads of revenue on which there has been a decrease.

|                       | 1861.  | 1862.    | Decrease. |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Port and Harbour Dues | 1,481  | 1,477    | 4         |
| Rents                 | 6      | 1        | 5         |
| Transfer Dues         | 13,587 | 7,021    | 6,565     |
| Licences              | 5      | 0        | 5         |
| Stamps                | 2,644  | 2,132    | 511       |
|                       |        | Decrease | 7,090     |

From the above statements it is seen that so far from there having been a falling off in the true and permanent sources of revenue there has been an increase of 1,829/. It will be observed that the chief decrease is under the head of transfer dues, and this arises from the circumstance that in the year 1861 an unusual amount was collected by reason of the formation of a company called the Natal Land and Colonization Company, which has had transferred to it from former proprietors a large extent of land, exceeding 240,000 acres. This decrease is therefore an accident rather than a real falling off in this source of revenue. From the following table, giving the actual amount collected for transfer dues from the year 1856 to 1862 inclusive, it will be observed that there has



been, apart from this accidental increase in 1861, a steady advance yearly in this item of revenue.

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|                         |   |   |   |         |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| Transfer Duties in 1856 | - | - | - | £ 1,805 |
| Ditto 1857              | - | - | - | 2,585   |
| Ditto 1858              | - | - | - | 2,374   |
| Ditto 1859              | - | - | - | 4,552   |
| Ditto 1860              | - | - | - | 5,721   |
| Ditto 1861              | - | - | - | 13,587  |
| Ditto 1862              | - | - | - | 7,021   |

It may therefore be fairly estimated that in transfer dues the amount collected in 1862 exhibits an ordinary advance of upwards of 1,000%, and if this be added to the increases in the other items of revenue as shown above, viz., 8,919%, the revenue of 1862, as compared with that of 1861, exhibits an advance of about 10,000%.

Expenditure.—The gross expenditure for the past year amounts to 113,237%, being in excess of the gross revenue by a sum of 3,938%.

This excess of expenditure over revenue was met out of the balance in the Treasury, which at the commencement of the year was equal to 8,984%. The following statement exhibits the cost of each branch of the service, and the amount of revenue collected by each.

|                                                                                                                    |   |   |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---------|
| Expenditure. Lieutenant Governor's Department                                                                      | - | - | £ 1,663 |
| Revenue. None.                                                                                                     |   |   |         |
| Expenditure. Colonial Secretary                                                                                    | - | - | 1,963   |
| Revenue. Fees of office                                                                                            | - | - | 11      |
| Expenditure over revenue                                                                                           | - | - | 1,952   |
| Expenditure. Treasurer                                                                                             | - | - | 642     |
| Revenue, viz.: Land, auction duties, &c.                                                                           | - | - | 9,686   |
| Revenue over expenditure                                                                                           | - | - | 9,044   |
| Expenditure. Secretary for Native Affairs, including the reserve of 5,000% made by the Charter for native purposes | - | - | 7,046   |
| Revenue. Hut tax on natives                                                                                        | - | - | 17,926  |
| Revenue over expenditure                                                                                           | - | - | 10,880  |
| Expenditure. Auditor                                                                                               | - | - | 900     |
| Revenue. Fees of office                                                                                            | - | - | 9       |
| Expenditure over revenue                                                                                           | - | - | 891     |
| Expenditure. Surveyor-General                                                                                      | - | - | 2,200   |
| Revenue. Land sales, fees of office, survey fees, &c.                                                              | - | - | 3,124   |
| Revenue over expenditure                                                                                           | - | - | 924     |
| Expenditure. Registrar of Deeds                                                                                    | - | - | 610     |
| Revenue. Transfers, stamps, and fees of office                                                                     | - | - | 10,144  |
| Revenue over expenditure                                                                                           | - | - | 9,534   |
| Expenditure. Colonial Engineer                                                                                     | - | - | 1,042   |
| Revenue. No fixed revenue                                                                                          | - | - |         |
| Expenditure. Collector of Customs                                                                                  | - | - | 2,047   |
| Revenue. Customs duties                                                                                            | - | - | 40,777  |
| Revenue over expenditure                                                                                           | - | - | 38,730  |

NATAL.

|                                                                                                                              |                                       |   |   |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------|
|                                                                                                                              |                                       |   |   | £      |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Port office                           | - | - | 2,640  |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | Port and harbour dues                 | - | - | 1,477  |
|                                                                                                                              | Expenditure over revenue              | - | - | 1,163  |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Post office                           | - | - | 4,845  |
| Revenue                                                                                                                      | -                                     | - | - | 3,506  |
|                                                                                                                              | Expenditure over revenue              | - | - | 1,339  |
| Expenditure.—Judicial, including the Supreme Court,<br>Attorney-General, resident magistrates, sheriff, police,<br>and gaols | -                                     | - | - | 18,077 |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court | - | - | 3,257  |
|                                                                                                                              | Expenditure over revenue              | - | - | 14,820 |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Executive Council                     | - | - | 50     |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | None.                                 |   |   |        |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Legislative Council                   | - | - | 2,013  |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | None.                                 |   |   |        |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Education                             | - | - | 1,558  |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | School fees                           | - | - | 47     |
|                                                                                                                              | Expenditure over revenue              | - | - | 1,511  |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Ecclesiastical grants                 | - | - | 1,093  |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | None.                                 |   |   |        |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Hospital and medical establishment    | - | - | 2,324  |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | Hospital fees                         | - | - | 67     |
|                                                                                                                              | Expenditure over revenue              | - | - | 2,257  |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Queen's troops, yearly allowance      | - | - | 5,000  |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | None.                                 |   |   |        |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Volunteers                            | - | - | 679    |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | None.                                 |   |   |        |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Public works, viz.:                   |   |   |        |
|                                                                                                                              | Construction of prisons               | - | - | 4,561  |
|                                                                                                                              | Construction of military posts        | - | - | 1,400  |
|                                                                                                                              | Construction of powder magazines      | - | - | 245    |
|                                                                                                                              | Repair of wharves                     | - | - | 1,164  |
|                                                                                                                              | Engineers' store, tools, &c.          | - | - | 1,111  |
|                                                                                                                              | Improvement of Umkomanzi river mouth  | - | - | 582    |
|                                                                                                                              | Sundries, repairs, &c.                | - | - | 589    |
|                                                                                                                              | Construction of bridges               | - | - | 7,597  |
|                                                                                                                              | Formation and repair of roads         | - | - | 5,773  |
|                                                                                                                              |                                       |   |   | 23,022 |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Pensions                              | - | - | 244    |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Immigration, European                 | - | - | 6,929  |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | Repayments                            | - | - | 1,146  |
|                                                                                                                              | Expenditure over revenue              | - | - | 5,783  |
| Expenditure.                                                                                                                 | Immigration, Indian coolies           | - | - | 922    |
| Revenue.                                                                                                                     | Repayments                            | - | - | 53     |
|                                                                                                                              | Expenditure over revenue              | - | - | 869    |



|                          |                                                                        |   |   |       |  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------|--|
|                          |                                                                        |   |   | £     |  |
| Expenditure.             | Purchase of gunpowder, &c.                                             | - | - | 1,429 |  |
| Revenue.                 | Sale of ditto                                                          | - | - | 3,571 |  |
| Revenue over expenditure |                                                                        |   |   | 2,142 |  |
| Expenditure.             | Gratuities to scientific institutions                                  | - | - | 255   |  |
| Expenditure.             | Stationery, printing, translations, and petty expenses                 | - | - | 1,758 |  |
| Expenditure.             | Cost of articles for London Exhibition                                 | - | - | 1,141 |  |
| Expenditure.             | Contribution to Memorial to His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort | - | - | 500   |  |
| Expenditure.             | Sundry items                                                           | - | - | 751   |  |

*Imports and Exports.*

2. There has been the usual steady increase in the export and import trade of the Colony.

|                           |   |   |   |         |  |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---------|--|
|                           |   |   |   | £       |  |
| Value of exports for 1861 | - | - | - | 119,207 |  |
| Ditto 1862                | - | - | - | 127,228 |  |
| Increase                  |   |   |   | 8,021   |  |
| Value of imports for 1861 | - | - | - | 402,689 |  |
| Ditto 1862                | - | - | - | 449,469 |  |
| Increase                  |   |   |   | 46,780  |  |
| Customs duties for 1861   | - | - | - | 37,337  |  |
| Ditto 1862                | - | - | - | 40,529  |  |
| Increase                  |   |   |   | 3,192   |  |

The following table exhibits, from the year 1844 to 1862, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards, the value of the imports and exports, and the customs duties collected; and in order to show more readily at a glance the gradual advance in the commerce of the Colony, a summary of each is given for every five years.

ACCOUNT OF SHIPPING and TRADE, INWARDS and OUTWARDS, from 1844 to 1862, with approximate STATEMENT for 1863.

| Years.  | Shipping inwards.<br>Tons. | Summary for 5 years. | Value of imports. | Summary for 5 years. | Customs duties on imports. | Summary for 5 years. | Shipping outwards.<br>Tons. | Summary for 5 years. | Value of total exports. | Summary for 5 years. |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1844 -  | 1,831                      | 15,532               | 41,141            | 216,876              | 4,041                      | 19,476               | 1,858                       | 14,964               | 11,387                  | 64,174               |
| 1845 -  | 2,781                      |                      | 40,592            |                      | 3,416                      |                      | 2,441                       |                      | 10,400                  |                      |
| 1846 -  | 3,528                      |                      | 41,958            |                      | 3,511                      |                      | 3,678                       |                      | 17,143                  |                      |
| 1847 -  | 3,226                      |                      | 46,981            |                      | 3,803                      |                      | 3,226                       |                      | 14,377                  |                      |
| 1848 -  | 4,166                      |                      | 46,204            |                      | 4,705                      |                      | 3,761                       |                      | 10,867                  |                      |
| 1849 -  | 5,905                      | 42,590               | 55,922            | 494,939              | 5,802                      | 48,640               | 6,066                       | 41,488               | 11,992                  | 115,553              |
| 1850 -  | 16,581                     |                      | 111,016           |                      | 10,911                     |                      | 14,940                      |                      | 17,106                  |                      |
| 1851 -  | 8,951                      |                      | 125,462           |                      | 12,123                     |                      | 8,829                       |                      | 21,817                  |                      |
| 1852 -  | 6,138                      |                      | 103,701           |                      | 10,004                     |                      | 6,460                       |                      | 27,846                  |                      |
| 1853 -  | 5,015                      |                      | 98,838            |                      | 9,800                      |                      | 5,193                       |                      | 36,792                  |                      |
| 1854 -  | 8,229                      | 36,083               | 122,492           | 668,936              | 10,864                     | 60,235               | 7,823                       | 35,922               | 43,661                  | 335,381              |
| 1855 -  | 3,705                      |                      | 86,551            |                      | 8,612                      |                      | 4,287                       |                      | 52,073                  |                      |
| 1856 -  | 5,007                      |                      | 102,512           |                      | 10,227                     |                      | 5,149                       |                      | 56,563                  |                      |
| 1857 -  | 8,117                      |                      | 184,549           |                      | 14,627                     |                      | 7,973                       |                      | 82,497                  |                      |
| 1858 -  | 11,025                     |                      | 172,832           |                      | 15,905                     |                      | 10,690                      |                      | 100,587                 |                      |
| 1859 -  | 10,494                     | 90,598               | 199,917           | 1,872,062            | 18,630                     | 173,327              | 9,811                       | 86,649               | 110,415                 | 661,548              |
| 1860 -  | 15,464                     |                      | 354,987           |                      | 33,831                     |                      | 14,164                      |                      | 139,698                 |                      |
| 1861 -  | 18,192                     |                      | 402,689           |                      | 37,337                     |                      | 18,665                      |                      | 119,207                 |                      |
| 1862 -  | 22,948                     |                      | 449,469           |                      | 40,529                     |                      | 21,509                      |                      | 127,228                 |                      |
| 1863* - | 23,500                     |                      | 465,000           |                      | 43,000                     |                      | 22,500                      |                      | 165,000                 |                      |

\* The several items placed against 1863 are approximate only, but based upon actual returns for the first six months of the year.

*Agriculture and Manufactures.*

3. Sugar.—Amongst the products of the Coast District sugar is the most important. As is usual in all Colonies with regard to new undertakings, the planters have had to contend against many adverse circumstances, and especially from want of capital and the consequent high value of money. The uncertainty of the native labour, on which they have mainly had to depend, has also been a drawback to the more rapid extension of the cane cultivation. The minor obstacles are now, however, being overcome by greater experience, both in the cultivation of the cane and in the manufacture of the sugar. Capital is more abundant, and the establishment of several banks has greatly reduced the rate of discount and the general rate of money accommodation, and a supply of constant and certain labour is being provided by the introduction of Coolies from India. The cane crops of this year are large; the average yield of sugar per acre is equal to that obtained in any other sugar-growing Colony, and, all things considered, it may safely be assumed that this Colony will in progress of time export a large quantity of this staple article.

Owing to the consumption of the sugar in the Colony and the neighbouring republics, it has not yet formed a large item of the exports. The quantity manufactured and exported during the last three years has been:—

|                   |   |             |          |   |             |
|-------------------|---|-------------|----------|---|-------------|
| 1860—Manufactured | - | 1,505 tons. | Exported | - | 1,218 tons. |
| 1861—             | „ | 1,669 „     | „        | - | 764 „       |
| 1862—             | „ | 2,344 „     | „        | - | 846 „       |

The home consumption may now be considered as provided for, and the export during the present year will no doubt greatly exceed that of the past year. The sugar mills erected in 1861 were 42; in the past year, 1862, these were increased to 57 in number. A first-class sugar mill has been erected by the Government on the Umooti Native Mission Station, where 80 acres of cane will be fit for crushing this season, the whole of which has been planted by the native Kaffirs on the station. This mill has been erected by the Government, in accordance with that policy which seeks to raise the natives into higher industrial pursuits. It is under the superintendence of an agent of the Government; and the natives who cultivate the cane receive one half of the produce, the other half being retained by the Government to defray the annual expenditure, and to form a fund for the ultimate payment of the outlay incurred in the erection of the mill.

This example has already had the effect of inducing some of the natives on another station to combine and purchase a small mill on their own account.

Coffee.—Although sugar will no doubt be the staple product of the coast lands, coffee is now attracting considerable attention. The coffee hitherto grown is pronounced to be of the finest flavour. The resident magistrate of the Inanda Division, where it is at present chiefly being grown, states that there is a yield of 7 cwt. per acre, which obtains a price of 70s. the cwt., or 24l. 10s. per acre. One obstacle to the extension of the growing of coffee is that no return is obtained for the first four years; but once the trees begin to yield, its cultivation may be carried on with little risk, trouble, or expense, the labour of 50 Coolies being considered sufficient for 100 acres.

It will most probably be grown on estates in combination with sugar, arrowroot, cotton, and other coast products. The quantity obtained last year was 33,314 lbs. It is an article of large consumption amongst the Dutch population of South Africa.

Arrowroot.—The cultivation and manufacture of arrowroot has declined. This is partly owing to its having failed to command as high a price in the London market as the arrowroot of the West Indies, and partly to a preference being given to the cultivation of other products. That hitherto made was manufactured by persons wanting in experience, and with rude machinery. Its yield per acre is very satisfactory, and those competent to form an opinion state that if its manufacture were improved, and brought up to that of other Colonies, the Natal arrowroot would not be inferior to the best.

Indigo.—The indigo plant grows wild in almost every part of the Colony. An attempt was made some years back to establish a factory, but owing to causes connected with the individuals who composed the small company, it was broken up, and its manufacture has not again been attempted.

Tobacco.—This has long been grown by the natives for their own use in the manufacture of their snuff, of which they consume very large quantities. It has also been occasionally grown by the colonists, and it is stated to be productive and profitable; it has not yet, however, received any serious attention.

Minor articles of coast produce.—The coast, having a semi-tropical climate, is capable of producing a large number of useful and valuable articles, some of which at present are cultivated for home consumption, but before these receive due attention, and become



articles of export, the population must be largely augmented, competition in the various industrial pursuits must increase, and labour be more abundant.

**Cotton.**—Various kinds of cotton have been grown in small quantities, both on the coast and inland. Some few years ago the natives were by the Government induced to undertake its cultivation, and a good deal of experience was gained, especially in regard to the soil and localities best suited for its growth. Its value in the English market was then very low, while at the same time the price of other native produce, such as maize, or, as it is here called, “mealies,” was yearly increasing, and under these circumstances it became impossible to push on the cultivation of cotton. The scarcity of this staple, and the evident necessity there is for the English demand being supplied from other sources than America, has again given a prominence to the question whether it can be profitably grown in Natal. A large company has been organized in England for this purpose; ground is being broken up by means of steam ploughs; and the colonists are invited by the manager of the company to cultivate it concurrently with other produce on their farms, and seed for the purpose is given to them. One of the largest of the native tribes living near the seat of the Government, and in a locality suited for the growth of the cotton plant, has also been directed by the Government to undertake its cultivation, and this they are willingly doing. There are therefore reasonable expectations that no inconsiderable supply of cotton will soon be obtained, should no unforeseen circumstances arise. The sea-island kind, so far as it has been tested by small patches, grows remarkably well along the line of the sea coast, and the New Orleans and the commoner sorts are found to be best suited for the localities more inland. Seven bales of cotton grown by the natives were sold here two months ago by public auction, and realized 1s. 6d. per pound. A sugar planter on the coast raised last year a crop of ten acres, which it is stated sold for 400*l.*, and this year he has largely extended his plantation. While the cotton fetches its present high price in England there can be little doubt that it would be a most remunerative produce to the planter, but as the high price cannot long continue, it will be when the cotton has fallen to its ordinary value that the problem whether Natal can become a cotton-producing country will be solved. The colonists will have to depend chiefly on Coolie labour. Whatever cotton may be grown by the natives will of course be of their own labour; principally that of their women and children.

**Hemp and Flax.**—In the Midland Districts of the Colony there is abundance of wild hemp, which springs up as a weed, but no attention worthy of notice has yet been given to it. The growing of flax has recently been undertaken by a gentleman from Belfast, who has imported for its dressing the most improved machinery, and he is very sanguine of succeeding.

#### *Stock Farming.*

4. **Wool.**—The attention of the farmers chiefly engaged in the breeding of stock, such as horses and horned cattle, has been drawn to the value of sheep.

Want of capital, and inexperience in the management of sheep in a new country, have prevented a rapid increase in this class of stock; but as both of these impediments are now being removed, the yearly progress is becoming more marked, and doubts as to the suitability of the Colony for the breeding of sheep have almost, if not entirely, disappeared.

It may be now safely assumed that the greater part of the Midland and Upper Districts are well adapted for sheep, and that consequently, among the other valuable staple exports of the country, wool grown in the Colony will, in a few years, become a large and important item. The number of sheep in the past year, 1862, is given as 122,425; that for the preceding year was 74,499. Many valuable rams and ewes of a superior breed have been imported from England. In the Upper Districts some of the grazing farmers have also commenced the breeding of the Angora goat.

**Horses, horned cattle, &c.**—With the exception of sheep, now rapidly increasing in numbers, the stock farming is chiefly confined to horses, a few mules, milch cows, and oxen. In former times, when the country now forming Natal was peopled with numerous native tribes, their greatest pride was to own large herds of horned cattle; and the face of the country, covered with almost unbroken pasturage, was thickly dotted with innumerable droves. The native tribes now living in the Colony have still large quantities; and the Dutch boers, who own farms of six or eight thousand acres each and who are graziers rather than agriculturists, possess a large amount of this species of stock. A very serious drawback to the breeding of horned cattle is a disease called lung sickness, which yearly carries off a considerable number. Inoculation is employed as a preventative, but it is generally agreed that for the disease itself there is no cure. When

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first introduced into the Colony it committed great ravages, but it is now less common and virulent, and an impression prevails that it will ultimately disappear. Oxen are the only animals used by the colonists for draught; occasionally a waggon drawn by horses or mules is seen, but very rarely. A large quantity of the horned cattle bred in the Colony are therefore employed as draught oxen, and as they fetch a good price the breeder is well remunerated. The richer class of stock farmers have introduced from England, at great cost, valuable bulls and milch cows, which will no doubt soon improve the native breed. Horses are bred by several farmers, and these are also being greatly improved by imported animals. Unfortunately this species of stock has also its peculiar malady; it is called horse sickness, and is stated to be somewhat akin to the lung sickness of the horned cattle. It is a yearly visitant, but does not prevail over two or three months, nor does it extend to all parts of the Colony; it is most fatal on the coast. It was inconsiderable during the past year, and hopes are entertained that with better veterinary skill than the Colony now possesses, and with extended experience, the malady may be overcome. Mules are bred in moderate numbers, and are found to be very valuable. Already a sufficient number of draught oxen are obtained with some difficulty, and as the traffic of the Colony increases, mules will no doubt be used more extensively, as is the case in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

#### *General Farming.*

5. This industrial pursuit is chiefly carried on in the midland and upper parts of the Colony, and at present is not very extensive. A large portion of the alienated Crown lands is held by persons for speculation only, and is consequently unproductive; another large portion by the Dutch boers, in farms varying from 4,000 to 8,000 acres; and as these people are averse to agriculture, they, as a general rule, do not cultivate grain and other produce beyond what is needed for their own family use. Except their live stock, the produce brought by these people into the market is chiefly confined to butter and cheese.

Maize, or mealies, forms the staple food of the natives of South Africa, and it is cultivated largely by the tribes in Natal, both for their own use and for sale to the colonists, and is also grown by the farmers. All the grains cultivated in England grow remarkably well in Natal, and there is no impediment to their being extensively cultivated. Wheat is somewhat subject to rust, but not to such an extent as to be any serious drawback, or beyond what experience and skill may control, as in England. What is wanted to give an impetus to the cultivation of grain and other farming vegetable produce is that small class of farmers who, having a limited area of land, and only a small capital, will confine their labours to the cultivation of the soil. A considerable number of this class are now settled around the city of Pietermaritzburg, and they are yearly increasing in number. The high rate of transport will doubtless for many years prevent these small agriculturists from settling in the northern part of the Colony, a market easy of access being to them all important; but as the large farms become divided, and the population is less scattered, and augmented in number, this very useful class of farmers will, there can be no doubt, establish their homesteads at greater distances from the towns. At present Natal exhibits the anomaly of a country capable of producing any amount of grain, and yet being under the necessity of importing its wheat or flour. The quantity of wheat grown in the Colony in the past year is shown by the returns to have been only 4,043 muids.

#### *Mines and Fisheries.*

6. The only known mineral in Natal of any value is coal. The wild and broken country forming the immediate base of the Draakensberg may be said to be wholly unexplored, and if metals are at any future time discovered in the country they will most probably be found in that locality. The coal of Natal is of two kinds, anthracite and bituminous, and the latter is proved to be of excellent quality. Unfortunately, however, it is situated in the northern part of the Colony only, and hence the deposits which outcrop in numerous localities have not been considered as of great present value. Recently, they have been examined by a coal-mining engineer from England, and he is so impressed with their value that he has submitted a scheme for the formation of a railway from the port to the coal deposits. At some future time, when the Colony becomes intersected with railways, as it must, the coal of Natal will no doubt become of very considerable commercial value; but whether this future time is near or distant is a question on which, in a report of this kind, it would be unwise to offer an opinion. The bay of Natal, and the whole of the sea along the coast, teems with fish of various kind. The bay is just



within the southern limits of the line in which herrings are found. In 1860 a shoal of these fish entered the bay itself. They are only now seen at the proper season outside. No attention has yet been bestowed upon fishing as an industrial pursuit, nor is it likely that any fisheries will be established until the population of the Colony is largely augmented, and there is greater competition for a livelihood.

#### *Trade, &c.*

7. The exports of the Colony for the past year, as already stated, were of the value of 127,228*l.*, while the value of the imports is given as 449,469*l.* This large difference between exports and imports, if considered by the theoretical rules of political economy, would tell against the Colony; but many causes which cannot now be examined satisfactorily account for this unusually large difference. It must be borne in mind that Natal does not import for its own consumption alone; it is estimated that fully one third of the imports are absorbed in its trade with the interior, that the natives of the Colony, upwards of 200,000, who are now becoming considerable consumers of imports, do not at present cultivate articles of export, and that the production of sugar, wool, coffee, and other articles of export, which the Colony is proved to be capable of raising, is yet, comparatively speaking, in its infancy.

Wool.—The chief article of export obtained from the neighbouring Dutch republics is wool. This is yearly increasing. The greater mass of the wool produced in these republics will, without doubt, be drawn to the port of Natal. It is in fact the natural outlet for the produce of those countries.

Ivory, Furs, &c.—The more inland trade which flows into the Colony consists of ivory, ostrich feathers, and fur skins. This trade fluctuates in its comparative yearly value, but exhibits none the less a steady increase.

#### *Banks.*

8. The first bank was established in the Colony in the year 1854. Its maximum capital was fixed at 100,000*l.*, but 10,000*l.* was at that time deemed to be a sufficient capital in the first instance for the banking requirements of the Colony. At the present time there are five banks; viz.:—

Natal Bank.—The oldest, incorporated by a local law, having a nominal capital of 100,000*l.*, of which 80,000*l.* is paid up. This bank carries on its business in Pietermaritzburg, and has a branch in D'Urban.

Commercial and Agricultural Bank, incorporated by a local law.—Nominal capital 100,000*l.*, of which 50,000*l.* is paid up. This bank carries on its business in D'Urban, and has a branch bank in Pietermaritzburg.

Colonial Bank of Natal, not incorporated by law.—Nominal capital 50,000*l.*, carries on its business at Pietermaritzburg. No branch bank.

D'Urban Bank.—A private bank, carried on by Messrs. Hartley and Co. at D'Urban; no branch.

The London and South African Bank, incorporated by Royal Charter.—Nominal capital 1,000,000*l.*, of which is subscribed 400,000*l.* Has a branch bank in this Colony at D'Urban.

The Standard Bank of British South Africa, incorporated under the Imperial Limited Liability Act, nominal capital, 2,000,000*l.*, has during the present year opened a branch in D'Urban, and another branch of the bank is also to be opened in Pietermaritzburg.

In consequence of the increased number of banks, and the introduction of capital into the Colony from other sources, the very high value of money which has obtained for many years has now decreased, and the rate of discount charged by the banks has fallen from twelve to eight per cent.

Hitherto money invested and secured by a mortgage on land readily obtained 15 per cent. and 20 per cent., and even higher rates have been obtained in other monetary transactions.

The following Joint Stock Companies also carry on their business in the Colony, viz.:—

The Natal Fire Assurance and Trust Company, established by a local Ordinance in 1854.—This company carries on various branches of business, and acts as a loan and investment society; it also discounts bills to a limited extent.

The Natal Land and Colonization Company.—This company was incorporated under the Imperial Limited Liability Act in 1860. It owns lands to the extent of 247,839 acres. At present it has not introduced into the Colony any immigrants. Its chief operations have been the introduction of capital obtained in England by the issue of debentures,

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and its re-investment by mortgage in the Colony; and the company has very recently by public advertisement offered to lend money to the coast planters for the purpose of enabling them to bring Coolies from India.

**Natal Cotton Company.**—This company was recently formed in England, and has already made a very large purchase of land in different parts of the Colony.

It proposes to cultivate cotton on its own account, and to assist with loans of money those farmers and planters who may be willing to undertake the growing of this staple. It is also stated that the company proposes to form coffee plantations. The company has imported steam ploughs and other suitable machinery, and has already commenced the breaking up of the land.

**Natal Central Railway Company.**—This company proposes to construct a line of railway leading from the port to the seat of Government, provided the Colonial Government will give a guarantee of six per cent. per annum on the outlay. The line has been surveyed, and has been found to be between 70 and 80 miles in length. It has been presumed that it may be constructed for about 600,000*l*.

Owing to the long prevailing want of circulating capital in the Colony, the resort to the money accommodation afforded by the banks has been very extensive, but the precise amount cannot be ascertained. By the annual return made to the Government by the Registrar of Deeds it appears that the mortgages registered in his books at the close of the past year, 1862, were 1,813, amounting in the aggregate to 699,771*l*.; and by the annual report of the Master of the Supreme Court it is shown that there were 50 cases of insolvencies, some for trifling amounts, but, nevertheless, giving in the aggregate a sum of 99,906*l*. Considering the population and the trade of the Colony, this amount must be regarded as very large. No doubt these failures are in a great part to be attributed to over speculation, and the very general system of credit that began with the first settlement of the Colony, and which, once begun, requires much time to get rid of. These insolvencies do not appear to have any serious effect. The individuals who fail soon recover, and in many instances they rise like the Phoenix from its ashes.

#### *Population.*

9. The returns in the Blue Book give the white population at 13,990, and the native population at 170,051. This is incorrect. No census has been taken; but it is probable that the white population is not far short of 18,000; and we are aware, from the collection annually made of the native hut tax, which permits a very close approximate estimate to be formed of the number of the coloured people, that the native population is a little over 200,000.

#### *Immigration, European.*

10. The scheme under which a limited number of immigrants are introduced each year into the Colony from Great Britain continues to work satisfactorily. Under this plan any individual resident in the Colony may nominate any person whom they may desire to bring out, on giving security for the repayment to the Government of a sum of 10*l*. for each immigrant one year after the arrival of the immigrant, and the Government thereupon provide a passage. The ultimate cost to the Government is about 5*l*. each immigrant. These people being brought out on the application of their friends or relatives already living in the Colony, provision for their employment is generally made previous to their arrival, and they are soon comfortably settled and prosperous. This plan does not introduce a large number of immigrants annually; but, as has been often stated in other communications, the Colony is not yet in a position to admit the influx of a large number of promiscuous and poor immigrants. The number of immigrants who arrived during the past year, 1862, was about 462.

#### *Coolies from India.*

In the years 1859 and 1860 about 1,300 coolies were brought from India, chiefly for the service of the sugar and coffee planters. These have been found of great use, and have given general satisfaction, and the coolies themselves are contented. The cost of their introduction was, however, somewhat large, being upwards of 18*l*. per adult, and this was found to press heavily upon the employers. With the view of relieving the planters from this large and immediate outlay, a law was passed during the last session of the Legislative Council, by which Coolies can be introduced on the payment by each employer of an annual sum of 2*l*. 10*s*. for each coolie during the period of his assignment. By this scheme the planter is not called upon to pay on the arrival of the Coolies a large and burdensome sum of money before he obtains any return from their labour; the



repayment to the Government by annual instalments permits him to increase the number of his labourers more rapidly at a moderate outlay, and a proportionate impetus is given to the extension of his plantation. Under this law the Government have ultimately to pay a sum of about 4*l.* on each Coolie; but considering the many benefits which the colonists generally derive from this increased supply of useful labour, this payment out of the general revenues on account of each Coolie introduced is considered to be equitable to all parties. During the present year, and under the law above mentioned, a large number of applications have been made to the Government for the introduction of additional coolies; about 500 have already arrived, and a requisition has been made on the Coolie Agent of this Government, resident at Madras, for a total number of about 2,000. It is anticipated that with the progress now being made in the sugar and coffee plantations, 1,000 coolies per annum may for some years be probably required. The general demand for labour necessarily increases with the yearly progress of the Colony. Hitherto this has been met by the labour obtained from the natives, with the exception of the small number of Coolies introduced as above stated in 1859 and 1860, although certainly not to the extent of the wishes of the colonists. The number of natives who now enter into the service of the white inhabitants during each year is estimated at about 20,000, and this number will no doubt increase yearly, as it has hitherto done; but considering that the natives are themselves agriculturists to the extent of their own wants, and even beyond, and that they are most of them owners of cattle, it would be unreasonable to suppose that an unlimited amount of labour can be drawn from them. The ultimate arrangement will no doubt be that the coast planters must carry on their labours chiefly by coolies, and then the more moderate demands of other colonists will be supplied from the natives.

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#### *Legislation.*

11. Twenty-five laws were passed during the year 1862. Of these seven were financial, regulating the revenue and expenditure of the Colony; three were private laws; and the remaining 15 for general purposes. The objects for which these latter were passed are sufficiently given in the titles enumerated in the table inserted in the Blue Book, and do not call for particular notice in this report.

#### *Public Works.*

12. The sum appropriated for the construction and repair of public works is each year increased in amount. The requirements of a young Colony like Natal for this branch of public expenditure is, and will be for years to come, very great, and the amount annually disbursed is only limited by the revenue available for this service. In a former portion of this report the expenditure for the past year for public works has been classified, and exhibits a total of 23,022*l.*, or nearly one quarter of the real revenue of the year. It will be seen that 7,597*l.* has been appropriated for the construction of bridges; 5,773*l.* for the formation and repair of roads; and 4,561*l.* for the building of prisons. The expenditure of 23,022*l.* above mentioned is exclusive of the sum now annually expended in carrying out the improvements of the harbour, estimated at a total of 165,500*l.*, and which is provided for by a loan specially raised for this work.

#### *Education.*

13. In 1859 a salaried Superintendent of Education was appointed. Under the very zealous care of this gentleman a regular system has been established, which is working most satisfactorily. A detailed report of this officer is inserted in the Blue Book. 49 public schools, scattered over the Colony, are now in operation. Two of these are strictly Government schools, where children are educated on the payment of a very small fee, and many without any payment; the other schools are supported by subscriptions, and by a Government grant in aid. The average number of pupils at most of this latter class of schools is small, but this arises from the circumstance that the population of the Colony is very scattered, and the consequent impossibility of bringing the children together in larger masses. Amongst the Dutch population in the northern counties, who possess very large farms, and whose homesteads are widely apart, it has been found impossible to have a fixed school even, and hence the expedient has been resorted to of having itinerant teachers, who, under the control of the Superintendent of Education, hold schools, first at one farmer's house and then at another's, to which the various farmers in the neighbourhood send their children, making arrangements with the farmer at whose house the school is temporarily held for their board. A High school has also been recently established in Pietermaritzburg, and is supported at the cost of the Government, the pupils admitted being charged an annual fee of 10*l.* This school has been formed as a

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temporary measure, until the collegiate institutions, for the foundation of which provision was made by a law passed in 1861, shall have been established.

*Volunteers.*

14. Volunteer cavalry corps have long been established in the Colony. Recently several other corps have been formed, some of which are infantry. There are now nine distinct corps, consisting in the aggregate of 625 men, of whom 300 are cavalry. They are armed with the short Enfield rifle, obtained on loan from the Imperial Government; but as these weapons are not well suited to mounted men, many of the cavalry have, at their own cost, supplied themselves with breech-loading carbines. There is a very general desire that every encouragement should be given to promote and maintain this system of voluntary enrolment, and a sum is annually voted by the legislature for prizes, by which a great impetus has been given to rifle shooting. There is, however, a large number of the colonists who do not join in this movement; and that ardour with which many persons first enrol themselves is found to cool under the routine duties of drill. Time is also very valuable to every colonist, and there is wanting that class of persons, having independent means and adequate leisure, who give such valuable support to the volunteer movement in older countries; and hence the question is often mooted, whether it may not become expedient to pass a militia law, not so much, however, for the purpose of organizing a body of militia as to give support to the volunteer movement, and to assist in maintaining the strength and efficiency of the corps already established.

*Mounted Police.*

15. In 1861 a law was passed authorizing the formation of an armed and mounted police corps, and under which it was contemplated to raise a body of about 200 men. A corps of this description will no doubt prove of great service, but it would be imprudent at once to incur so great an annual outlay as would be the case were this corps at once raised to its full strength, and hence it has been deemed politic to enlist only a small number, gradually, as the revenues of the Colony will prudently admit to be increased.

A fine body of young men, enlisted from the cavalry and metropolitan police in England, have been obtained, 30 in number. They are well mounted, and armed with the breech-loading Whitworth carbine and revolver pistols. They are maintained under military drill, and in case of need can be employed in conjunction with Her Majesty's troops.

To comment upon the many other branches of the public service, such as hospitals and scientific institutions, postal communications, &c., would greatly extend this report. I will therefore only remark, in conclusion, that each of these have had such improvements made in connexion with them as to keep pace, as far as practicable, with the growing requirements of the Colony. Much, however, remains to be done to place the various institutions of the Colony on a more extended system, which requires both time and greater pecuniary means. In conclusion, it may be remarked that, viewed generally, the position of the Colony continues to be satisfactory, and that there is no reason to doubt that the annual progress hitherto made will continue.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SCOTT.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c.      &c.      &c.

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Questions proposed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and Answers by the Secretary for Native Affairs, October 16, 1863.

1. What is the present number and condition of the natives inhabiting the Colony of Natal, and what progress of intelligence, or increase of comfort, or decrease of barbarous customs, is perceptible among them?

2. To what extent do the natives confine themselves to their locations?

3. What is the present nature and practical working of the machinery for their government, independently of the administration of justice among them; and how is justice administered?

4. What is their prevailing feeling towards the whites?

5. What bond of union exists between refugees and the native inhabitants of the Colony, and do any of the refugees keep up their relationship with the Zulu country?

6. What is the average annual number of refugees who seek, under ordinary circumstances, an asylum in the Colony; and has that number visibly diminished since the registration system commenced?

7. What were the original powers of the chiefs, and what under the British Government?



*Answer to Question 1.*—The native population of the Colony of Natal, as estimated from the returns of the hut tax collection of last year, amount to 209,950 souls, and their present condition is such as, taking into account their past, could scarcely be expected from the 17 years of quiet which they have enjoyed. Besides being orderly and obedient to the authority of Government, as they are universally described to be by the magistrates over them, they have made no inconsiderable advance in civilized ideas and habits. A large proportion of the young men go out to service with the whites, to the extent, at least, of 20,000 annually, and the natives generally have adapted themselves with wonderful facility to the mercantile habits of the white colonists. This in itself is a step of no small importance, since it suggests to their minds honest and legitimate modes of acquiring wealth, and consequently it is now common for a native to go to service or enter upon a trading speculation when he finds it necessary to satisfy a want or wishes to indulge a fancy. A remarkable instance of their ready and complete adoption of European notions of trade is to be found in the thorough revolution which their own old system of barter has undergone. Formerly, when, for instance, a cow changed hands among them, the consideration given was recoverable if the animal died within the circle of the seasons; now payment and delivery complete the transaction, as among Europeans.

All their more barbarous customs are modified; the more serious, such as clashed with the supreme authority of a Government, by Government regulation; and others by the natural effect of their contact with civilization, and the altered circumstances caused by their position. Of course there still exists among them habits and customs very much at variance with our civilized ideas, but these are being gradually acted upon and corrected.

The whole of the numerous tribes look to the Government as their supreme head. This was for some time a practical difficulty, while the Government found it impossible to govern them efficiently, except through their own institutions and chiefs, the natives themselves found it difficult to understand that these were but the instruments of a higher power. To accomplish this, time, and perseverance in a course calculated to show it, without unduly shocking their prejudices, have been successful. At an early period the supreme power was declared transferred to the Lieutenant-Governor.

All prerogatives, whether of a more practical or of a merely ceremonial character, peculiarly belonging to independent chiefs, became lawful to those in Natal only by the special permission of the Lieutenant-Governor delegating to them the authority for the occasion. One or two tribes have been broken up, and their chiefs deposed, who perversely disregarded the supremacy of the Government; and now there no longer exists any doubt as to the relative positions of all concerned. As regards their political position, therefore, it is more satisfactory than could have been expected in so short a time, after the violent convulsions their history shows them to have lately undergone.

It has been a received doctrine that they are naturally blood-thirsty and savage in their character, and nomadic in their habits. This belief has evidently originated from the imperfect acquaintance which most white men have with their past history, and from judging by the events which occurred so shortly before their contact with civilization, and the cruel policy still pursued by the Zulu chiefs. No doubt the Zulus show an utter disregard of the value of human life, but investigation has shown that this is a peculiarity which was introduced by Chaka, and was the means used by him to raise the Zulus from an inconsiderable and tributary tribe to the importance it afterwards assumed in South-eastern Africa. Before him the numerous tribes in Natal were neither warlike, bloodthirsty, nor nomadic. They were too closely wedged together either to ramble about or to make war, except on a very small scale. They cannot be held accountable for the misery brought upon them by a series of exterminating invasions, and the dissolution of all natural ties resulting therefrom. Their peculiarity is, that they are essentially an agricultural people, and therefore inclined to obedience and quiet.

Their ideas of comfort are also changed. When their place of residence was doubtful, when property and even life were uncertain, it was the interest of every man to encumber himself with as little personal property as possible. To be ready to fly, and have a safe rock or bush to fly to, were the great objects in times such as most of them had witnessed. Comfort was little thought of; but since their altered condition in respect of security, not only to life but to property, considerations of personal comfort and ornamentation have taken the place of those of mere self-preservation. They have become consumers of manufactured articles to a considerable extent. There is scarcely a man or woman in the Colony who does not contribute indirectly to the revenue, by satisfying some entirely new want. Cotton and woollen goods have supplanted the old skin kaross, and their own rude ornaments have been superseded by the beads and trinkets supplied by civilized commerce. But a greater step than this has been taken, for in their huts are frequently to be found iron and other manufactures suitable for household purposes, also supplied by the white trader.

And while this effect has been produced on the general population, many individuals of them have achieved a much higher position; one in which they compete with the intelligence and skill of the white man. Some, thanks to the training they have received at mission stations or in colonial families, have become skilful artisans; purchasers of landed property, on which many have erected substantial houses; contractors for the erection of buildings for white people, and even employers of white skill itself. They have a full knowledge of the value of money, and evince altogether a great aptitude for a higher class of employment than mere manual labour. Those who have been raised to this extent exhibit a strong desire for the education of their children, because they find the want of it in themselves circumscribes their own exertions; and the remarkable facility with which native children acquire knowledge has been observed by all who have been engaged in their tuition.

The Government has been anxious to encourage habits of industry among the natives, and for this purpose has made grants in aid to mission institutions out of the reserve fund, on condition that it be expended in some kind of industrial training. It has devoted a large expenditure out of this fund to one of these establishments in the erection of a sugar mill, because the land occupied by



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the natives was especially adapted to the cultivation of sugar, but could not be made available from their not possessing the means. It appeared to be a favourable opportunity to encourage steady industry. The natives engaged to cultivate the cane upon lands to which they had already received legal title. Their missionary strongly recommended the expenditure, and the Lieutenant-Governor advanced the necessary sum from the reserve fund for the erection of the mill, receiving a certain proportion of the sugar to cover the expense, and eventually reimburse the fund. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to warrant a decided opinion as to its success, but so far the natives show a commendable industry in cultivation, and there is every hope that the experiment will be successful. In the meantime three natives at another station, prompted by this example, have formed a co-partnership, and have themselves purchased sugar manufacturing machinery, driven by steam, to erect on land to which they have also received legal title. This last circumstance is most satisfactory, as showing that some of the natives are beginning to see that to hold their position, they must compete with the white man on his own terms, and must help themselves as white men do. Such investments have also politically a strong conservative tendency.

Polygamy is an ancient institution among the native tribes. They say they were created with it, and it is still practised among them. It is a system with which, of necessity, all their laws, customs, habits, and ideas are bound up. It is one which time only can abrogate, because both men and women would equally oppose any violent attempt to destroy it, and morality would suffer more from the effects of such violence than leaving it to the gradual extirpation which natural causes and judicious but indirect measures will most probably soon bring about. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his capacity of supreme chief, has already made serious modifications in regard to it. One is, that every marriage shall be final, as regards the parents of the girl; and the other, that a widow may marry whom she pleases, without reference to her guardian. These are two very important alterations in their old customs, and because they were reasonable the natives have quietly acquiesced in them. Further innovations will undoubtedly be made as opportunity offers, with the view of effectually but judiciously checking polygamy. One of these has for some time been contemplated; that is, to make the legality of every native marriage depend upon a full and clear declaration at the time by the woman of her personal consent. Practically the effect has been the same whenever an appeal for protection has been made to authority; but as yet it has not been thought prudent to base the legality of the marriage upon such specific declaration. The importance of this step will be better understood when it is known that before the British Government took possession of Natal a father had the power of coercing his child, even to the extremity of putting her to death if she disobeyed him in the matter of marriage. Since then, however, no coercion has been allowed, and whenever brought to the notice of the authorities has been punished. The effect of even this check has caused the natives frequently to complain that the women have been made their masters.

*Question 2.*—To what extent do the natives confine themselves to their locations?

*Answer.*—The natives inhabiting two thirds of the Colony were alone provided for by locations. Those inhabiting the other third, and perhaps also comprising the same proportion of population, were not so provided for, although they inhabited the country. This arose from the Native Location Commissioners having had their operations suspended by the measures of Sir Harry Smith, Governor of the Cape Colony, on his visit to Natal in 1848, before they had proceeded to recommend land reserves for the natives there residing. The consequence is that south of the Umkomanzi river the natives are all residing on Crown lands not as yet specially set apart for them. Surveys have, however, been made, with the view of including these people in the general measure which is being discussed for securing to them their lands.

In other parts of the Colony the natives look upon their locations as their homes, and occupy them fully. There are many also who occupy private farms as tenants, paying rent; and a few inhabit Crown lands, where the operation of the law which prohibits squatting has not reached them, or where they may have been placed, for special reasons, by the Government, such as forming protection against Bushmen depredations upon white farmers.

*Question 3.*—What is the present nature and practical working of the machinery for their government, independently of the administration of justice among them by the resident magistrates; and how is justice administered?

*Answer.*—The machinery of native government is in point of fact the system found existing among the natives on the establishment of the Government in Natal, so adapted as to transfer all supreme authority previously enjoyed by independent chiefs to the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, in his capacity of supreme chief; and to this is added the Secretary for Native Affairs and the several magistrates, the latter in their capacity of administrators of native law. The Secretary for Native Affairs answers, in the native system, to the principal Induna or Prime Minister, and the magistrates to the Indunas or Rulers of Districts, to whom are transmitted all the orders of the supreme chief, through the principal Induna, and by whom all those orders are communicated to the native chiefs and minor native authorities residing within his jurisdiction.

By this system all the efficient machinery of the native system of Government, and which is based upon the wholesome principle of an extended mutual responsibility, is adapted and made available by the Government.

The detail of these authorities is as follows, commencing from the lowest in regular gradation upwards, and each is responsible in the first instance to the authority above him:—

- 1st. The head of a family.
- 2nd. The head of a kraal or village,—a collection of families.
- 3rd. The head of several kraals.
- 4th. The Induna of a territorial division or district, inhabited by a section of a tribe.
- 5th. The principal Induna.
- 6th. The chief of the tribe.



7th. The magistrate of the county or division, in his capacity of native officer.

8th. The Secretary for Native Affairs.

9th. The supreme chief, being the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being.

By means of this gradation an order from the supreme chief is at once systematically and effectually promulgated, and the whole of the native population fully understand the several links which connect them with the same head as that which is acknowledged by their white fellow subjects.

The administration of justice follows the same principle. The native chiefs have the right to adjudicate in all civil cases between members of their own tribes, or where one of them is the defendant in any suit, and to punish for small municipal offences. Their decisions may, however, be appealed against, to the magistrate of the county, and so on upwards, until the question is decided by the Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council; but it frequently happens that a native will prefer passing his chief, and go at once to the magistrate. The usual practice of the latter is, however, to refer the case back to the chief, in order that he may have the benefit of the native view of the matter, should the case ultimately come before him for judgment.

But all serious criminal charges against natives have for some time past been tried, according to the ordinary criminal law of the Colony, before the Supreme Court, and minor ones between native and native before the magistrates, in their capacity of administrators of native law.

The effect of this arrangement is much more important and is a greater step than its mere statement seems to convey. It required gradual and careful perseverance, and many years have been consumed in attaining the result. It will be observed that by leaving the adjudication of civil disputes between natives themselves to be adjudicated by the chiefs, subject to appeal to the magistrates, a proper and harmless jurisdiction was left in their hands, and the dignity of the chief is saved from any rude shock. Native ideas, if right in such matters, are very much guided by their own peculiar customs and habits, and none are better able to understand these than the chiefs; but where any particular view of the bearing of these customs worked a manifest injustice, felt by the native himself, an appeal to the magistrate would in all probability afford redress, and lead to a modification of the custom, or a correct view of its bearing.

But the removal of all criminal jurisdiction to the hands of responsible officers of Government is in point of fact placing in their hands the whole of the details of native management, and forms the great link between the ordinary institutions of the Government and the native population. It must be observed that all the more serious criminal offences, such as murder, rape, arson, &c., have been transferred to the Supreme Court of the Colony, to be tried under the general criminal law, and in accordance with civilized usages and rules of evidence, in the same manner as if such crimes had been committed by a white man; while minor crimes, if committed by one native on another, are tried by the magistrate under native law.

All cases between black and white, whether criminal or civil, are also tried in the courts of the Colony, in accordance with the law of the white man.

The effect of this is the gradual adaptation of the principles of civilized law to all crime, as well as to all civil disputes. Crimes which no prejudice or custom can justify have been at once made liable before tribunals governed by the highest principles of civilized law, while minor criminal offences, for which probably some extenuation might be found in old habits and customs, have been left to be dealt with by the magistrates under the more convenient native mode of adjudication, rules of evidence, and law.

By such an arrangement the native mind is being year by year educated on questions of right and wrong, and fitted for such modifications and changes in their management as circumstances may require. Without some such process, every alteration would seem to them a rude innovation, and possibly endanger the peace of the Colony, but by means of this cautious advance the administration of justice among them has hitherto been successfully and fully carried out.

*Question 4.*—What is their prevailing feeling towards the whites?

*Answer.*—The natives generally continue to look up to the whites as a superior class of beings. A sense of the great benefits conferred on them by their presence is still strong in their minds. They feel that they are protected from the recurrence of such destitution and suffering as so effectually dispersed them a few years ago, and a sense of obligation and gratitude is observable in all the older and more thinking portion of the native population; but there have been occasions, when political agitation has run high among the whites, that apprehension and distrust have very plainly prevailed. Unhappily native questions have chiefly been the subject of such agitation, and the usual accompanying violent and unguarded language has become known to the natives. The effect of this has been a belief that the whites would oppress them were it not for the restraint imposed by the Government. This is the feeling that exists among them as a class.

Individually the relations between the races are as a general rule satisfactory. Those of masters and servants, sellers and buyers, are regulated by wholesome competition, and disputes are settled by the magistrates, on reference to them. Those of landlord and tenant are becoming every day more fully understood and recognized by the natives, so that altogether, except for the distrust caused by political agitation on native questions, the feeling towards the whites is satisfactory.

*Question 5.*—What bond of union exists between refugees and the native inhabitants of the Colony, and do any of the refugees keep up their relationship with the Zulu country?

*Answer.*—Very little political danger need be apprehended from refugees, because, as a general rule, they are but members of tribes already in the Colony, and who anciently occupied it. The sudden revolution of 1839-40, that enabled the majority of these tribes to place themselves under the Boers, on land formerly occupied by them or their forefathers, or other special circumstances, probably did not admit of their joining them at the time. The Zulus punish all deserters with death, and



**NATAL.** — great vigilance is used to prevent desertions, so that it is usually only on the pressure of some great personal danger that the risk of flight is encountered. The great majority of ordinary refugees are of this class, and between them and the Zulu country there is no relationship of any kind kept up, except, perhaps, a message to a relative left behind, when a safe opportunity should occur to send it.

There is, however, a small class of political refugees between whom there is a bond of union. These were driven into the Colony by the Zulu revolutionary movements of December 1856, and some since. These refugees were the defeated partisans of one of Panda's sons, who contested with Cetywayo the right to the succession. In the battle that decided the question, the defeated son, Umb-alazi, was killed, and a considerable number of men were forced into the Colony. Among them was Umkungo, the brother of the deceased prince, and his mother. Although the refugees from that battle were estimated the first week at 4,000, a large number at once returned to the Zulu country, on hearing of the amnesty granted to their comrades; and the magistrates' returns show that only about 500 remained. These have adhered to the young prince and his mother. Among them there is the bond furnished by the presence of Umkungo, and there is reason to believe that by them there is a private relationship kept up with some sections of the Zulus in Zulu land. It is known that Umkungo is Panda's favorite son, and there is little doubt that his presence in this Colony furnishes a hope to a portion of the Zulu people that he will some day be their king.

Between these refugees and the other native inhabitants of the Colony there is, however, no bond of union or sympathy whatever. They fear and dislike the Zulus, and would much rather contribute to their downfall than to the reconstruction of their former power.

Umkungo was a boy about 12 years of age when he entered the Colony with his mother in 1857. He was placed under the care of the Lord Bishop of Natal, and was for several years an inmate of the institution for training native lads established by his Lordship at his residence, near the seat of Government. He made considerable progress in learning to read and write, and is the first Zulu prince who can boast of those accomplishments. He is an amiable fat boy of mild disposition, not likely to create much political trouble, except as the instrument of more designing persons; but his mother, who was Panda's favorite wife, and with whom he at present resides, is a clever intriguing woman, who will not let slip any opportunity for aggrandizing herself and her son.

*Question 6.*—What is the average annual number of refugees who seek, under ordinary circumstances, an asylum in this Colony, and has that number visibly diminished since the registration system commenced?

*Answer.*—Including those forced in by political convulsions, the annual average number of refugees, as shown by the magistrates' returns for the last ten years, has been about 600. From what has before been explained on the subject, it will be evident that no such measure as registration could have the effect of preventing the influx of refugees from the Zulu country. There is, in the first place, the attraction of family ties to tempt them through to join their relations, and every favourable opportunity to do this will be taken advantage of; but the great risk to be encountered will limit the attempts to such opportunities. The Zulus never try a man for any alleged offence. It is sufficient that he is accused, and that the chief is persuaded of his being a dangerous or obnoxious subject, or that he intends to desert to Natal. Sanction is then secretly given for his destruction, in which is usually involved that of all his family, and an armed party is sent to carry out the decision. It frequently happens that some intimation of his intended fate reaches him in time to make him brave the risk of escaping, and he succeeds in entering the Colony. Many, however, have been overtaken on the river boundary, and had their wives and children murdered before they could reach the opposite bank, the superior activity only of the men enabling them to escape. Equally desperate is the case of the political refugee. With certain death following him, it is not likely that he would prefer losing his life to the risk of becoming an assigned labourer for three years, whatever his former rank or wealth may have been. There is no doubt that, apart from the attraction of family ties and the incidents of political convulsions, this Government is to the general Zulu population the more popular of the two, and that the effect of the refugee regulations, that is, the return to the Zulu authorities of all cattle brought into the Colony by refugees, on their being demanded, and the registration and assignment of refugees as labourers for three years, has kept up the Zulu power, and prevented flight into this Colony, except upon the most pressing necessity. If these were removed, especially the former of the two, I believe that the Zulu power would very soon crumble to pieces.

*Question 7.*—What were the original powers of the chiefs, and what under the British Government?

*Answer.*—The chiefs of tribes originally possessed absolute power over the lives and property of their subjects, and enjoyed all the immunities and privileges of such a position. The only limit to the exercise of this power was the necessity for conciliating public opinion, more or less in proportion to the resources for coercion they might possess in a standing army.

Where this engine did not exist, the most efficient instrument was, accusations of witchcraft. These, skilfully managed, were always sufficiently potent to overthrow the most powerful subject and ruin the most wealthy family. As a political engine, it was stronger and safer than an army, because it secured the concurrence of the people, and in most cases was made to appear to be a reluctant concession to them by the chief, when in point of fact he was the originator of the persecution himself.

Formerly desertion from one chief to another was looked upon as a description of treason, because it weakened and thereby endangered the abandoned tribe.

In the Colony of Natal, however, these things are changed. All the supreme powers are transferred to the safe keeping of the head of the government. Political accusations of witchcraft have long ceased to be made, because there can now be no object in making them. The chiefs have no longer the right of assembling their tribes in arms, except by the direction of the supreme chief. The



removal of persons from one tribe to another, or one locality to another, is now a matter, under the direct supervision of the magistrate, acting upon instructions from the seat of government, and the chiefs look upon themselves as the lieutenants of the supreme chief, for the execution of his orders, and for the management of their respective tribes in accordance therewith. I have already said, that the people concur in this arrangement. It is so much gained to them, because the many changes forced upon them by their contact with civilization requires a higher guidance than their chiefs can give; but it would be a mistake to suppose that the sentiment of regard and veneration for the persons and families of their chiefs has been destroyed. They are a practical clever people, and see the necessity for alterations such as have taken place; but they are loyal also, and still venerate the ancient reigning families.

It is they who have really lost as much as their people have gained by the new state of things. They have been stripped of their revenue as well as of their rank and power, and although they continue to discharge important duties for Government, and are indispensable to the good government of their tribes, they have hitherto received no compensation for their losses or services.

Perhaps no more remarkable instances could be mentioned of the ready obedience paid by the natives to the Lieutenant Governor than the effect of the proclamation of the 22nd of November 1862, requiring all natives in the two chief towns of the Colony to wear the European trowsers, and the notification of his wish that the native population generally should cultivate cotton. Both these were innovations and unpopular. Up to the day mentioned in the proclamation the great majority of the natives in these towns wore their usual scanty costume, and failure of obedience was predicted, but on the day mentioned in the proclamation on which it should come in force, and of which only a month's notice was given, every native in both towns appeared dressed as ordered, and so general has been the effect that all natives resorting to the towns may be seen carrying their trowsers ready to put on as soon as they enter the boundaries of the boroughs.

As regards the cotton, they felt a repugnance to cultivate anything not used as food, or akin to food, such as tobacco. They feared it might create new diseases, and had other superstitions objections to it. Notwithstanding these feelings, no sooner was it made clearly known to them that it was the Lieutenant Governor's wish that they should cultivate cotton, than they complied all over the Colony; in some cases zealously, but in most reluctantly. No disease followed, but unfortunately a scarcity of food prevailed, which in itself checked the new occupation; but even this was not attributed to the new plant, as would in former years most certainly have been the case.

By means of the general compliance of the natives in this wish of the Lieutenant Governor, much valuable experience was obtained as to the situation and kind of soil best adapted for cotton cultivation.

At the time of this first experiment there was no market in the Colony for cotton in the seed, so it failed to become an article of trade, and the cultivation languished. Now, however, the state of affairs is different, and the Lieutenant Governor, guided by former experience, has directed one trial near the seat of Government, and occupying a favourable locality, to recommence the cultivation of the plant this season, and they have cheerfully undertaken to do so.

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## LAGOS.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor FREEMAN to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. .)

MY LORD DUKE,

Royal Crescent, September 5, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace herewith a copy of the Blue Book of the Lagos Government for the year 1862.

The fact that it was not prepared until after my departure from Lagos, and the peculiar circumstances and imperfect state of the Local Government during the year 1862, will, I trust, be sufficient excuse for its shortcomings.

I have deemed it useless to append to the Blue Book any lengthened Report, for there being no data of previous years to compare with it the mere details of the organization and expenditure of the Government is all that can be furnished.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c.

&c.

&c.

NATAL.

LAGOS.

No. 13.

ST. HELENA.

No. 14.

## ST. HELENA.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir CHARLES ELLIOT to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 2.)

MY LORD DUKE,

St. Helena, July 8, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of St. Helena for the year 1862, which I found on my arrival prepared and ready for transmission.

2. Some delay has been occasioned in the preparation of these returns in consequence, as I am informed by the Colonial Secretary, of the pressure of work in his department, and also of the prevalence of an epidemic from which most of the public servants, in common with the rest of the community, had suffered severely.

3. I observe, on a comparison of the book now transmitted with that forwarded for the year previous, that the variations in the returns are slight and unimportant; that the returns of revenue and shipping bear a favourable comparison with former years; and that there are no prominent points calling for any special remark from me; and as my arrival in the Colony is of so recent a date, I will, with your Grace's permission, defer any observations which may occur to me until a future and more fitting opportunity.

I have, &amp;c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

Enclosure I. in No. 14.

Encl. in No. 14.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Expenditure of the Island of St. Helena for the Year 1862, and the actual Expenditure of the Year as taken from the Accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December.

| Heads of Expenditure.                           | Estimated Expenditure. |    |    | Actual Expenditure. |    |     | Decrease Expenditure. |    |    | Increase Expenditure. |    |     | —  |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----|----|---------------------|----|-----|-----------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|-----|----|
|                                                 | £                      | s. | d. | £                   | s. | d.  | £                     | s. | d. | £                     | s. | d.  |    |
| His Excellency the Governor -                   | 2,080                  | 10 | 0  | 2,082               | 18 | 6   | -                     | -  | -  | 2                     | 8  | 6   | —  |
| Colonial Secretary and Auditor -                | 1,300                  | 0  | 0  | 1,197               | 19 | 5   | 102                   | 0  | 7  | -                     | -  | -   | 1  |
| Colonial Treasurer -                            | 640                    | 0  | 0  | 532                 | 7  | 6   | 107                   | 12 | 6  | -                     | -  | -   | 2  |
| Surveyor and Civil Engineer -                   | 1,163                  | 1  | 8  | 1,120               | 3  | 2½  | 42                    | 18 | 5½ | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Customs -                                       | 1,623                  | 15 | 0  | 1,622               | 2  | 9   | 1                     | 12 | 3  | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Post Office -                                   | 180                    | 0  | 0  | 180                 | 0  | 0   | -                     | -  | -  | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Supreme Court -                                 | 1,245                  | 0  | 0  | 1,240               | 0  | 0   | 5                     | 0  | 0  | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Summary Court -                                 | 1,344                  | 5  | 0  | 1,255               | 14 | 0   | 88                    | 11 | 0  | -                     | -  | -   | 3  |
| Ecclesiastical Establishment -                  | 775                    | 1  | 0  | 770                 | 12 | 7½  | 4                     | 8  | 4½ | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Education Establishment -                       | 680                    | 0  | 0  | 606                 | 13 | 8   | 73                    | 6  | 4  | -                     | -  | -   | 4  |
| Medical Establishment -                         | 965                    | 15 | 0  | 1,009               | 12 | 2   | -                     | -  | -  | 43                    | 17 | 2   | 5  |
| Gaol Establishment -                            | 285                    | 8  | 0  | 392                 | 10 | 6   | -                     | -  | -  | 107                   | 2  | 6   | 6  |
| Militia -                                       | 1,437                  | 10 | 0  | 659                 | 11 | 3½  | 777                   | 18 | 8½ | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Coroner -                                       | -                      | -  | -  | 22                  | 18 | 4   | -                     | -  | -  | 22                    | 18 | 4   | —  |
| Pensions -                                      | 969                    | 15 | 11 | 345                 | 9  | 2   | 624                   | 6  | 9  | -                     | -  | -   | 7  |
| Revenue Services (exclusive of Establishment) - | 16                     | 0  | 0  | 19                  | 6  | 4½  | -                     | -  | -  | 3                     | 6  | 4½  | —  |
| Administration of Justice -                     | 80                     | 0  | 0  | 64                  | 5  | 0   | 15                    | 15 | 0  | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Hospital (exclusive of Establishment) -         | 980                    | 0  | 0  | 644                 | 10 | 3½  | 335                   | 9  | 8½ | -                     | -  | -   | 8  |
| Police and Gaols (exclusive of Establishment) - | 435                    | 0  | 0  | 638                 | 14 | 7½  | -                     | -  | -  | 203                   | 14 | 7½  | 9  |
| Rent -                                          | 49                     | 10 | 9  | 49                  | 10 | 9   | -                     | -  | -  | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Conveyance of Mails -                           | 2                      | 10 | 0  | -                   | -  | -   | 2                     | 10 | 0  | -                     | -  | -   | —  |
| Works and Buildings -                           | 1,875                  | 15 | 0  | 4,419               | 1  | 7   | -                     | -  | -  | 2,543                 | 6  | 7   | 10 |
| Roads, Streets, and Bridges -                   | 600                    | 0  | 0  | 799                 | 18 | 10½ | -                     | -  | -  | 199                   | 18 | 10½ | 11 |
| Drawbacks and Refund of Duties -                | 5                      | 0  | 0  | 4                   | 11 | 6   | -                     | -  | -  | 0                     | 8  | 6   | —  |
| Special Disbursements -                         | 140                    | 0  | 0  | 457                 | 0  | 0   | -                     | -  | -  | 317                   | 0  | 0   | 12 |
| Special Advances -                              | -                      | -  | -  | 290                 | 0  | 0   | -                     | -  | -  | 290                   | 0  | 0   | 13 |
| Remittance to Agent General -                   | -                      | -  | -  | 2,100               | 0  | 0   | -                     | -  | -  | 2,100                 | 0  | 0   | 14 |
| Total of all heads - £                          | 18,873                 | 17 | 4  | 22,525              | 12 | 1½  | 2,181                 | 18 | 2  | 5,833                 | 12 | 11½ |    |

1. Colonial Secretary 150*l.*, drawn in England.2. Colonial Treasurer 105*l.*, drawn in England.3. Summary Judge 150*l.*, drawn in England, and an increase of 1*s.* per diem to Police.4. Head Schoolmaster 100*l.*, drawn in England. Half salary of Assistant Master not drawn for December.



5. Half salary to Colonial Surgeon in 1861.
6. Gaol.—Additional number of overseers of prisoners and increase of pay.
7. Pensions drawn in England.
8. Saving in expense of provisions, &c. from reduced number of patients.
9. Additional number of prisoners.
10. Works and Buildings.—417*l.* additional expenditure for drainage; James Town ditto, 606*l.* repairing colonial property; 1,488*l.* building dwellings for poor; excess, 31*l.* repairing Plantation House.
11. Roads, Streets, &c.—199*l.* additional expenditure in repairs.
12. Special Disbursements.—150*l.* Hutts Gate Chapel; 150*l.* purchase of property for militia.
13. Special Advances.—200*l.* advanced American Consul; 45*l.* advanced to Board of Trade; 45*l.* passages of distressed subjects.
14. The payments made by the Agent General are for the following items:

|                       |   |     |    |   |    |    |
|-----------------------|---|-----|----|---|----|----|
| Established Salaries: | £ | s.  | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Secretary             | - | 150 | 0  | 0 |    |    |
| Treasurer             | - | 131 | 5  | 0 |    |    |
| Summary Judge         | - | 150 | 0  | 0 |    |    |
| Colonial Dispenser    | - | 14  | 7  | 6 |    |    |

|                  |   |     |    |     |    |   |
|------------------|---|-----|----|-----|----|---|
| Contingencies:   |   |     |    | 445 | 12 | 6 |
| Stationery       | - | 25  | 17 | 8   |    |   |
| Printing Office  | - | 17  | 5  | 5   |    |   |
| Post Office      | - | 8   | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Militia Clothing | - | 844 | 10 | 5   |    |   |

|                     |   |     |    |     |    |   |
|---------------------|---|-----|----|-----|----|---|
| Pensions:           |   |     |    | 895 | 13 | 6 |
| Mr. John Young      | - | 100 | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Mr. G. W. Melliss   | - | 164 | 16 | 8   |    |   |
| Mr. C. M. Vowell    | - | 75  | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Mr. E. Gulliver     | - | 145 | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Mr. H. Kay          | - | 100 | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Colonel Barnes      | - | 21  | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Mr. S. F. Pritchard | - | 37  | 10 | 0   |    |   |

|                                         |   |     |    |     |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------|---|-----|----|-----|---|---|
| Special:                                |   |     |    | 643 | 6 | 8 |
| London Post Office for pre-paid postage | - | 207 | 12 | 8   |   |   |

|                                               |   |    |    |     |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|----|----|-----|----|---|
| Passages Money to St. Helena:                 | £ | s. | d. |     |    |   |
| Bishop                                        | - | 80 | 0  | 0   |    |   |
| Colonial Surgeon                              | - | 80 | 6  | 6   |    |   |
| S. Andrews, a distressed native of St. Helena | - | 26 | 8  | 0   |    |   |
|                                               |   |    |    | 186 | 14 | 6 |
| Agency                                        | - | 51 | 18 | 8   |    |   |
| Postages                                      | - | 3  | 9  | 2   |    |   |

449 15 0

2,434 7 8

|                                    |   |       |   |   |  |  |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|---|---|--|--|
| Advance on account of Widows' Fund | - | 1,201 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|---|---|--|--|

£ 3,635 8 9

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the estimated Revenue of the Island of St. Helena for the Year 1862, and the Revenue received in that Year, as shown by the Accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December.

| Heads of Receipts. | Estimated Revenue. | Revenue Received. | Decrease Receipts. | Increase Receipts. |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Customs.</i>    | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.           | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.            |
| Imports            | 7,500 0 0          | 8,870 6 4         | - - -              | 1,370 6 4          |
| Wharfage           | 3,700 0 0          | 3,088 0 10        | 611 19 2           | -                  |
| Tonnage            | 2,000 0 0          | 2,384 8 1         | - - -              | 384 8 1            |
| Fees, &c.          | 600 0 0            | 550 0 0           | 50 0 0             | -                  |
| Warehouse Rent     | 200 0 0            | 346 17 2          | - - -              | 146 17 2           |
| Permits            | 60 0 0             | 87 11 0           | - - -              | 27 11 0            |
| Water              | 1,200 0 0          | 1,274 4 8         | - - -              | 74 4 8             |
| Craneage           | 100 0 0            | 193 6 6           | - - -              | 93 6 6             |
|                    | 15,360 0 0         | 16,794 14 7       | 661 19 2           | 2,096 13 9         |
| <i>Land Sales.</i> |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| Lands              | - - -              | 30 12 6           | - - -              | 30 12 6            |

| St. Helena.                                                                |   |   |   | Estimated Revenue. | Revenue received. | Decrease Receipts. | Increase Receipts. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Encl. 1 in No. 14.                                                         |   |   |   |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| Hheads of Receipts.                                                        |   |   |   |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| <i>Land Revenue.</i>                                                       |   |   |   | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.           | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.            |
| Rents of Houses and Lands                                                  | - | - | - | 1,200 0 0          | 1,195 18 2        | 4 1 10             | —                  |
| <i>Auction Duties</i>                                                      | - | - | - | 300 0 0            | 227 2 1           | 72 17 11           | —                  |
| <i>Licences.</i>                                                           |   |   |   |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| Wine and Spirits                                                           | - | - | - | 650 0 0            | 775 0 0           | - - -              | 125 0 0            |
| Coffee and Ginger Beer                                                     | - | - | - | 65 0 0             | 38 0 0            | 27 0 0             | —                  |
| Game                                                                       | - | - | - | 35 0 0             | 60 0 0            | - - -              | 25 0 0             |
| Boats                                                                      | - | - | - | 300 0 0            | 342 10 0          | - - -              | 42 10 0            |
| Attorneys                                                                  | - | - | - | 10 0 0             | 5 0 0             | 5 0 0              | —                  |
| Auctioneers                                                                | - | - | - | 10 0 0             | 20 0 0            | - - -              | 10 0 0             |
| Notaries                                                                   | - | - | - | 10 0 0             | 5 0 0             | 5 0 0              | —                  |
| Billiards                                                                  | - | - | - | 20 0 0             | - - -             | 20 0 0             | —                  |
|                                                                            |   |   |   | 1,100 0 0          | 1,245 10 0        | 57 0 0             | 202 10 0           |
| <i>Assessed Taxes.</i>                                                     |   |   |   |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| Carriages, Carts, Horses, and Water                                        | - | - | - | 339 0 0            | 320 12 6          | 18 7 6             | —                  |
| <i>Postage</i>                                                             | - | - | - | 180 0 0            | 372 15 2          | - - -              | 192 15 2           |
| <i>Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts.</i>                             |   |   |   |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| Judicial                                                                   | - | - | - | 40 0 0             | 36 8 0            | 3 12 0             | —                  |
| Police                                                                     | - | - | - | 37 0 0             | 42 19 8           | - - -              | 5 19 8             |
| Militia                                                                    | - | - | - | 8 0 0              | 2 12 6            | 5 7 6              | —                  |
|                                                                            |   |   |   | 85 0 0             | 82 0 2            | 8 19 6             | 5 19 8             |
| <i>Fees of Office</i>                                                      |   |   |   | 20 0 0             | 15 4 6            | 4 15 6             | —                  |
| <i>Sale of Government Property.</i>                                        |   |   |   |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| Medicines                                                                  | - | - | - | 10 0 0             | 18 1 7            | - - -              | 8 1 7              |
| Unserviceable Stores                                                       | - | - | - | 5 0 0              | 26 9 9            | - - -              | 21 9 9             |
|                                                                            |   |   |   | 15 0 0             | 44 11 4           | - - -              | 29 11 4            |
| <i>Reimbursements in aid of Expenses.</i>                                  |   |   |   |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| Ration Stoppages from Soldiers in Gaol                                     | - | - | - | 15 0 0             | 72 4 1            | - - -              | 57 4 1             |
| Work done in Gaol                                                          | - | - | - | 25 0 0             | 18 2 2            | 6 17 10            | —                  |
| Hospital Stoppages                                                         | - | - | - | 110 0 0            | 117 5 3           | - - -              | 7 5 3              |
| Calendars sold                                                             | - | - | - | —                  | —                 | —                  | —                  |
|                                                                            |   |   |   | 150 0 0            | 207 11 6          | 6 17 10            | 64 9 4             |
| <i>Special Receipts.</i>                                                   |   |   |   |                    |                   |                    |                    |
| Portion of Drainage paid by War Department                                 | - | - | - | - - -              | 300 0 0           | - - -              | 300 0 0            |
| Amount refunded by African Schoolmaster                                    | - | - | - | - - -              | 6 13 4            | - - -              | 6 13 4             |
| Deposit on account of Market Building Committee                            | - | - | - | - - -              | 113 10 0          | - - -              | 113 10 0           |
| Repaid by his Excellency the Governor for work done by Engineer Department | - | - | - | - - -              | 21 0 0            | - - -              | 21 0 0             |
|                                                                            |   |   |   | - - -              | 441 3 4           | - - -              | 441 3 4            |
|                                                                            |   |   |   | £ 18,749 0 0       | 20,977 15 10      | 834 19 3           | 3,063 15 1         |



Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

ST. HELENA.

ABSTRACT of the RETURNS prepared for the ST. HELENA BLUE BOOK for 1862.

DETAILED ACCOUNT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, 1862.

| Revenue.                              |   |       |       | Expenditure. |       |                                   |             |        |             |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Customs.                              |   | £     | s. d. | £            | s. d. | s. d.                             |             | £      | s. d.       |
| Imports, Spirits, Wine, Beer, Cor-    |   |       |       |              |       | Governor's Establishment          | 2,082 18 6  |        |             |
| dials                                 | - | 8,870 | 6 4   |              |       | Colonial Secretary's office       | 1,045 10 5  |        |             |
| Wharfage                              | - | 3,088 | 0 10  |              |       | Colonial Treasurer's office       | 532 7 6     |        |             |
| Permits and Entries                   | - | 637   | 11 0  |              |       | Customs                           | 1,622 2 9   |        |             |
| Crannage                              | - | 193   | 6 6   |              |       | Supreme Court                     | 1,240 0 0   |        |             |
| Tonnage                               | - | 2,384 | 8 1   |              |       | Sheriff's Department, including   |             |        |             |
| Warehouse Rent                        | - | 346   | 17 2  |              |       | maintenance of prisoners          | 915 1 6     |        |             |
| Water to Shipping                     | - | 1,274 | 4 8   |              |       | Coroner                           | 57 5 4      |        |             |
| Licences.                             |   |       |       | 16,794       | 14 7  | Police department                 | 1,371 17 7½ |        |             |
| Wine and Spirits                      | - | 775   | 0 0   |              |       | Printing                          | 152 9 0     |        |             |
| Coffee                                | - | 30    | 0 0   |              |       | Post office                       | 180 0 0     |        |             |
| Ginger Beer                           | - | 8     | 0 0   |              |       | Medical department, including     |             |        |             |
| Game                                  | - | 60    | 0 0   |              |       | hospital                          | 1,654 2 5½  |        |             |
| Boats                                 | - | 342   | 10 0  |              |       | Ecclesiastical department         | 770 12 7½   |        |             |
| Attornies                             | - | 5     | 0 0   |              |       | Schools                           | 606 13 8    |        |             |
| Auctioneers                           | - | 20    | 0 0   |              |       | Commissioners of Crown property   | 73 0 0      |        |             |
| Notaries                              | - | 5     | 0 0   |              |       | Surveyor and Civil Engineer       | 1,047 3 2½  |        |             |
| Auction Duties                        |   | -     | -     | 1,245        | 10 0  |                                   |             | 13,351 | 4 7         |
| Direct Taxes.                         |   |       |       | 227          | 2 1   | Buildings and drains              | -           | 4,419  | 1 7         |
| Carriages                             | - | 48    | 0 0   |              |       | Public roads                      | -           | 799    | 18 10½      |
| Carts                                 | - | 41    | 0 0   |              |       | Maintenance of telegraphs         | 140 0 0     |        |             |
| Horses                                | - | 56    | 10 0  |              |       | Pensions to civil servants        | 345 9 2     |        |             |
| Receipts from other Sources.          |   |       |       |              |       | Militia                           | 671 11 3½   |        |             |
| Crown Lands                           | - | 1,226 | 10 8  |              |       | Amount paid for hire of property  |             |        |             |
| Water Rate                            | - | 175   | 2 6   |              |       | No. 235 for S. H. R.              | 37 10 9     |        |             |
| Hospital                              | - | 117   | 5 3   |              |       | Do. maintenance of convict        |             |        |             |
| Medicines, sold                       | - | 17    | 16 6  |              |       | O'Berne's child                   | 6 0 0       |        |             |
| Sheriff's Department for Work         |   |       |       |              |       | Do. towards a church in the vici- |             |        |             |
| done by Prisoners                     | - | 18    | 2 2   |              |       | nity of Longwood                  | 150 0 0     |        |             |
| Ration stoppages on account of        |   |       |       |              |       | Do. purchase of property at       |             |        |             |
| military prisoners                    | - | 72    | 4 1   |              |       | Francis plantation                | 150 0 0     |        |             |
| Judicial fines and fees               | - | 82    | 0 2   |              |       | Do. recovering government pro-    |             |        |             |
| Militia fines                         | - | -     | -     |              |       | perty at sea                      | 6 0 0       |        |             |
| Fees of office                        | - | 15    | 4 6   |              |       | Do. rescuing a man blown to sea   |             |        |             |
| Post office                           | - | 372   | 15 2  |              |       | in a boat                         | 4 0 0       |        |             |
| War Department for drainage           | - | 300   | 0 0   |              |       | Do. surveying a vessel for emi-   |             |        |             |
| Amounts refunded                      | - | 27    | 13 4  |              |       | grants                            | 1 0 0       |        |             |
| Interest on bond for 2,000 <i>l</i> . | - | -     | -     |              |       | Do. bailiffs attending sessions   | 29 18 0     |        |             |
| Sale of Government property           | - | 26    | 14 10 |              |       | Do. commission on taxes col-      |             |        |             |
| Amount paid into Treasury by          |   |       |       |              |       | lected                            | 19 6 4½     |        |             |
| Market Building Committee             | - | 113   | 10 0  |              |       | Do. passage of G. Mathey          | 15 0 0      |        |             |
| Do. Widows' Fund                      | - | 485   | 9 8   |              |       | Do. do. J. Alting, subject of     |             |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       | 3,050        | 8 10  | Hanover                           | 30 0 0      |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       | Do. transmitted to Agent-General  |             |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       | in London                         | 2,100 0 0   |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       | Do. of duties refunded            | 4 11 6      |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       | Do. advanced on account of Board  |             |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       | Trade                             | 45 0 0      |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       | Do. do. American Government       | 200 0 0     |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       | Do. do. Widows' Fund              | 467 10 0    |        |             |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       |                                   |             | 4,422  | 17 1        |
|                                       |   |       |       |              |       |                                   |             | £      | 22,993 2 1½ |

AREA, Square Miles, 47.—ACRES, { Cultivated - 1,133 } Number of Acres, 30,300.  
Pasture - 7,652  
Waste - 21,515

| Houses.    |              | Population as per Census, 7th April 1861. |       |          |       |          |     |           |     |        |       |                      | 1862.   |         |            | Immigrants and Emigrants landing from Prizes, and being liberated Africans afterwards emigrating to West Indies. |       |
|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|-------|----------------------|---------|---------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Under 20.                                 |       | Over 20. |       | Over 60. |     | Garrison. |     | Total. |       | Total of both Sexes. | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |                                                                                                                  |       |
|            |              | M.                                        | F.    | M.       | F.    | M.       | F.  | M.        | F.  | M.     | F.    |                      |         |         |            |                                                                                                                  |       |
| 376        | 9            | 1,415                                     | 1,462 | 1,054    | 1,288 | 141      | 136 | 760       | 188 | 3,370  | 3,074 | 6,444                | 113     | 162     | 48         | 1,614                                                                                                            | 1,479 |

ST. HELENA.

DEATHS, 1862.

| Classified according to Age. |    |    |    |    |    |    |                 | Classified according to Disease. |            |              |                |                           |                         |             |        |         |        |         |         |        |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Under 10 Years.              | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 and upwards. | Fever.                           | Dysentery. | Consumption. | Natural Decay. | Teething and Convulsions. | Apoplexy and Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Heart. | Bowels. | Brain. | Cancer. | Others. | Total. |
| 67                           | 13 | 33 | 14 | 8  | 5  | 7  | 15              | 16                               | 20         | 24           | 12             | 16                        | 6                       | 5           | 6      | 6       | 5      | 3       | 43      | 162    |

## OCCUPATIONS, as per Census, 7th April 1861.

| Government Officers. | Professions. | Merchants and Shopkeepers. | Tradesmen and Apprentices. | Farmers and Gardeners. | Boatmen and Fishermen. | Domestics. | Labourers. | Pensioners. | Police. | Disabled and Infirm. | Lunatics. | Occupations not stated. | Children. | Garrison. | Total Males. |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 26                   | 22           | 91                         | 245                        | 67                     | 183                    | 167        | 683        | 12          | 10      | 43                   | 2         | 118                     | 941       | 760       | 3,370        |

| Annuityants. | Sempstresses. | Laundresses. | Domestics. | Labourers. | Shopkeepers. | School-mistresses. | Nurses. | Disabled and Infirm. | Lunatics. | Occupations not stated. | Children. | Wives and Daughters, Garrison. | Total Females. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 44           | 237           | 582          | 398        | 77         | 42           | 10                 | 61      | 62                   | 3         | 423                     | 947       | 188                            | 3,074          |

|                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |       |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Total Males and Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,444 |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|--|

## RELIGION and EDUCATION, 1862.

| Religion.             |                              |                                 |                       |                     | Education.                |           |          |        |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Denomination.         | No. of Churches and Chapels. | Places of Worship not separate. | Capacity of Building. | Average Attendance. | Schools.                  | Scholars. |          |        |
|                       |                              |                                 |                       |                     |                           | Males.    | Females. | Total. |
| Established Church    | 4                            | 4                               | 1,434                 | 850                 | 5 Government schools      | 274       | 93       | 367    |
|                       |                              |                                 |                       |                     | 3 Benevolent Society      | 146       | 81       | 227    |
| Protestant Dissenters | 1                            | 3                               | 430                   | 310                 | 1 Free school             | 37        | 50       | 87     |
|                       |                              |                                 |                       |                     | 2 Baptist Mission schools | 51        | 89       | 140    |
| Roman Catholics       | 1                            | —                               | 200                   | 200                 | 1 Garrison school         | 54        | 41       | 95     |
|                       |                              |                                 |                       |                     | 2 Private schools         | —         | 30       | 30     |
| Total                 | 6                            | 7                               | 2,064                 | 1,360               | Total                     | 562       | 384      | 946    |

## JUDICIAL, 1862.

| Supreme Court. |              |              | Police Cases.         |           |              |          |                |                       |                |        |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------|
| Felony.        | Misdemeanor. | Civil Cases. | Drunk and Disorderly. | Assaults. | Petty Theft. | Vagrant. | Miscellaneous. | Seamen.               |                | Total. |
|                |              |              |                       |           |              |          |                | Drunk and Disorderly. | Refusing Duty. |        |
| 7              | 2            | 2            | 133                   | 41        | 13           | 5        | 80             | 40                    | 57             | 369    |



## CLASSIFIED RETURN of CONVICTIONS before the MAGISTRATES.

ST. HELENA.

| Description.      | Drunk and disorderly. | Assaults. | Petty Thefts. | Vagrants. | Malicious Trespass. | Nonpayment of Rates. | Militia Fines. | Breach of Highway Regulations. | Selling Wine without Licence. | Refusing Seaman's Duty. | Refractory in Gaol. | Leaving Family chargeable. | Others. | Total. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| Inhabitants - - - | 122                   | 30        | 11            | 5         | 9                   | 19                   | 8              | 12                             | 2                             | —                       | —                   | 3                          | 4       | 225    |
| Africans - - -    | 10                    | 1         | 1             | —         | —                   | —                    | —              | —                              | —                             | —                       | —                   | —                          | 2       | 14     |
| Seamen - - -      | 40                    | 8         | 1             | —         | —                   | —                    | —              | —                              | —                             | 57                      | —                   | —                          | —       | 106    |
| Soldiers - - -    | 1                     | 2         | —             | —         | 3                   | —                    | —              | —                              | —                             | —                       | 18                  | —                          | —       | 24     |
| Total - - -       | 173                   | 41        | 13            | 5         | 12                  | 19                   | 8              | 12                             | 2                             | 57                      | 18                  | 3                          | 6       | 369    |

## CLASSIFIED RETURN of PRISONERS in GAOL during 1862.

| Sex, &c.        | Assaults. | Stealing. | Vagrant. | Drunk and disorderly. | Non-payment of Fines. | Remands | Refusing Seamen's Duty. | Con-victed for Trial. | Military Courts Martial. | Total. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Male - - - -    | 8         | 15        | 1        | 21                    | 28                    | 3       | 14                      | 3                     | 16                       | 109    |
| Female - - - -  | 2         | —         | 2        | 11                    | 12                    | —       | —                       | —                     | —                        | 27     |
| Total - - - -   | 10        | 15        | 3        | 32                    | 40                    | 3       | 14                      | 3                     | 16                       | 136    |
| British - - - - | 5         | 2         | 1        | 1                     | 5                     | —       | 10                      | —                     | 16                       | 40     |
| Foreign - - - - | —         | —         | —        | —                     | —                     | —       | 4                       | —                     | —                        | 4      |
| Native - - - -  | 5         | 13        | 2        | 31                    | 35                    | 3       | —                       | 3                     | —                        | 92     |
| Total - - - -   | 10        | 15        | 3        | 32                    | 40                    | 3       | 14                      | 3                     | 16                       | 136    |

## RETURN of CASES treated in the CIVIL HOSPITAL, 1862.

| —                             | Fevers. | Disease of Chest. | Disease of Bowels. | Surgical Cases. | Others. | Total. | Observations.                                                     |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Remained and admitted - -     | 15      | 23                | 42                 | 93              | 73      | 246    | Daily expense of patients, including servants' wages, of 4s. 3½d. |
| Discharged - - - -            | 15      | 12                | 24                 | 87              | 67      | 205    |                                                                   |
| Died - - - -                  | —       | 11                | 13                 | 5               | 5       | —      | Daily average of sick, 15 $\frac{21}{385}$ .                      |
| Remaining, 31st December 1862 | —       | —                 | 5                  | 1               | 1       | 7      | Total number of diets, 5,496.                                     |

## RETURN of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

| Widows' and Orphans' Fund. | Benevolent Society. | Life Assurance. | Benefit Society. | Mechanics' Society. | Social Society. | Poor Society. | Annuity Fund. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 9 Subscribers.             | 28 Subscribers.     | —               | 22 Members.      | 250 Members.        | 90 Members.     | 304 Members.  | 9 Widows.     |
| 43 Annuitants.             | 227 Scholars.       |                 |                  | 16 Widows.          | 16 Widows.      |               |               |

## NUMBER of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS registered in each of the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

| Years. | Births. | Marriages. | Deaths. | Abstract of Deaths, 1862.                                                                                                                   | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1860   | 149     | 44         | 193     | 10 years and under - 57<br>20 do. - 13<br>30 do. - 33<br>40 do. - 14<br>50 do. - 8<br>60 do. - 5<br>70 do. - 7<br>80 years and upwards - 15 | The total number of Births, as ascertained from the Census for five years to 7th April 1861, amount to 1,149, out of which 330 had died before the day of the Census and 819 were surviving. |
| 1861   | 103     | 46         | 211     |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1862   | 113     | 48         | 162     | 162                                                                                                                                         | The average number of Births would be 229½ annually.                                                                                                                                         |

ST. HELENA.

NUMBER of SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS in each of the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

| Year. | Schools. |           |         |        | Scholars. |           |         |        |
|-------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|
|       | Gort.    | Garrison. | Others. | Total. | Gort.     | Garrison. | Others. | Total. |
| 1860  | —        | —         | —       | 12     | —         | —         | —       | 968    |
| 1861  | 5        | 2         | 9       | 16     | 382       | 99        | 519     | 1,000  |
| 1862  | —        | —         | —       | —      | —         | —         | —       | —      |

Centesimal proportion of Children between 6 and 12 years attending Schools in 1861, as per Census, '83.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED from and to each COUNTRY in each of the Years 1861 and 1862.

| Countries.                | Entered. |         |          |         | Cleared. |        |          |        |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
|                           | 1861.    |         | 1862.    |         | 1861.    |        | 1862.    |        |
|                           | Vessels. | Tons.   | Vessels. | Tons.   | Vessels. | Tons.  | Vessels. | Tons.  |
| United Kingdom - - -      | 12       | 2,938   | 17       | 5,823   | 16       | 10,992 | 14       | 9,584  |
| British Possessions - - - | 140      | 92,325  | 142      | 94,500  | 11       | 4,463  | 23       | 7,535  |
| France - - - - -          | —        | —       | —        | —       | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Holland - - - - -         | —        | —       | —        | —       | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| United States - - - -     | 1        | 263     | —        | —       | 3        | 1,080  | 2        | 426    |
| Foreign States - - - -    | 55       | 33,933  | 51       | 29,247  | 10       | 2,361  | 9        | 2,375  |
| S. W. Fishery - - - -     | 29       | 7,629   | 39       | 10,290  | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Total - - - - -           | 237      | 137,088 | 249      | 139,860 | 40       | 18,896 | 48       | 19,920 |

NUMBER and TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED from and to each COUNTRY with CARGOES and in BALLAST, in the Year 1862.

|                                 | Entered.      |         |             |       |          |         | Cleared.      |        |             |       |          |        |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------|----------|--------|
|                                 | With Cargoes. |         | In Ballast. |       | Total.   |         | With Cargoes. |        | In Ballast. |       | Total.   |        |
|                                 | Vessels.      | Tons.   | Vessels.    | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons.   | Vessels.      | Tons.  | Vessels.    | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons.  |
| BRITISH.                        |               |         |             |       |          |         |               |        |             |       |          |        |
| United Kingdom - - -            | 17            | 5,823   | —           | —     | 17       | 5,823   | 11            | 8,944  | 2           | 331   | 13       | 9,275  |
| British Possessions - -         | 109           | 76,857  | —           | —     | 109      | 76,857  | 16            | 6,304  | 7           | 1,231 | 23       | 7,535  |
| United States - - - -           | —             | —       | —           | —     | —        | —       | 1             | 87     | —           | —     | 1        | 87     |
| Foreign States - - - -          | 23            | 13,364  | —           | —     | 23       | 13,364  | 1             | 364    | 4           | 918   | 5        | 1,282  |
| S. W. Fishery - - - -           | —             | —       | —           | —     | —        | —       | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
|                                 | 149           | 96,044  | —           | —     | 149      | 96,044  | 29            | 15,699 | 13          | 2,480 | 42       | 18,179 |
| FOREIGN.                        |               |         |             |       |          |         |               |        |             |       |          |        |
| United Kingdom - - -            | —             | —       | —           | —     | —        | —       | 1             | 309    | —           | —     | 1        | 309    |
| British Possessions - -         | 33            | 17,643  | —           | —     | 33       | 17,643  | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| United States - - - -           | —             | —       | —           | —     | —        | —       | 1             | 339    | —           | —     | 1        | 339    |
| Foreign States - - - -          | 28            | 15,883  | —           | —     | 28       | 15,883  | 4             | 1,093  | —           | —     | 4        | 1,093  |
| S. W. Fishery - - - -           | 39            | 10,290  | —           | —     | 39       | 10,290  | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
|                                 | 100           | 43,816  | —           | —     | 100      | 43,816  | 6             | 1,741  | —           | —     | 6        | 1,741  |
| TOTAL OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN.   |               |         |             |       |          |         |               |        |             |       |          |        |
| United Kingdom - - -            | 17            | 5,823   | —           | —     | 17       | 5,823   | 12            | 9,253  | 2           | 331   | 14       | 9,584  |
| British Possessions - -         | 142           | 94,500  | —           | —     | 142      | 94,500  | 16            | 6,304  | 7           | 1,231 | 23       | 7,535  |
| United States - - - -           | —             | —       | —           | —     | —        | —       | 2             | 426    | —           | —     | 2        | 426    |
| Foreign States - - - -          | 51            | 29,247  | —           | —     | 51       | 29,247  | 5             | 1,457  | 4           | 918   | 9        | 2,375  |
| S. W. Fishery - - - -           | 39            | 10,290  | —           | —     | 39       | 10,290  | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| Total British and Foreign - - } | 249           | 139,860 | —           | —     | 249      | 139,860 | 35            | 17,440 | 13          | 2,480 | 48       | 19,920 |



## STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

57

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS of each NATION ENTERED and CLEARED in each of the Years  
1861 and 1862.

ST. HELENA.

| Nationality of Vessels. | Entered. |         |          |         | Cleared. |        |          |        |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
|                         | 1861.    |         | 1862.    |         | 1861.    |        | 1862.    |        |
|                         | Vessels. | Tons.   | Vessels. | Tons.   | Vessels. | Tons.  | Vessels. | Tons.  |
| United Kingdom - - -    | 136      | 87,319  | 140      | 94,641  | 26       | 15,226 | 34       | 16,711 |
| Colonial - - - - -      | 5        | 858     | 9        | 1,403   | 3        | 484    | 8        | 1,468  |
| American - - - - -      | 49       | 23,324  | 60       | 24,095  | 4        | 1,416  | 4        | 1,342  |
| Belgian - - - - -       | 1        | 444     | —        | —       | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Brazilian - - - - -     | 1        | 230     | —        | —       | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Bremen - - - - -        | 2        | 1,317   | 1        | 416     | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Danish - - - - -        | —        | —       | 1        | 309     | —        | —      | 1        | 309    |
| Dutch - - - - -         | 15       | 9,236   | 15       | 9,584   | 1        | 665    | —        | —      |
| French - - - - -        | 6        | 3,074   | 9        | 4,677   | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Hamburgh - - - - -      | 5        | 874     | 6        | 1,434   | 3        | 408    | —        | —      |
| Italian - - - - -       | —        | —       | 1        | 484     | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Norwegian - - - - -     | 2        | 1,037   | 1        | 426     | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Oldenburgh - - - - -    | 1        | 856     | —        | —       | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Portuguese - - - - -    | 1        | 135     | —        | —       | 1        | 135    | —        | —      |
| Siamese - - - - -       | —        | —       | 1        | 315     | —        | —      | —        | —      |
| Spanish - - - - -       | 7        | 5,910   | 3        | 1,235   | —        | —      | 1        | 90     |
| Swedish - - - - -       | 6        | 2,474   | 2        | 841     | 2        | 562    | —        | —      |
| Total - - - - -         | 237      | 137,088 | 249      | 139,860 | 40       | 18,896 | 48       | 19,920 |

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS of each NATION ENTERED and CLEARED with CARGOES and IN BALLAST  
in the Year 1862.

| Nationality of Vessels. | Entered.      |         |             |       |          |         | Cleared.      |        |             |       |          |        |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------|----------|--------|
|                         | With Cargoes. |         | In Ballast. |       | Total.   |         | With Cargoes. |        | In Ballast. |       | Total.   |        |
|                         | Vessels.      | Tons.   | Vessels.    | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons.   | Vessels.      | Tons.  | Vessels.    | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons.  |
| United Kingdom - - -    | 140           | 94,641  | —           | —     | 140      | 94,641  | 25            | 14,948 | 9           | 1,763 | 34       | 16,711 |
| Colonial - - - - -      | 9             | 1,403   | —           | —     | 9        | 1,403   | 4             | 751    | 4           | 717   | 8        | 1,468  |
| American - - - - -      | 60            | 24,095  | —           | —     | 60       | 24,095  | 4             | 1,342  | —           | —     | 4        | 1,342  |
| Bremen - - - - -        | 1             | 416     | —           | —     | 1        | 416     | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| Danish - - - - -        | 1             | 309     | —           | —     | 1        | 309     | 1             | 309    | —           | —     | 1        | 309    |
| Dutch - - - - -         | 15            | 9,584   | —           | —     | 15       | 9,584   | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| French - - - - -        | 9             | 4,677   | —           | —     | 9        | 4,677   | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| Hamburgh - - - - -      | 6             | 1,434   | —           | —     | 6        | 1,434   | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| Italian - - - - -       | 1             | 484     | —           | —     | 1        | 484     | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| Norwegian - - - - -     | 1             | 426     | —           | —     | 1        | 426     | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| Siamese - - - - -       | 1             | 315     | —           | —     | 1        | 315     | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| Spanish - - - - -       | 3             | 1,235   | —           | —     | 3        | 1,235   | 1             | 90     | —           | —     | 1        | 90     |
| Swedish - - - - -       | 2             | 841     | —           | —     | 2        | 841     | —             | —      | —           | —     | —        | —      |
| Total - - - - -         | 249           | 139,860 | —           | —     | 249      | 139,860 | 35            | 17,440 | 13          | 2,480 | 48       | 19,920 |

TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS in each of the Years 1861 and 1862.

|               |   |   | 1861.   | 1862.   |
|---------------|---|---|---------|---------|
| Imports - - - | - | - | 127,850 | 137,983 |
| Exports - - - | - | - | 9,337   | 16,186  |

TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS from and to each COUNTRY in each of the Years 1861 and 1862.

| Countries.            | Imports. |         | Exports. |        |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
|                       | 1861.    | 1862.   | 1861.    | 1862.  |
| United Kingdom - - -  | 77,708   | 80,098  | 3,931    | 2,487  |
| British India - - -   | 7,329    | 15,751  | 213      | —      |
| Cape of Good Hope - - | 29,117   | 26,374  | 440      | 926    |
| Africa - - - - -      | —        | 1,862   | —        | 3,697  |
| United States - - -   | 4,367    | 3,168   | 4,269    | 8,080  |
| Other Countries - - - | 4,191    | 1,717   | 484      | 996    |
| S. W. Fishery - - -   | 5,138    | 9,013   | —        | —      |
| Total - - - - -       | 127,850  | 137,983 | 9,337    | 16,186 |

ST. HELENA. TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED in each of the Years 1861 and 1862.

| Principal Articles.                             | Quantities. |        | Value. |        |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                                 | 1861.       | 1862.  | 1861.  | 1862.  |
| Animals (living) :                              |             |        | £      | £      |
| Oxen - - - - - No.                              | 445         | 361    | 4,415  | 4,360  |
| Sheep - - - - - "                               | 2,764       | 2,720  | 3,644  | 4,422  |
| Beer - - - - - Hhds.                            | 41          | 166    | —      | —      |
| Beer - - - - - Doz. qts.                        | 9,542       | 8,834  | 4,209  | 788    |
| Beans and Pease - - - - - Bags                  | 615         | 508    | 1,002  | 712    |
| Beef and Pork - - - - - Casks                   | 1,414       | 1,955  | 7,722  | 10,641 |
| Biscuit - - - - - Bags and Casks                | 1,645       | 3,801  | 2,297  | 4,727  |
| Bone - - - - - Cwt.                             | —           | 15     | —      | 180    |
| Boats - - - - - No.                             | —           | 16     | —      | 118    |
| Butter - - - - - Kegs                           | 641         | 723    | 2,559  | 2,936  |
| Candles - - - - - Boxes                         | 456         | 552    | 1,784  | 2,984  |
| Cement and Lime - - - - - Casks                 | 514         | 616    | 641    | 1,095  |
| Coals - - - - - Tons                            | 353         | 645    | 680    | 1,069  |
| Confectionery - - - - - Cases                   | 1,628       | 521    | 2,884  | 1,580  |
| Coffee - - - - - Bags                           | —           | 148    | —      | 786    |
| Cottons and Linens - - - - - Cases and Bales    | 27          | 115    | 1,880  | 2,537  |
| Furniture - - - - - Packages                    | 74          | 163    | 765    | 871    |
| Flour and Meal - - - - - Bags and Casks         | 4,449       | 4,650  | 8,505  | 8,831  |
| Grain - - - - - Bags                            | 4,292       | 4,197  | 4,287  | 3,642  |
| Gram - - - - - "                                | 407         | 638    | 435    | 590    |
| Haberdashery, &c. - - - - - Cases               | 334         | 283    | 14,241 | 10,618 |
| Hulls of Vessels, Tackle, &c. - - - - - No.     | 6           | 5      | 1,052  | 701    |
| Iron - - - - - Tons                             | —           | 174    | —      | 2,260  |
| Ironware - - - - - Packages                     | 1,135       | 638    | 1,337  | 2,716  |
| Naval Stores - - - - - "                        | 267         | 488    | 1,618  | 1,591  |
| Oil - - - - - Casks                             | 209         | 304    | 5,138  | 9,214  |
| Oilman's Stores - - - - - Cases                 | 518         | 581    | 1,803  | 1,749  |
| Onions - - - - - Bags and Casks                 | 603         | 349    | 356    | 242    |
| Painters' Colours - - - - - Packages            | 161         | 111    | 633    | 362    |
| Potatoes - - - - - Bags and Baskets             | 602         | 625    | 556    | 540    |
| Rice - - - - - Bags                             | 5,469       | 11,708 | 5,283  | 9,597  |
| Shoes and Boots - - - - - Trunks                | 132         | 98     | 3,273  | 1,812  |
| Soap and Starch - - - - - Boxes                 | 385         | 957    | 1,009  | 2,185  |
| Soldiers' Necessaries - - - - - Bales and Cases | —           | 64     | —      | 1,325  |
| Sugar - - - - - No. of Bags                     | 809         | 4,007  | 1,436  | 5,906  |
| Spirits - - - - - Gallons                       | 5,814       | 5,351  | 2,132  | 2,463  |
| Tea - - - - - Boxes                             | 377         | 543    | 1,655  | 1,725  |
| Table Stores - - - - - Packages                 | 1,205       | 645    | 4,400  | 2,395  |
| Tobacco - - - - - Boxes                         | 220         | 227    | 1,266  | 1,316  |
| Timber - - - - - Cubic feet                     | 18,020      | 19,859 | 1,901  | 1,833  |
| Woollens - - - - - Bales                        | 99          | 222    | 1,610  | 2,114  |
| Wine - - - - - Gallons                          | 78,273      | 70,020 | 10,698 | 11,061 |

QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE YEAR 1862.

| Principal Articles. | Countries whence imported. | Quantities. | Value. | Principal Articles. | Countries whence imported.    | Quantities. | Value. |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Animals (living) :  |                            |             | £      |                     |                               |             | £      |
| Oxen -              | Cape of Good Hope No.      | 307         | 3,930  |                     |                               |             |        |
|                     | Africa (W.C.) - "          | 54          | 430    | Biscuit -           | United Kingdom { Bgs. & Casks | 2,880       | 3,731  |
|                     |                            | 361         | 4,360  |                     | Cape of Good Hope " "         | 446         | 453    |
|                     |                            |             |        |                     | Africa (W. C.) - " "          | 148         | 92     |
|                     |                            |             |        |                     | United States - " "           | 327         | 451    |
| Sheep -             | Cape of Good Hope "        | 2,720       | 4,422  |                     |                               | —           | 4,727  |
| Beer -              | United Kingdom Hhds.       | 166         | 788    | Bone -              | S. W. Fishery - Cwt.          | 15          | 180    |
| Beer -              | United Kingdom Doz. qts.   | 8,834       | 3,857  |                     |                               |             |        |
|                     |                            |             |        | Boats -             | Africa (W. C.) - No.          | 4           | 39     |
|                     |                            |             |        |                     | United States - " "           | 12          | 79     |
|                     |                            |             |        |                     |                               | —           | 118    |
| Beans and Pease -   | United Kingdom - Bags      | 319         | 579    |                     |                               |             |        |
|                     | Africa (W. C.) - " "       | 169         | 96     |                     |                               |             |        |
|                     | United States - " "        | 20          | 37     | Butter -            | United Kingdom - Kegs         | 707         | 2,899  |
|                     |                            | —           | 712    |                     | Other Countries - " "         | 16          | 37     |
|                     |                            |             |        |                     |                               | —           | 2,936  |
|                     |                            |             |        |                     |                               |             |        |
| Beef and Pork       | United Kingdom Casks       | 1,491       | 8,566  |                     |                               |             |        |
|                     | Cape of Good Hope " "      | 124         | 583    |                     |                               |             |        |
|                     | Africa (W. C.) - " "       | 36          | 78     | Candles -           | United Kingdom - Boxes        | 524         | 2,872  |
|                     | United States - " "        | 233         | 1,171  |                     | Cape of Good Hope " "         | 17          | 82     |
|                     | Other Countries - " "      | 71          | 243    |                     | United States - " "           | 11          | 30     |
|                     |                            | —           | 10,641 |                     |                               | —           | 2,984  |



| Principal Articles.                      | Countries whence imported.                                                                                     | Quantities.                 | Value.                       | Principal Articles.     | Countries whence imported.                                                                                                   | Quantities.                      | Value.                               |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cement and Lime - {                      | United Kingdom Casks<br>Cape of Good Hope "                                                                    | 436<br>180                  | £<br>635<br>460              | Oilman's Stores - {     | United Kingdom { Pkgs. & Cases<br>British India - "<br>Cape of Good Hope "                                                   | 525<br>29<br>27                  | £<br>1,564<br>110<br>75              |
| Coals - -                                | United Kingdom - Tons                                                                                          | 645                         | 1,069                        | Onions - -              | United Kingdom { Bags & Bskts.<br>British India - "<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>United States - "                              | 20<br>24<br>297<br>8             | 25<br>6<br>196<br>15                 |
| Confectionery {                          | United Kingdom - Cases<br>British India - "<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>United States - "<br>Other Countries - " | 143<br>2<br>342<br>13<br>21 | 781<br>10<br>721<br>36<br>32 | Painters' Colours       | United Kingdom - Pkgs.                                                                                                       | 111                              | 362                                  |
| Coffee - - {                             | Cape of Good Hope Bags<br>United States - "<br>Other Countries - "                                             | 128<br>2<br>18              | 675<br>4<br>57               | Potatoes - - {          | United Kingdom { Bags & Bskts.<br>British India - "<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>Africa - "<br>Other Countries - "              | 253<br>20<br>81<br>238<br>33     | 193<br>20<br>80<br>221<br>26         |
| Cottons and Linens - {                   | United Kingdom { Cases & Bales                                                                                 | 115                         | 2,537                        | Rice - - {              | British India - Bags<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>Africa - "<br>United States - "<br>Other Countries - "                        | 11,105<br>355<br>163<br>55<br>30 | 9,086<br>348<br>115<br>18<br>30      |
| Furniture - - {                          | United Kingdom Pkgs.<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>Other Countries - "                                             | 138<br>15<br>10             | 808<br>58<br>5               | Shoes, &c. Boots - {    | United Kingdom -                                                                                                             | 98                               | 1,812                                |
| Flour and Meal - - {                     | United Kingdom { Bags & Casks<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>Other Countries - "<br>United States - "               | 3,421<br>1,105<br>124       | 7,148<br>1,398<br>284        | Soldiers' Necessaries { | United Kingdom { Bales & Cases                                                                                               | 64                               | 1,325                                |
| Grain - - {                              | United Kingdom - Bags<br>British India - "<br>Cape of Good Hope "                                              | 489<br>1,736<br>1,972       | 582<br>1,094<br>1,966        | Soap and Starch - {     | United Kingdom - Boxes<br>British India - "<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>United States - "                                      | 856<br>9<br>64<br>28             | 2,073<br>20<br>60<br>32              |
| Gram - -                                 | British India - - "                                                                                            | 638                         | 590                          | Sugar - - {             | United Kingdom { Casks & Bags<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>Other Countries - "<br>British India - "                             | 75<br>597<br>3,335               | 421<br>1,125<br>4,360                |
| Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Millinery - { | United Kingdom - Cases                                                                                         | 283                         | 10,618                       | Spirits - -             | United Kingdom - Galls.                                                                                                      | 5,351                            | 2,463                                |
| Hulls of Vessels, Tackle, &c. - - {      | Africa - - - No.                                                                                               | 5                           | 701                          | Tea - - {               | United Kingdom - Boxes<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>Other Countries - "                                                         | 346<br>84<br>113                 | 1,354<br>117<br>254                  |
| Iron - -                                 | United Kingdom - Tons                                                                                          | 174                         | 2,260                        | Table Stores - {        | United Kingdom - Pkgs.<br>British India - "<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>Africa - "<br>United States - "<br>Other Countries - " | 444<br>3<br>31<br>47<br>89<br>31 | 1,957<br>8<br>110<br>95<br>183<br>42 |
| Ironware - - {                           | United Kingdom - Pkgs.<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>United States - "<br>Africa - - - "                           | 619<br>17<br>—<br>2         | 2,633<br>77<br>—<br>6        | Tobacco - - {           | United Kingdom - Boxes<br>British India - "<br>Cape of Good Hope "<br>United States - "                                      | 90<br>1<br>37<br>99              | 366<br>12<br>426<br>512              |
| Naval Stores - {                         | United Kingdom - "<br>Africa - - "<br>United States - "<br>Other Countries - "                                 | 426<br>29<br>27<br>6        | 1,489<br>31<br>51<br>20      |                         |                                                                                                                              | —                                | 1,316                                |
| Oil - - {                                | United Kingdom - Casks<br>Africa - - "<br>S. W. Fishery - "                                                    | 29<br>43<br>232             | 130<br>251<br>8,833          |                         |                                                                                                                              | —                                | 9,214                                |

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| Principal Articles. | Countries whence imported. | Quantities. | Value. | Principal Articles.                               | Countries whence imported. | Quantities. | Value.  |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Timber -            | United Kingdom C. Feet     | 6,843       | £ 874  | Woollens                                          | United Kingdom - Bales     | 4,925       | £ 3,110 |
|                     | British India - "          | 9,523       | 380    |                                                   | Cape of Good Hope - "      | 64,948      | 7,925   |
|                     | Cape of Good Hope - "      | 2,588       | 456    |                                                   | Africa - "                 | 36          | 2       |
|                     | Africa - "                 | 420         | 80     |                                                   | Other Countries - "        | 111         | 24      |
|                     | United States - "          | 440         | 37     |                                                   |                            |             |         |
|                     | Other Countries - "        | 45          | 6      |                                                   |                            |             |         |
|                     |                            |             | 1,833  |                                                   |                            |             | 11,061  |
|                     |                            |             |        |                                                   |                            |             |         |
|                     |                            |             |        |                                                   |                            |             |         |
| Woollens -          | United Kingdom - Bales     | 222         | 2,114  | Total Value of Principal and other Articles - } £ |                            |             | 137,983 |

TOTAL QUANTITIES and VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED in each of the Years 1861 and 1862.

| Principal Articles.       | Quantities.     |       | Value. |       |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|
|                           | 1861.           | 1862. | 1861.  | 1862. |
|                           |                 |       | £      | £     |
| Animals (living) Horses - | No.             | 2     | —      | 60    |
| Books -                   | Case            | 5     | —      | 150   |
| Bone -                    | Cwt.            | 15    | —      | 180   |
| Casks -                   | No.             | 809   | 1,386  | 846   |
| Cottons -                 | Bales           | 158   | —      | 2,701 |
| Earthenware and Glass -   | Casks and Cases | 62    | —      | 242   |
| Forage -                  | Bales           | 25    | —      | 56    |
| Hides -                   | No.             | 503   | 510    | 245   |
| Hoops and Headings -      | Packages        | 272   | —      | 156   |
| Ironware -                | "               | 12    | —      | 60    |
| Ironware -                | "               | 20    | —      | 260   |
| Ironmongery -             | Casks           | 18    | —      | 82    |
| Naval Stores -            | Packages        | 20    | 140    | 540   |
| Oil -                     | Casks           | 120   | 165    | 4,369 |
| Skins -                   | Bales           | 42    | —      | 149   |
| Tanks, Iron -             | No.             | 52    | 82     | 270   |
| Wool -                    | Bales and Bags  | 76    | 44     | 385   |
| Copper and Composition -  | Bales           | 262   | 223    | 2,222 |

QUANTITIES and VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED to VARIOUS COUNTRIES in the Year 1862.

| Principal Articles.           | Countries to which exported.       | Quantities. | Value. | Principal Articles.                               | Countries to which exported.    | Quantities. | Value. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Animals (living) Horses -     | Other Countries - No.              | 2           | £ 60   | Ironware -                                        | Cape of Good Hope Pkgs.         | 12          | £ 60   |
| Books -                       | Cape of Good Hope Cases            | 5           | 150    | Ironmongery -                                     | Other Countries - "             | 20          | 260    |
| Bone -                        | United States - Cwt.               | 15          | 180    |                                                   | Africa - Casks                  | 18          | 82     |
| Casks -                       | Cape of Good Hope No.              | 803         | 579    | Naval Stores -                                    | Cape of Good Hope Pkgs.         | 4           | 40     |
|                               | Africa - "                         | 458         | 201    |                                                   | Other Countries - "             | 136         | 500    |
|                               | Other Countries - "                | 125         | 66     | Oil -                                             | United States - Casks           | 159         | 7,900  |
| Copper and Composition -      | United Kingdom - "                 | 180         | 1,577  |                                                   | Other Countries - "             | 6           | 60     |
|                               | Africa - "                         | 43          | 200    | Skins -                                           | United Kingdom - Bales          | 41          | 135    |
| Cottons -                     | Africa - Bales                     | 158         | 2,701  |                                                   | Cape of Good Hope - "           | 1           | 14     |
| Earthenware and Glass -       | Cape of Good Hope { Cks. & Cases } | 8           | 7      | Tanks, Iron -                                     | United Kingdom - No.            | 82          | 270    |
|                               | Africa - "                         | 54          | 235    | Wool -                                            | United Kingdom { Bales & Bags } | 36          | 240    |
| Forage -                      | Cape of Good Hope Bales            | 25          | 56     |                                                   | Africa - "                      | 8           | 9      |
| Hides -                       | United Kingdom - No.               | 510         | 245    | Total Value of Principal and other Articles - } £ |                                 |             | 16,186 |
| Hoops, Staves, and Headings - | Africa - Pkgs.                     | 247         | 106    |                                                   |                                 |             |        |
|                               | Other Countries - "                | 25          | 50     |                                                   |                                 |             |        |

RATE of CUSTOMS DUTY imposed upon PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, and Amount thereof received, in each of the Years 1861 and 1862.

| Principal Articles. | Rate.                                         | Amount.    |            |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                     |                                               | 1861.      | 1862.      |
|                     |                                               | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.    |
| Beer -              | 10s. per hhd. 6d. per doz. - 11th July 1839 - | 141 15 0   | 284 18 6   |
| Spirits -           | 10s. per gall - 11th July 1839 -              | 2,169 5 0  | 2,423 0 0  |
| Wine -              | 1s. 9d. per gallon - 21st February 1853       | 6,356 18 4 | 6,230 17 6 |



RETURN of VESSELS, distinguishing those which have paid and those which have not paid  
Port charges.

ST. HELENA.

Merchant vessels of all nations paying fees and tonnage duty during  
the year ended 31st December 1862 - - - - 967

Merchant vessels of all nations not paying fees and tonnage duty  
during the same period; viz. :—

|                                                      |          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Vessels not anchoring - - - - -                      | 48       |
| Mail steamers - - - - -                              | 12       |
| Whalers, &c. returning within three months - - - - - | 18       |
| Government transports - - - - -                      | 4        |
| Slave vessels - - - - -                              | 9        |
| Exempt by special order - - - - -                    | 1        |
|                                                      | <hr/> 92 |

Vessels of war during the same period :—

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| English - - - - -  | 12       |
| Dutch - - - - -    | 1        |
| French - - - - -   | 10       |
| Prussian - - - - - | 2        |
| Russian - - - - -  | 2        |
|                    | <hr/> 27 |

Total shipping of every description - - - - 1,086

GENERAL ABSTRACT of VESSELS which have touched at this Port from 1st January to the  
31st December 1862.

| Nation.                           | Steamers of War. | Sailing Vessels of War. | Government Transports. | Mail or Merchant Steamers. | Whalers. | Sailing Merchant Vessels. | Total. | Tonnage.                  |                             |          | Total Tonnage. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------|
|                                   |                  |                         |                        |                            |          |                           |        | Sailing Merchant Vessels. | Mail, or Merchant Steamers. | Whalers. |                |
| British - - - - -                 | 11               | 1                       | 1                      | 15                         | —        | 560                       | 588    | 374,308                   | 11,990                      | —        | 386,298        |
| American - - - - -                | —                | —                       | 2                      | —                          | 72       | 79                        | 153    | 65,111                    | —                           | 24,412   | 89,523         |
| Belgian - - - - -                 | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 1                         | 1      | 375                       | —                           | —        | 375            |
| Brazilian - - - - -               | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | —                         | —      | —                         | —                           | —        | —              |
| Bremen - - - - -                  | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 6                         | 6      | 3,990                     | —                           | —        | 3,990          |
| Danish - - - - -                  | —                | —                       | 1                      | —                          | —        | 6                         | 7      | 1,778                     | —                           | —        | 1,778          |
| Dutch - - - - -                   | 1                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 127                       | 128    | 75,885                    | —                           | —        | 75,885         |
| French - - - - -                  | 5                | 5                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 106                       | 116    | 46,570                    | —                           | —        | 46,570         |
| Hamburgh - - - - -                | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 26                        | 26     | 8,630                     | —                           | —        | 8,630          |
| Hanoverian - - - - -              | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | —                         | —      | —                         | —                           | —        | —              |
| Italian - - - - -                 | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 2                         | 2      | 1,234                     | —                           | —        | 1,234          |
| Mecklenburgh - - - - -            | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | —                         | —      | —                         | —                           | —        | —              |
| Norwegian - - - - -               | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 5                         | 5      | 2,183                     | —                           | —        | 2,183          |
| Oldenburgh - - - - -              | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | —                         | —      | —                         | —                           | —        | —              |
| Portuguese - - - - -              | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 1                         | 1      | 318                       | —                           | —        | 318            |
| Prussian - - - - -                | 2                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 3                         | 5      | 1,749                     | —                           | —        | 1,749          |
| Russian - - - - -                 | 2                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 4                         | 6      | 2,761                     | —                           | —        | 2,761          |
| Sandwich Islands - - - - -        | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | —                         | —      | —                         | —                           | —        | —              |
| Siamese - - - - -                 | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 2                         | 2      | 665                       | —                           | —        | 665            |
| Slavers, Nation unknown - - - - - | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 9                         | 9      | —                         | —                           | —        | —              |
| Spanish - - - - -                 | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 13                        | 13     | 6,703                     | —                           | —        | 6,703          |
| Swedish - - - - -                 | —                | —                       | —                      | —                          | —        | 18                        | 18     | 8,648                     | —                           | —        | 8,648          |
| Total - - - - -                   | 21               | 6                       | 4                      | 15                         | 72       | 968                       | 1,086  | 600,908                   | 11,990                      | 24,412   | 637,310        |





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AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

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NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

No. 15.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR the Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG to his  
(No. 91.) Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

MY LORD DUKE, Government House, Sydney, October 19, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1862.

2. The Report of the Registrar General which is prefixed contains remarks in illustration of the various tables, which will be found easy for reference, and exhibiting a complete view of the state and progress of the Colony.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN YOUNG.

Encl. in No. 15.

Enclosure in No. 15.

STATISTICAL REGISTER, 1862.

Registrar General's Report to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

Registrar General's Office, Sydney, September 24, 1863.

Introductory.

THE volume of statistics for the year 1862, to which this report is prefixed, differs from former volumes in this, that it is confined exclusively to tabular statements. Hitherto it has been customary to include in the "Statistical Register" a great deal of matter altogether foreign to statistics, and improperly placed in a volume designated by that name. I have, therefore, under your sanction, separated the nominal returns of the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Establishments from the statistical returns, and presented them to you in a distinct volume, copies of which, under the name of the "Blue Book," were placed upon the tables of the two Houses of Parliament on the 9th July last.

Classification  
of the Tables.

2. I propose to offer a few remarks on the tables embraced in this volume, in explanation of their general arrangement, and in illustration of the results which they exhibit.

The Tables will be found classified under seven heads or parts:—

Part I. embraces those returns which relate to Population and Vital Statistics.

Part II. To Religion, Education, and Crime.

Part III. To Trade and Commerce.

Part IV. To Mills and Manufactures.

Part V. To Production (Mining, Pastoral, and Agricultural).

Part VI. To Monetary and Financial Matters.

Part VII. embraces a number of miscellaneous returns, not properly coming under any of the six previous heads.

The arrangement of the different returns under the foregoing heads will, it is hoped, be found natural, and easy for reference.

3. The returns are preceded by a table of contents, and by a copious index, to which is added, a table exhibiting a complete statistical view of the progress of the Colony from the year 1821 to 1862 inclusive, compiled from authentic records.

It is to be regretted that this table cannot safely be carried further back. The defective state of the public records relating to the earlier period of the Colony's history present insuperable obstacles to the compilation of reliable returns previous to the year 1821.

Fragmentary statistics may be gathered from the books of early historical writers; but as I cannot authenticate them by reference to official data it is thought better not to admit them into the table.

## PART I.

*Population, Immigration, &c.*

4. The tables classified under this head embrace all those returns which refer to the number, condition, and progress of the people, to the rates of wages, and prices of provisions and clothing. They are 19 in number.

The first table gives the estimated population at the end of the year, which is arrived at by adding to the numbers of the preceding year the excess of births over deaths, and the excess of immigration over emigration. The figures stand thus:—

|                                            | Males.  | Females. | Total.  |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Estimated population on 31st December 1861 | 202,099 | 156,179  | 358,278 |
| Increase by births over deaths             | 4,041   | 4,869    | 8,910   |
| Increase by arrivals over departures       | —       | 916      | 916     |
|                                            | 206,140 | 161,964  | 368,104 |
| Decrease by departures over arrivals       | 609     | —        | 609     |
| Estimated population on 31st December 1862 | 205,531 | 161,964  | 367,495 |



The net increase was 9,217 souls, or at the rate of 2·57 per cent.

The males increased 1·69 per cent., and the females 3·70 per cent., on their own numbers respectively.

There are no means by which the overland migration with the adjacent colonies can be ascertained, and it is impossible, except by a general census, to determine to what extent the numbers are affected from year to year by this disturbing cause.

Looking to the returns of the last decade, it may be interesting to compare the increase of population in the two quinquennial periods. From 1852 to 1857 inclusive there was an accession of 97,233 souls to the population, that is, 47· per cent., or at the rate of 9·2 per cent. per annum. The males increased from 118,687 to 171,673, or 45· per cent.; the females from 89,567 to 133,814, or 49· per cent. From 1857 to 1862 inclusive the increase was 62,008 souls, that is, 20· per cent., or at the rate of 4· per cent. per annum.\* The males increased from 171,673 to 205,531, or 19· per cent.; the females from 133,814 to 161,964, or 21· per cent. During the first period we were indebted to immigration for the largest share of our annual increase; during the latter period we owe more to the natural increase of the population by births.

At the end of 1852 the females bore a proportion of 755 to each 1,000 males; at the end of 1857, they bore a proportion of 779 to each 1,000 males; at the end of 1862, they bore a proportion of 788 to each 1,000 males.†

5. The tables relating to births, marriages, and deaths having lately formed the subject of a special report, need but passing comment in this place.

Births, marriages, and deaths.

The increase to the population by births was 15,434, being at the rate of 42· per 1,000 on the estimated population,‡ at the middle of the year. This was nearly one to every 1,000 below the average of the five previous years. The marriages numbered 3,326, or at the rate of 9·09 per 1,000, being rather under the average of the five previous years. The deaths numbered 6,524, or at the rate of 17·83 to every 1,000 of the population, rather over the average of the five previous years. The net increase, by excess of births over deaths, was 8,910, or at the rate of 24· to each 1,000 of the population.

6. The addition to the numbers of the people by arrivals seaward, inclusive of 1,030 Chinese immigrants, was 15,386, but against this we have to write off departures to the extent of 15,079; the gain, therefore, from outward sources, was very small indeed,—only 307 souls.

Immigration.

The efflux is due, in part, to the rush which commenced about the middle of the past year to the Otago gold fields, for it appears that no less than 3,445 people§ left the colony for New Zealand before the end of the year, but few of whom have as yet returned, 1,118 Chinamen, moreover, took their departure for home; and both to Victoria and Queensland there was a considerable migration.

The least unsatisfactory feature of this emigration is, that it has been confined principally to males. Out of the numbers which took their departure during the year, there were 3,114 females only to 11,965 males.

7. The returns of immigration for the ten years, 1853 to 1862 inclusive, exhibit the results shown in the following table, viz. :—

|                          | Assisted. |         | Voluntary. |         | Total.  |         |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                          | Male.     | Female. | Male.      | Female. | Male.   | Female. |
| 5 years—1853 to 1857 - - | 24,248    | 25,455  | 14,311     | 9,017   | 38,559  | 34,472  |
| 5 years—1858 to 1862 - - | 9,967     | 9,372   | 57,982     | 14,571  | 67,949  | 23,943  |
| Totals—10 years - -      | 34,215    | 34,827  | 72,293     | 23,588  | 106,508 | 58,415  |

From these figures it would appear, that whilst the assisted immigration has been conducted with due regard to the equalization of the sexes, the voluntary immigration sets at nought this important social consideration. A preponderance of 48,705 males, or over two-thirds of the arrivals at their own expense during the ten years, would seem to indicate the necessity for greater attention to female immigration, in order to promote the proper balance of the sexes.

8. The statistics of charitable institutions are interesting in two points of view; first, as indicating the extent of eleemosynary aid afforded by the community; and, secondly, as exhibiting the proportional amount of helplessness and distress to the great body of the people, taxing as it were the industry of the strong and active for the maintenance of the decrepit, maimed, and indigent.

Charitable Institutions.

Turning to Table 10, it will be seen that there were at the end of 1861, in the different hospitals, asylums, and orphan schools, as follows, viz. :—

|                                        | Sex not stated. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|
| In-door - - -                          | —               | 1,785  | 1,303    | 3,088  |
| There were receiving out-door relief - | 488             | 1,533  | 1,109    | 3,130  |
| Totals - - -                           | 488             | 3,318  | 2,412    | 6,218  |

\* The separation of the Northern Districts took place during the second quinquennial period, viz., 1st December 1859.

† Eliminating the Chinese population, amounting to 12,986 souls, all males, the census of 1861 exhibited the proportion of 821 females to every 1,000 males.

‡ 365,741.

§ 3,094 males, 351 females.

|| Families.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

For the support and accommodation of these people there was received—

|                            | £      | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|--------|----|----|
| From the Government        | 54,683 | 19 | 4  |
| From private contributions | 17,044 | 17 | 1  |
| Together                   | 71,728 | 16 | 5  |

The actual disbursements were 200*l.* short of this sum, the average cost per head of the numbers relieved being about 11*l.* 10*s.* each. The proportion of almspeople to the total population was 17 in each 1,000, and the cost of their maintenance, distributed over the entire community, was at the rate of 4*s.* per head.

Comparison,  
1861 and 1862.

9. I have referred to the statistics of 1861, in order to institute a comparison with those of the succeeding year. It appears then, that at the end of 1862 there were in the several hospitals, asylums, and orphan schools in the Colony—

|                           | Sex not stated. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|
| In-door                   | —               | 1,908  | 1,228    | 3,136  |
| Receiving out-door relief | *1,805          | 1,495  | 917      | 4,217  |
| Totals                    | 1,805           | 3,403  | 2,145    | 7,353  |

These figures show an increase of 1,135 on the returns of the previous year. Towards the support of these 7,353 almspeople there was contributed—

|                          | £       | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|---------|----|----|
| By the Government        | 59,812  | 13 | 8  |
| By private subscriptions | 13,203  | 18 | 9  |
| Together                 | £73,016 | 12 | 5  |

The falling off in the amount received from private sources is very remarkable, being 3,841*l.* less than it was in 1861. The actual disbursements were 5,491*l.* short of the receipts, and the average cost per head was 9*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, that is, 46*s.* per head within the expenditure of 1861. Whether these results are owing to the fact of the Government having taken into their own hands the asylums for the infirm and destitute I am not prepared to say, but they are noticeable traits in the returns.

The proportion of almspeople to the population was 20 in each 1,000, being an increase of three on the returns of the previous year, whilst the cost to each person in the Colony was at the rate of about 3*s.* 8*d.* per head, or 4*d.* less than in 1861.

I should state that the return is defective, inasmuch as it does not embrace the particulars with regard to the Maitland Hospital, and St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney. Several fruitless applications were made to the officers of these institutions, and I could not keep the returns longer open.

10. The prospect held out to the labouring classes at home by the rates of wages, prices of provisions and clothing and the principal articles of consumption in the Colony, being a question of some importance to our countrymen, may not be deemed unworthy of passing notice, and as being intimately connected with the subject of population the tables have been introduced at the end of this part of the work. The Return No. 18., which exhibits the average rates of wages obtaining during the last 10 years, shows a decided increase in the remuneration to female servants employed in the performance of domestic offices. The skilled artizan commanded an average daily wage of 10*s.*, without board or lodging, and farm labourer shepherds, from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum, with board and lodging.

The wages of female domestic servants ranged from 20*l.* to 40*l.*; cooks, laundresses, and upper nurses commanding the higher rates.

11. The prices of clothing and provisions ruled, on the average, somewhat lower than is shown in the return of the previous year.

|                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Wheat averaged | 7 <i>s.</i> per bushel.           |
| Bread          | 4 <i>d.</i> the 2 lb. loaf.       |
| Rice           | 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.               |
| Tea            | 2 <i>s.</i> per lb.               |
| Sugar          | 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.               |
| Meal           | 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.               |
| Butter         | 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.   |
| Cheese         | 9 <i>d.</i> per lb. for colonial. |
| Potatoes       | 8 <i>s.</i> per cwt.              |
| Candles        | 7 <i>d.</i> per lb.               |

As the dissemination of knowledge with regard to our social economy is one of the chief objects in view in publishing the annual statistics, I need not apologize for giving such prominent notice to the tables, which are framed by the Immigration Department, to supply information on a subject of such paramount importance to emigrants in the Mother Country. I may state that the information upon which the table is based is collected from all parts of the Colony, and the average is struck upon the results of the whole.

\* Families.



## PART II.

*Religion, Education, and Crime.*NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Religion.

12. The Ecclesiastical Return embraces the number of ministers, the amount of salaries paid from public funds, the Church accommodation and number of persons usually attending, to which are added the statistics of Sunday schools.

The number of ministers of religion officiating in the Colony was 354, being an increase of 27 on the returns of the previous year, distributed as follows, viz. :—

|                      | 1861. | 1862. | Increase. |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Church of England    | 119   | 127   | 8         |
| Roman Catholic       | 64    | 73    | 9         |
| Presbyterian         | 51    | 59    | 8         |
| Methodists           | 56    | 54    | —         |
| Congregationalists   | 17    | 19    | 2         |
| Baptists             | 7     | 10    | 3         |
| Unitarian            | 1     | 1     | —         |
| Jews                 | 4     | 5     | 1         |
| Christian Israelites | 8     | 6     | —         |
| Totals               | 327   | 354   | 31        |
| Decrease             |       |       | 4         |
|                      |       |       | 27        |

The sums paid out of State Funds for religious purposes, principally in salaries, were as follows, State Aid. viz. :—

|                                    | £      | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Church of England                  | 17,932 | 17 | 2  |
| Roman Catholic                     | 10,161 | 1  | 5  |
| Presbyterians (Synod of Australia) | 3,527  | 0  | 0  |
| Wesleyan Methodists                | 1,835  | 7  | 7  |
| Total                              | 33,456 | 6  | 2  |

There were 270 churches and 447 chapels, or buildings used as such, providing accommodation for 119,075 people, that is rather under one third of the total population, having an average attendance of 86,674, or under one fourth of the population. Church accom-  
modation.

The proportion of persons incapacitated by extreme youth and old age from attending public worship may be put down at 20 per cent., or one fifth of the people.

13. The statistics of Sunday schools exhibit a decrease of five on the numbers of the preceding year, but there is a small increase in the number of scholars. Much difficulty is experienced in the collection of these returns. Sunday schools.

They show the following results ; viz.—

| Denomination.      | Schools. | Teachers. |         | Scholars. |         |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                    |          | Male.     | Female. | Male.     | Female. |
| Church of England  | 128      | 381       | 542     | 3,476     | 4,017   |
| Roman Catholics    | 66       | 130       | 150     | 2,063     | 2,287   |
| Presbyterians      | 44       | 115       | 119     | 805       | 968     |
| Methodists         | 143      | 548       | 538     | 4,359     | 4,757   |
| Congregationalists | 16       | 124       | 107     | 950       | 1,150   |
| Baptists           | 8        | 45        | 35      | 263       | 267     |
| Totals             | 405      | 1,343     | 1,491   | 11,916    | 13,446  |

Each teacher's class averaged, for religious instruction, as under :—

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Church of England     | 8 scholars. |
| Roman Catholic Church | 15 "        |
| Presbyterian Church   | 7 "         |
| Methodists            | 8 "         |
| Congregationalists    | 9 "         |
| Baptists              | 6 "         |

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

*Education.*

Schools.

14. The total number of educational establishments in the Colony was 925, an increase of 76 on the return for 1861.

The returns for the two years are as follows:—

| Schools.                      | 1861. | 1862. | Increase. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Denominational - - -          | 278   | 305   | 27        |
| National - - -                | 178   | 208   | 30        |
| Private Schools - - -         | 387   | 405   | 18        |
| University and Colleges - - - | 2     | 3*    | 1         |
| Increase - - -                | -     | -     | 76        |

The number of scholars under tuition exhibits an increase of 4,337, as appears by the following comparison, viz. :—

|                                           | 1861.  | 1862.  | Increase.   |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Orphan Schools and Destitute Asylum - - - | 652    | 659    | 7           |
| Denominational - - -                      | 16,572 | 18,584 | 2,012       |
| National - - -                            | 11,400 | 13,392 | 1,992       |
| Private Schools - - -                     | 9,087  | 9,454  | 367         |
|                                           | 37,711 | 42,089 | 4,378       |
| University and Colleges - - -             | 163    | 122    | Decrease 41 |
| Increase - - -                            | -      | -      | 4,337       |

Estimate of  
number of  
children not  
receiving  
education.

It should be noticed that in no one year of the last decade do the returns exhibit so large an addition to the number of children under tuition.

15. By the census of 1861, from 5 years of age up to 10, there were 41,664† children. From 10 years up to 15 years of age there were 35,717,‡ together 77,381 boys and girls of the educable age. Of this number many, perhaps, may be considered by their parents too young to go to school, and many are taken from school and put out into the world before arriving at the age of 15. It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the numbers in either case. Many children receive instruction at home. Many, moreover, whose parents are incapable of imparting instruction, and who would gladly pay for it for their children, are so situated as to be beyond the reach of a school, and the number of these we cannot fairly estimate. All that we know for a certainty is, that between the ages 5 and 15 years there are from 77,000 to 78,000 boys and girls in the Colony, and that there were under some degree of instruction, during last year, other than home teaching, 42,211§, or 54 per cent. Deducting the 9,454 scholars educating at private schools (expense not stated), the total cost of their education for 1862 was 135,314*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, or at the rate of 4*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per head.

Denomina-  
tional schools.

The denominational schools educated 18,584 children, at a total cost of 47,657*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, or at the rate of 2*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per head; of which 32,369*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, or 1*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* per head, came out of the Public Treasury, and 15,288*l.* or 16*s.* 5*d.* per head, was contributed from private sources.

National  
schools.

The national schools educated 13,392 children, at a total cost of 41,701*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, or at the rate of 3*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per head; of which 30,936*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, or 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per head, came from the Public Treasury, and 10,765*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, or 16*s.* 1*d.* per head, from private sources.

*Crime.*

16. The criminal returns (embraced in tables 24 to 37) are surrounded with much interest at all times, and more especially at this period, when the public mind is agitated with conflicting statements and opinions as to the degree of criminality which the state of society in the Colony presents.

I will endeavour, from the data before me, to set forth the number of offenders during the last five years who were committed for trial in the Superior Courts of the Colony, the number of convictions, and the numbers acquitted; and I will further show the proportion of crime to the population in each year, and compare it with the criminal statistics of England and Wales and with the sister colony of Victoria.

I will further show the number of persons laid hold of by the police, and dealt with in the Summary Jurisdiction Courts of the Colony, for the four years 1859 to 1862.

17. With regard to the more serious offences tried at the criminal sittings of the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions, during the last five years,|| the returns exhibit the following results, viz. :—

\* The Roman Catholic College of St. John's was not embraced in former returns.

† 20,849 boys and 20,815 girls.

‡ 18,082 boys and 17,635 girls.

§ 22,125 boys, 20,086 girls.

|| Prior to 1858 there are no records of commitments for trial; the inquiry, therefore, cannot be pushed further back.

Felonies, &c.



| Year. | Felonies.      |                                |        | Misdemeanors.  |                                   |        | Total<br>Number<br>of<br>Commitments. |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
|       | Supreme Court. | Courts of<br>Quarter Sessions. | Total. | Supreme Court. | Courts<br>of Quarter<br>Sessions. | Total. |                                       |
| 1858  | 234            | 382                            | 616    | 53             | 111                               | 164    | 780                                   |
| 1859  | 156            | 441                            | 597    | 48             | 108                               | 156    | 753                                   |
| 1860  | 127            | 412                            | 539    | 40             | 106                               | 146    | 685                                   |
| 1861  | 146            | 486                            | 632    | 61             | 127                               | 188    | 820                                   |
| 1862  | 151            | 526                            | 677    | 48             | 154                               | 202    | 879                                   |

It will be seen by the foregoing figures that the number of commitments decreased from 780 in 1858 to 685 in 1860, and that they then expanded again from 685 in 1860 to 879 in 1862. But there has been a considerable accession to the population since 1860. We must, therefore, to arrive at an accurate conclusion, ascertain what ratio the commitments bear to the population in each year.

| Year.               | Population<br>at Middle of<br>Year. | Commitments. | Ratio      |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------|
|                     |                                     |              | Per 1,000. | Or       |
| 1858                | 309,790                             | 780          | 2·518      | 1 in 397 |
| 1859                | 330,860                             | 753          | 2·276      | 1 in 439 |
| 1860                | 330,840                             | 685          | 2·070      | 1 in 483 |
| 1861                | 353,332                             | 820          | 2·321      | 1 in 431 |
| 1862                | 365,741                             | *879         | 2·403      | 1 in 416 |
| Mean of 5 years - - |                                     |              | 2·317      | 1 in 433 |

These figures go to prove (in so far as the commitments may be admitted as an index of crime) that the moral state of the community was better in 1862 than it was in 1858.

Comparison  
with England  
and Wales.

18. We will now compare the results of our investigation with the criminal statistics of the Mother Country. The last returns published by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department for England and Wales give the following results for the six years 1856 to 1861, viz. :—

| Year.               | Population. | Commitments. | Ratio      |            |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|                     |             |              | Per 1,000. | Or         |
| 1856                | 19,045,000  | 19,437       | 1·020      | 1 in 980   |
| 1857                | 19,305,000  | 20,269       | 1·050      | 1 in 952   |
| 1858                | 19,523,000  | 17,855       | 0·914      | 1 in 1,099 |
| 1859                | 19,746,000  | 16,674       | 0·844      | 1 in 1,184 |
| 1860                | 19,902,918  | 15,999       | 0·829      | 1 in 1,244 |
| 1861                | 20,119,496  | 18,326       | 0·901      | 1 in 1,093 |
| Mean of 6 years - - |             |              | 0·926      | 1 in 1,093 |

Comparison, New South Wales with England and Wales:—

|                                                        |   |                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| New South Wales, mean of 5 years, 1858 to 1862         | - | 2·317 or 1 in 433.   |
| England and Wales, mean of 6 years, 1856 to 1861       | - | 0·926 or 1 in 1,093. |
| Excess of commitments to population in New South Wales | - | 1·391 to each 1,000. |

It is proper here to state that the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorized justices to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners, instead of committing them for trial to the sessions, had the effect of decreasing the commitments to no less an extent than 34·8 per cent., as compared with the average of the two preceding quinquennial periods. In order, therefore, to form a fair estimate of the moral state of the Colony, as compared with the Mother Country, we must push the inquiry further back through the ten years preceding 1856.

\* The Returns from the Benches of Magistrates state the number of commitments for trial at 998. If this is correct it will give a different result. The ratio for 1862 would be 2·729 per 1000, or 1 in 366, and the mean of the 5 years would be 2·383 per 1000, or 1·423.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

The table at foot\* shows that for ten years, 1846 to 1855, the committals for trial ranged from 1,382 per 1,000 of the population to 1·683; the average being 1·550, or 1 in 647. We find then the comparison to stand as follows, viz. :—

New South Wales, 1858 to 1862 - 2·317, or 1 in 433.  
England and Wales, 1846 to 1855 - 1·550, or 1 in 647.

Difference - - 0·767 per 1,000 of the population.

Comparison  
with Victoria.

19. The statistics of the Colony of Victoria enable me to extend the comparison with that Colony for the three years 1859 to 1861.

| Year.           | Population. | Commitments. | Ratio      |          |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|
|                 |             |              | Per 1,000. | Or       |
| 1859            | 530,262     | 1,428        | 2·693      | 1 in 371 |
| 1860            | 537,847     | 1,329        | 2·471      | 1 in 404 |
| 1861            | 541,800     | 1,283        | 2·368      | 1 in 422 |
| Mean of 3 years |             |              | 2·510      | 1 in 375 |

These figures exhibit the following comparative results, viz. :—

Victoria, 1859 to 1861 - 2·510, or 1 in 375.

New South Wales, 1858 to 1862 - 2·317, or 1 in 433.

Difference - - 0·193 per 1,000 of the population in favour of New South Wales.

Convictions,  
&c.

20. The numbers convicted and acquitted, or not put upon trial, are placed in the following table opposite those committed for trial :—

| Year.   | Committed<br>for<br>Trial. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Convicted.   | Acquitted.   |
|---------|----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|         |                            |            |            | Per Centage. | Per Centage. |
| 1858    | 780                        | 415        | 365        | 53·          | 47·          |
| 1859    | 753                        | 406        | 347        | 54·          | 46·          |
| 1860    | 685                        | 405        | 280        | 59·          | 41·          |
| 1861    | 820                        | 437        | 383        | 53·          | 47·          |
| 1862    | 879                        | 514        | 365        | 58·          | 42·          |
| Total - | 3,917                      | 2,177      | 1,740      | 55·          | 45·          |

It would appear by these figures, that out of the total number committed for trial in the five years, 55·5 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 44·5 per cent. were either acquitted or not placed upon trial; which of the two the returns do not specify.

| Year.            | Population. | Commitments. | Ratio      |          |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|
|                  |             |              | Per 1,000. | Or       |
| 1846             | 16,925,000  | 25,107       | 1·483      | 1 in 674 |
| 1847             | 17,132,000  | 28,833       | 1·683      | 1 in 594 |
| 1848             | 17,340,000  | 30,349       | 1·750      | 1 in 571 |
| 1849             | 17,552,000  | 27,816       | 1·584      | 1 in 631 |
| 1850             | 17,766,000  | 26,813       | 1·509      | 1 in 662 |
| Mean of 5 years  |             |              | 1·602      | 1 in 626 |
| 1851             | 17,983,000  | 27,960       | 1·554      | 1 in 643 |
| 1852             | 18,205,000  | 27,510       | 1·511      | 1 in 661 |
| 1853             | 18,403,000  | 27,057       | 1·470      | 1 in 680 |
| 1854             | 18,618,000  | 29,359       | 1·576      | 1 in 634 |
| 1855             | 18,787,000  | 25,972       | 1·382      | 1 in 723 |
| Mean of 5 years  |             |              | 1·499      | 1 in 668 |
| Mean of 10 years |             |              | 1·550      | 1 in 647 |



21. The summary jurisdiction returns show that 15,410 persons (11,767 males and 3,643 females) were laid hold of by the police, and dealt with in the manner shown in the following table, viz.:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

| Offences.                | Taken into Custody. |       | Convicted. |       | Committed for Trial. |    | Discharged. |       | Summary Jurisdiction. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|------------|-------|----------------------|----|-------------|-------|-----------------------|
|                          | M.                  | F.    | M.         | F.    | M.                   | F. | M.          | F.    |                       |
| Against the person - -   | 4,501               | 1,736 | 2,722      | 1,276 | 276                  | 12 | 1,503       | 448   |                       |
| Against property - -     | 2,810               | 529   | 1,069      | 278   | 651                  | 49 | 1,090       | 202   |                       |
| Drunkenness - -          | 3,501               | 1,374 | 1,227      | 328   | 4                    | —  | 2,270       | 1,046 |                       |
| Under Vagrant Act, &c. - | 35                  | 3     | 24         | 2     | —                    | —  | 11          | 1     |                       |
| Seamens' - -             | 909                 | —     | 544        | —     | 3                    | —  | 362         | —     |                       |
| Prisoners of the Crown - | 11                  | 1     | 6          | —     | 3                    | —  | 2           | 1     |                       |
| Total - - -              | 11,767              | 3,643 | 5,592      | 1,884 | 937                  | 61 | 5,238       | 1,698 |                       |

22. A comparative view of the number of offenders brought before the several courts of petty sessions in each of the four years, 1859 to 1862, is presented in the following table, viz.:—

Comparison with former years.

| Nature of Offences.                        | * Taken into Custody. | Convicted. | Committed. | Discharged. |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Offences against the Person, Property, &c. | 8,599                 | 4,942      | 761        | 2,896       |
| Drunkenness - - -                          | 9,419†                | 7,815      | —          | 1,582       |
| Totals for the year 1859 -                 | 18,018                | 12,757     | 761        | 4,478       |
| Offences against the Person, Property, &c. | 9,027                 | 5,044      | 737        | 3,246       |
| Drunkenness - - -                          | 10,166                | 8,184      | —          | 1,982       |
| Totals for the year 1860 -                 | 19,193                | 13,228     | 737        | 5,228       |
| Offences against the Person, Property, &c. | 7,920‡                | 4,390      | 828        | 2,701       |
| Drunkenness - - -                          | 8,817                 | 6,941      | 8          | 1,868       |
| Totals for the year 1861 -                 | 16,737                | 11,331     | 836        | 4,569       |
| Offences against the Person, Property, &c. | 10,535                | 5,921      | 994        | 3,620       |
| Drunkenness - - -                          | 4,875                 | 1,555      | 4          | 3,316       |
| Totals for the year 1862 -                 | 15,410                | 7,476      | 998        | 6,936       |

\* The Returns do not show how many persons were apprehended more than once during the year, and therefore the figures must be read as referring to the number of offences, and not to the number of individuals, as one person may have been brought up possibly two or three times.

† Of this number no record kept of 22 as to how disposed of.

‡ Of this number one effected his escape from the lock-up.

From this table we find that the number of persons taken into custody in 1862 was below that of either of three previous years. The great decrease is attributable to the smallness of the numbers apprehended for drunkenness, which are put down at 4,875 against 8,817 in 1861, 10,166 in 1860, and 9,419 in 1859.

The increase in the number of offences against the person, &c. (namely, 10,535 against 7,920 the previous year,) is attributable to the operation of "The Sale of Liquors Licensing Act of 1862," which contains no penal provisions against drunkenness. The police were therefore compelled to take proceedings against drunkards under such other enactments as the circumstances of each case might warrant. The effect of this has been to swell up the offences against the person and property in a corresponding ratio to the reduction in the numbers apprehended for drunkenness.

23. There is a singular feature in the metropolitan returns which is deserving of notice. It appears that out of 1,314 persons brought before the magistrates at the Central Police Court, for offences "against the person," the females outnumbered the males to the extent of 128; and in 1,597 drunkards cases the females again outstripped the males to the number of 115; whilst in 983 cases for offences "against property" the males preponderate to the number of 311.

Metropolitan returns.

The education of these people may prove of some interest, as it appears that out of 2,481 males, 109 or 4·39 per cent., can read and write; 1,956, or 78·83 per cent., can read only; and 416, or 16·76 per cent., can neither read nor write; of 2,413 females, 47, or 1·94 per cent., can read and write; 1,598, or 66·22 per cent., can read only; and 768, or 31·82 per cent., can neither read nor write.

The numbers apprehended and brought before the justices in the metropolitan district amounted to 6,908, or nearly 45 per cent. of the total apprehensions throughout the Colony; but it should be remarked that 909 of these were for offences committed at sea or on board of vessels in the harbour.

24. The returns published by the police department of Victoria, for the three years 1859 to 1861, enable me to make the following comparison as to the numbers laid hold of by the police in the two Colonies.

Comparison with Victoria.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

It appears by the figures in the tables below that whilst the apprehensions by the police in Victoria bore a mean of 1 to every 18 of the population for the three years, the apprehensions by the police of New South Wales, for the four years 1859 to 1862, bore a mean of 1 to every 19 of the population.

| VICTORIA.             |             |                     |                      |         |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Year.                 | Population. | Taken into Custody. | Ratio to Population. |         |
|                       |             |                     | Per 1,000.           | Or "    |
| 1859                  | 530,262     | 30,357              | 57·249               | 1 in 17 |
| 1860                  | 537,847     | 29,030              | 53·993               | 1 in 18 |
| 1861                  | 541,800     | 25,766              | 47·556               | 1 in 21 |
| Mean of 3 years - -   |             |                     | 52·932               | 1 in 18 |
| NEW SOUTH WALES.      |             |                     |                      |         |
| Year.                 | Population. | Taken into Custody. | Ratio to Population. |         |
|                       |             |                     | Per 1,000.           | Or      |
| 1859                  | 330,860.    | 18,018              | 54·458               | 1 in 18 |
| 1860                  | 330,840     | 19,193              | 58·013               | 1 in 17 |
| 1861                  | 353,332     | 16,737              | 47·368               | 1 in 21 |
| 1862                  | 365,741     | 15,410              | 42·133               | 1 in 23 |
| Mean of 4 years - -   |             |                     | 50·493               | 1 in 19 |
| Victoria - - -        |             |                     | 52·932, or 1 in 18.  |         |
| New South Wales - - - |             |                     | 50·493, or 1 in 19.  |         |
| Difference - - -      |             |                     | 2·439                |         |

With regard, however, to the comparison of the criminal statistics of different countries, it is necessary, in order to arrive at a fair conclusion, to take into consideration the state of the law in each case. For instance, I have shown that an alteration in the criminal law of England in 1855 had the effect of decreasing the number of commitments for trial to the Superior Courts by no less than 34 per cent. Those persons, therefore, who may be interested in tracing the matter to an accurate conclusion, will have to study, not only the criminal laws both in England and Victoria, but any other exceptional circumstances affecting the question, before they can apply with any degree of certainty the comparison I have drawn. My duty is ended in presenting the facts as I find them.

The number of certificates issued for publicans' licences was 2,122, against 1,733 granted the year before. This gives a public house to every 173 souls in the community.

Publican's  
licences.

### PART III.

#### Trade and Commerce.

25. In order to convey some idea of the progress of trade, and to illustrate the development of our commercial relations with other countries, a glance at the imports and exports for the year under review will be attended with advantage.

It appears by the customs returns that the total imports for the year were valued at £9,334,645

And the exports at - - - - 7,102,562

Showing an excess of imports to the extent of - 2,232,083

Imports and  
exports com-  
pared.

Imports com-  
pared with  
1861.

The imports were at the rate of 25*l.* 8*s.*, and the exports were at the rate of 19*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per head of the population.

The imports, compared with the previous year, were as follows, viz. :—

|                           | 1861.     | 1862.     | Increase. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                           | £         | £         | £         |
| From the United Kingdom - | 3,062,435 | 4,814,264 | 1,751,829 |
| „ British Colonies -      | 2,338,641 | 3,068,593 | 729,952   |
| „ Foreign States -        | 990,479   | 1,451,788 | 461,309   |
| Totals - £                | 6,391,555 | 9,334,645 | 2,943,090 |



Showing an increase of very little short of three millions on the imports of 1861, and more than three millions and a half\* upon the average† annual importations of the decade (1852 to 1861).

The exports exhibit the following comparison with those of the previous year, viz.:—

|                            |   | 1861.     | 1862.     | Increase. | Exports compared with 1861. |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
|                            |   | £         | £         | £         |                             |
| To the United Kingdom      | - | 2,037,550 | 2,143,497 | 105,947   |                             |
| " British Colonies         | - | 3,025,661 | 4,725,212 | 1,699,551 |                             |
| " Foreign States           | - | 531,628   | 233,853   | —         |                             |
| Totals                     | - | 5,594,839 | 7,102,562 | 1,805,498 |                             |
| Decrease to Foreign States | - | -         | -         | 297,775   |                             |
| Total Increase             | - | £         |           | 1,507,723 |                             |

The exports thus show an increase to the extent of rather more than a million and a half on those of the preceding year, and more than two millions and three quarters‡ upon the average§ annual exports of the 10 years 1852 to 1861.

26. The estimated value of exports, the produce of the Colony, as compared with 1861, was as follows, viz.:—

|                        | 1861.     | 1862.     | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                        | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| <i>Seaward.</i>        |           |           |           |           |
| Grain                  | 84,986    | 153,061   | 68,075    | —         |
| Butter and Cheese      | 20,754    | 19,091    | —         | 1,663     |
| Live Stock             | 49,280    | 62,057    | 12,777    | —         |
| Salt Meat              | 18,513    | 18,488    | —         | 25        |
| Hides and Leather      | 100,459   | 105,458   | 4,999     | —         |
| Wool                   | 1,396,426 | 1,283,818 | —         | 112,608   |
| Tallow                 | 60,816    | 104,030   | 43,214    | —         |
| Timber                 | 19,554    | 25,318    | 5,764     | —         |
| Gold                   | 1,890,908 | 2,715,037 | 824,129   | —         |
| Coal                   | 160,965   | 245,422   | 84,457    | —         |
| Totals                 | 3,802,661 | 4,731,780 | 1,043,415 | 114,296   |
| <i>Overland.</i>       |           |           |           |           |
| Live Stock             | 492,353   | 529,754   | 37,401    | —         |
| Wool, Hides, &c.       | 380,284   | 527,005   | 146,721   | —         |
| Fish and other produce | 3,360     | 10,352    | 6,992     | —         |
| Totals                 | 875,997   | 1,067,111 | 191,114   | —         |
| General Total          | 4,678,658 | 5,798,891 | 1,234,529 | 114,296   |

By the foregoing statement the net increase in the value of the exports of 1862 over those of 1861 appears to have been 1,120,233l.

The most remarkable increase is observable in the export of gold, amounting to the large sum of 824,129l.

The decrease in the dairy produce is attributable to the severe drought which visited the Colony in 1862, and to the depression in the wool market at home is traceable the lower value placed upon the export of that article seaward.

In the overland traffic an increase to the extent of 191,114l. is recorded, the total exports, via Albury, Moama, and the Murray, having exceeded a million in value, against 875,997l. the year before.

27. Of our great staple produce, wool, the export during 1862, as compared with the previous year, was as follows, viz.:—

|                             | 1861.      | 1862.      | Increase. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|                             | Lbs.       | Lbs.       | Lbs.      |
| Seaward                     | 12,745,891 | 13,482,139 | 736,248   |
| Overland and via the Murray | 5,425,318  | 7,506,254  | 2,080,936 |
| Totals                      | 18,171,209 | 20,988,393 | 2,817,184 |

\* 3,569,640l.  
9127.

† 5,765,005l.

K

‡ 2,789,997l

§ 4,312,565l.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

shipping.

The most remarkable feature in this statement is the great increase in the export of wool, by way of Melbourne and Adelaide, from what are called the "Riverine districts," amounting, as it appears, to more than one-half the quantity shipped seaward from the ports of the Colony.

8. The returns of shipping inwards, as was to be expected, afford ample evidence of the increased trade which has been brought under notice. The number of vessels which entered the different ports of the Colony during 1862 was 1,493, with an aggregate tonnage of 454,837 tons. In the year 1861 the number of vessels arriving inwards was 1,327, and the aggregate tonnage 366,236 tons.

The inward shipping, both in numbers and tonnage, exceeds that of any year of the last decennial period.

The shipping trade inwards, with Great Britain, was in excess of either of the four previous years, but did not reach the average of the five years 1853 to 1857, whilst the outward trade appears to have diminished, as is shown below, viz. :—

|                                       | Inwards. |          | Outwards. |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|                                       | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels.  | Tonnage. |
| 1862 - - - - -                        | 111      | 81,114   | 32        | 28,018   |
| Average of four years, 1858 to 1861 - | 96       | 73,251   | 34        | 28,491   |
| Average of five years, 1853 to 1857 - | 157      | 109,539  | 51        | 36,507   |

## PART IV.

*Mills and Manufactures.*

29. There is little to notice in the progress of our manufacturing industry. By slow degrees, horse, wind, and water mills are giving way to steam. In 1853 there were 72 steam mills for grinding and dressing grain; in 1862 there were 131.

In 1853 there were 141 manufactories or works conducted by machinery; in the 10 years ending with 1862 they had increased to 859.

Five years ago the pastoral districts could boast of no more than 23 machines to economize labour, or establishments worked by machinery, 10 of the number being appropriated to converting sheep and cattle into tallow; in 1862 the number had increased to 155.

Woollen cloth.

30. The manufacture of woollens in 1862 exhibits a decrease on the returns of the previous year. In 1861 there were eight establishments in work, producing 145,393 yards of cloth and tweed. In 1862 there were only five in work, producing 128,720 yards. Since the year 1854, the woollen manufacture seems to have declined, the quantity produced in that year being 184,555 yards. The returns of the last three years, however, afford evidence of its revival, although it has not reached what it was nine years ago.

Soap and  
candles.

31. The manufacture of soap and candles does not exhibit so marked an increase as the progress of the population would lead one to expect. In 1854 there were 18 establishments, producing 74,878 cwt.; whilst in 1862 there were 30 establishments, producing only 79,117 cwt. During the intermediate years the manufacture gives evidence of a fitful pursuit of this useful branch of industry, in 1859 the quantity produced being as low as 32,768 cwt.

It may be fairly presumed that the manufacture is regulated and kept down by importations from the Mother Country.

Tobacco.

32. The manufacture of tobacco would appear to have taken a start since the supply from America has fallen short. The production in 1862 was 3,755 cwt., against 1,587 cwt. the previous year; indeed in no year of the preceding decennial period has the manufacture of this article shown so great activity.

Refined sugar.

33. The manufacture of refined sugar is also greatly on the increase. In 1853 there were three establishments in operation, producing 81,200 cwt.; in 1862 there was 166,900 cwt. produced by two establishments. The average annual production of the last five years has been 147,684 cwt., or 19,216 cwt. below that of 1862.

Tallow.

34. The manufacture of tallow, although the number of cattle boiled down exceeded by nearly 18,000 the number so disposed of during 1861, fell short of the produce of that year by more than 2,000 cwt.

The number of sheep and cattle rendered into tallow in the two years, and the produce, were as follows:—

|              | 1861.  | Produce.<br>Cwt. | 1862.  | Produce.<br>Cwt. |
|--------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|
| Sheep - - -  | 6,901  | 43,353           | 3,241  | 41,287           |
| Cattle - - - | 30,528 |                  | 48,097 |                  |

Since the year 1853 the returns do not show so great a slaughter of horned cattle for tallow as took place during last year. The deficiency in the quantity of tallow produced is attributable to the inferior condition of the stock, owing to the severe drought.



## PART V.

*Production.*NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

35. We now come to the consideration of our mining operations. And first, as to the collieries, which afford evidence of unwonted activity. It is satisfactory to find that the production of coal has more than recovered the ground it lost in 1861, owing to the disagreement which unfortunately prevailed during a part of that year between the principal coal companies and their miners. The number of mines in actual working operation in 1862 is stated at 30, producing 476,522 tons of coal of the value of 305,234*l*. It seems that no less than 15 new mines have been added to the number which were in operation in 1861, and that the result was an increased production of 134,455 tons.

Collieries.

The development of the coal fields of the Colony during the last decade is a very remarkable feature in these returns. The production of the mines for the five years 1853 to 1857 was 750,921 tons, whilst the production for the five years 1858 to 1862 was 1,712,061 tons, showing an increase of very little short of a million tons in the five years.

The export of coal in 1862 amounted to 308,782 tons, against 207,780 tons the previous year. Our principal customers are Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, and large shipments are made to China and other Foreign Countries. The shipments to the neighbouring colonies average about two-thirds of the total exports.

The price of good screened coal at Newcastle ranged from 12*s*. to 14*s*. per ton.

36. A silver mine was opened near "Moruya" on the southern coast of the Colony, on the 13th August 1862, and 266 tons of ore was taken from it before the end of the year, but the value is not stated.

Silver, iron,  
and copper.

The Fitz Roy Iron Mine was not worked.

Two copper mines in the district of Orange produced 2,200 tons of ore, of the value of 12,000*l*. sterling.

37. The total results of our gold mining operations for the year manifest increased success.

Gold.

The Western Gold Fields more than doubled the production of the previous year, whilst the Northern and Southern Gold Fields show a decrease, as will be seen by the following statement, viz.:-

| Gold Fields.     | 1861.   |           | 1862.   |             |
|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|
|                  | Ounces. | Value.    | Ounces. | Value.      |
| Western - - - -  | 134,375 | £ 513,790 | 321,720 | £ 1,219,752 |
| Northern - - - - | 35,266  | 132,931   | 28,242  | 106,065     |
| Southern - - - - | 232,993 | 907,908   | 225,576 | 886,717     |
| Totals - - - -   | 402,634 | 1,554,629 | 575,538 | 2,212,534   |

The increase in the quantity of gold produced was 172,904 ounces, in value 657,905*l*.

The quartz reefs in the western districts afford evidence of extreme richness; and it is probable that their resources will receive extraordinary development, through the application of capital and machinery which is being brought to bear upon them.

38. Connected with the production of gold, there is a Return No. 143, included in Part 7, showing the number of miners' rights and business licences issued in the year 1862, to which in this place it may be interesting to refer, as evidencing the increased amount of industry engaged in bringing about the results set forth in the last paragraph. The following figures represent the number of licences issued to miners in each of the two last years, viz.—

|                               | 1861.  | 1862.  | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Western Gold Fields - -       | 7,050  | 17,183 | 10,133    | —         |
| South-western Gold Fields - - | 6,118  | 4,517  | —         | 1,601     |
| Southern Gold Fields - -      | 1,242  | 1,543  | 301       | —         |
| Northern Gold Fields - -      | 1,834  | 1,795  | —         | 39        |
| Totals - - - -                | 16,244 | 25,038 | 10,434    | 1,640     |

There is thus shown to have been a net increase of 8,794 upon the number of licences issued in 1861.

Assuming that each miner's right or licence represents an individual, and that its possessor was occupied during the whole year in the search for gold, it would appear by the return of production that as nearly as possible 23 ounces of the precious metal (supposing it to be equally divided) would fall to the lot of each man. This, at the mint value (3*l*. 17*s*. 10½*d*. per oz.), would produce an average wage of 88*l*. 13*s*. per annum, or at the rate of 1*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*. per week per man.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Agriculture.

39. There is no subject of more general interest than the occupation and cultivation of the soil. It has been my endeavour, since the statistics of the Colony were placed in my hands, to render the agricultural returns as perfect as possible, so that the annual progress made in this important branch of industry might be clearly indicated. I have endeavoured, on the present occasion, to distinguish freeholders from leaseholders, and the extent of holding owned or occupied by each. I have tried, moreover, to ascertain, in addition to the extent of land in cultivation, the quantity enclosed but not in cultivation, as well as the extent of holdings unenclosed. I regret, however, that the returns do not enable me to present the information with any confidence. The figures which relate to the total extent of holdings can only be accepted an approximation to the truth; but as regards the extent of land under tillage, the returns are as accurate, probably, as it is reasonable to expect under the present system of collection. We will first glance at the number of holders of land, and the estimated total extent of holdings.

40. The following results, distinguishing the pastoral from the settled districts, are elicited by the inquiry, viz. :—

Freehold and  
Leasehold.

|          |   |   | Freeholders.* | Leaseholders. | Freehold.               | Leasehold. |
|----------|---|---|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|
|          |   |   | No.           | No.           | Acres.                  | Acres.     |
| Pastoral | - | - | 5,185         | 1,343         | 1,113,227 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 51,883,286 |
| Settled  | - | - | 9,246         | 6,615         | 3,123,770 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,081,658  |
| Totals   | - | - | 14,431        | 7,958         | 4,236,998 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 54,964,944 |

\* It should be borne in mind that the inquiry extends only to holders of land exceeding one acre, and not to small town or suburban proprietors.

According to this statement, the extent of purchased land averages 215 acres to each freeholder in the pastoral districts, and 338 acres to each freeholder in the old settled districts, whilst the extent of leasehold land averages 41,610 acres to each leaseholder in the pastoral districts, and 466 acres in the settled districts.

Comparison  
with former  
year.

41. In the returns of the previous year the free and leasehold were not separately distinguished, but putting the two classes together, the comparison stands thus :—

|                        |   |   |   |   |                 |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 31st March 1862        | - | - | - | - | 21,175 holders. |
| 31st March 1863        | - | - | - | - | 22,389 „        |
| Showing an increase of | - | - | - | - | 1,214 holders.  |

Putting the extent of holdings lease and freehold together, a small deficiency is noticeable in the latter returns. The extent was estimated,—

|                            |   |   |   |   |                  |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| On 31st March 1862, at     | - | - | - | - | 63,536,457 acres |
| And on 31st March 1863, at | - | - | - | - | 63,201,943 „     |
| Showing a decrease of      | - | - | - | - | 334,514 acres.   |

The area of squatting runs, has but in a few cases been accurately defined, and therefore these figures can only be regarded as a rough approximation to the truth.

42. With reference to the extent of land actually under tillage, and the produce thereof, we may regard the returns with more favour. I have no doubt they convey as fair a picture of the quantity of land in crop, and of its estimated production, as the nature of the inquiry and former experience would seem to justify us in expecting.

The extension of agriculture in the pastoral districts is one of the most prominent features in the returns, as will appear by a glance at the following statement, showing the acreage in crop on the 31st March 1862 and 31st March 1863, viz. :—

|          |   |   | Districts. | 1862.   | 1863.   | Increase.      |
|----------|---|---|------------|---------|---------|----------------|
|          |   |   |            | Acres.  | Acres.  | Acres.         |
| Pastoral | - | - |            | 43,228  | 55,490  | 12,262         |
| Settled  | - | - |            | 254,347 | 246,648 | 7,699 Decrease |
| Totals   | - | - |            | 297,575 | 302,138 | 4,563          |



There is here a decrease of 7,699 acres in the exhausted soils of the old settled districts, and an increase of 12,262 acres in the virgin soils of the pastoral districts, leaving a net increase of land under tillage to the extent of 4,563 acres.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

43. We will inquire now, how this area has been cropped, and compare it with the previous year.

Nature of  
crop.

The following tabular form is perhaps the most simple way of conveying the results:—

|                                    | 31st March<br>1862.   | 31st March<br>1863.   | Increase.            | Decrease.            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                    | Acres.                | Acres.                | Acres.               | Acres.               |
| Wheat - - - - -                    | 129,375 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 117,854 $\frac{3}{4}$ | —                    | 11,521               |
| Maize - - - - -                    | 59,149 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 78,232 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 19,083 $\frac{1}{4}$ | —                    |
| Barley and Oats - - - - -          | 41,799 $\frac{1}{4}$  | 50,001                | 8,201 $\frac{1}{4}$  | —                    |
| Rye, Millet, and Sorghum - - - - - | 1,496                 | 741                   | —                    | 755                  |
| Sown Grasses - - - - -             | 43,292 $\frac{1}{4}$  | 32,010                | —                    | 11,282 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Potatoes - - - - -                 | 10,039 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 9,282 $\frac{3}{4}$   | —                    | 757                  |
| Vineyards - - - - -                | 1,130                 | 1,459 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 329 $\frac{1}{2}$    | —                    |
| Gardens - - - - -                  | 8,707 $\frac{3}{4}$   | 8,410                 | —                    | 297 $\frac{3}{4}$    |
| Tobacco - - - - -                  | 223 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 895 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 672                  | —                    |
| Cotton - - - - -                   | —                     | 54 $\frac{3}{4}$      | 54 $\frac{3}{4}$     | —                    |
| Other Crops - - - - -              | 2,360 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 3,196 $\frac{1}{4}$   | 835 $\frac{3}{4}$    | —                    |
| Totals - - - - -                   | 297,575               | 302,138 $\frac{1}{2}$ | —                    | —                    |

This statement exhibits a falling off in the breadth of land sown in wheat to the extent of 11,521 acres, and in sown grasses to the extent of 11,282 acres, attributable without doubt to the dryness of the season. On the other hand, we notice an increase in the maize crop to the extent of 19,083 acres, which the breaking up of the drought towards the end of the year afforded farmers the opportunity of planting. There is also an extension of vineyard of 329 acres, and of tobacco of 672 acres, owing to the interruption of our regular supplies from America, and the consequent increase in price; and with these must be noticed an entirely new feature in the returns, namely, 54 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of cotton, 17 acres of which were sown in the Clarence district, 12 acres in the county of Macquarie, and the rest in small quantities in other parts of the Colony.

#### Produce.

44. The acreage sown in wheat for grain in 1862 was 108,136 acres, against 123,468 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 15,332 acres. The produce of the sowing of the two years was as follows:—

Wheat.

|                    | Bushels.  | Bushels per Acre. |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1861 - - - - -     | 1,606,034 | 13                |
| 1862 - - - - -     | 1,054,954 | 9                 |
| Decrease - - - - - | 551,080   | 4                 |

The serious effects of the drought of 1862 are here manifested in the diminished production by no less than 551,080 bushels, or at the rate of four bushels per acre.

45. The average yield of wheat for the five years 1854 to 1858 was estimated at 15 bushels per acre, and for the three following years, 1859 to 1861, at 13 bushels per acre. We have, therefore, to write down a loss of at least five bushels per acre on the yield of the last year.

The yield was at the rate of not quite three bushels for each head of the population, whilst the average consumption per head (including wheat for seed) is estimated at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per head. We have, therefore, to make up, by importations, for the large deficiency of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

46. We will look to the importations, to see how far this deficiency has been met. It seems that we imported during 1862 of flour and bread 14,673 tons, of the declared value of 210,936*l*, and of wheat 446,640 bushels, of the value of 128,382*l*. If we turn this wheat into flour, at the rate of 45 bushels to the ton, we get 9,925 tons, making a total importation of 24,598 tons of breadstuffs, to the value of 339,318*l*. In addition to which we imported—

|                                              | £       |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Of barley and oats to the value of - - - - - | 20,322  |
| Of rice - - - - -                            | 100,012 |
| And of gram, pollard, &c. - - - - -          | 4,538   |
| Making a total sum of - - - - -              | 464,190 |

or at the rate of 1*l*. 5*s*. 3*d*. per head of the population sent out of the Colony for grain and breadstuffs during the year.

Of this large sum, 268,835*l*. went to South Australia.

The foregoing calculations are for sea-borne importations only. The river-borne and overland importations, via the Murray, from Adelaide and across the frontier from Melbourne, exceeded 20,000*l*. in value.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

## Maize.

47. The crop which maintains the second place in the returns of New South Wales agriculture is maize. It appears that the breadth of land sown in this description of crop for grain in 1862 was 75,991 acres, against 57,959 acres the previous year; an increase of 18,032 acres.

The yield last year is estimated at 2,559,258 bushels, averaging  $33\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre, against 1,727,434 bushels the year before, averaging 30 bushels per acre, which, taking one year with the other, may be taken as the average yield.

Barley and  
oats.

48. The breadth of land sown in barley and oats for grain was 12,535 acres, against 10,147 the previous year; an increase of 2,388 acres.

The produce exhibits a corresponding increase, having been returned in 1861 as 193,480 bushels, or at the rate of 19 bushels per acre, and in 1862 as 232,051 bushels, or 18 bushels per acre.

## Potatoes.

49. The potato crop shows the effects of the dry season, in the extent of land planted, as well as in the yield. The area planted in 1862 was 9,282 acres, against 10,039 acres the previous year. The produce in 1861 was 30,941 tons, or at the rate of three tons to the acre. The produce in 1862 was 24,167 tons, or at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons to the acre.

## Tobacco.

50. The production of tobacco, it will be noticed, has taken a jump from 296,464 lbs. in 1861 to 1,715,333 lbs. in 1862. This is from an increased area of 672 acres.

## Cotton.

51. The produce of the new cotton fields must not be passed without notice. It appears that off 54 acres 7,743 lbs. were picked; that is at the rate of 143 lbs. per acre. Considering the extreme dryness of the season during the infancy of the crop, and the heavy rains which fell about the time of its maturity, these results are sufficiently encouraging to induce extended efforts.

## Vineyards.

52. The extension of our vine culture is a subject of much interest and importance to the Colony, and it is satisfactory to notice a steady increase from year to year in the breadth of land planted. The returns show the number of acres used for wine-making and for table use separately, also the extent newly planted and as yet unproductive.

The following figures will afford a correct view of the progress of this important branch of industry during the last year, viz.:

|          |       | Wine-making.      | Table Use.        | Unproductive.     | Total.              |
|----------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
|          |       | Acres.            | Acres.            | Acres.            | Acres.              |
| 1861     | - - - | 561 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 278 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 289 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,130               |
| 1862     | - - - | 794 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 307 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 357 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1,459 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Increase | - -   | 233               | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 67 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 329 $\frac{1}{2}$   |

By this statement there appears to be an increase in the total extent of vineyard of 329 acres, and it should be noted that the returns do not embrace the small garden vineyards under one acre.

53. The produce of the last year's vintage was highly satisfactory, having exceeded in quantity per acre that of either of the three previous years, viz.:

|      | Acres. | Wine Gallons. | Gallons per Acre. |
|------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1859 | 577    | 96,100        | 166               |
| 1860 | 622    | 99,791        | 160               |
| 1861 | 561    | 85,328        | 152               |
| 1862 | 794    | 144,888       | 182               |

This comes up very nearly to the average produce of the vineyards of France.\* In addition to the wine, 2,749 gallons of brandy were manufactured last year; a quantity also greatly in excess of previous years.

54. Of grapes for table use the crop was also very prolific, 420 tons having been taken from 307 acres; that is, over a ton and a quarter per acre; whereas in no previous year has the crop quite averaged a ton per acre.

55. Although the returns of last year show an increase in the breadth of land planted, it is by no means what it ought to be. Our fellow-colonists in South Australia are far outstripping us in this most important and profitable branch of industry. They had 4,777 acres of vineyard last year, against 1,459 acres in New South Wales. They produced 472,297 gallons of wine, against 144,888 gallons in New South Wales. Their increase in the last year was 859 acres; our increase the same year was only 329 acres. They exported over 20,000 gallons of wine last year; we exported 10,062 gallons.

Their population is 135,329, against our 367,495.

56. It will be profitable, perhaps, before leaving the agricultural statistics, to extend the parallel a little further, to see what this active and industrious community is doing, as compared with ourselves. They had 494,511 acres of land under tillage last year; that is, equal to 3.65 acres to each individual in the community. We had but 302,138 acres, equal to 0.82 acres to each person; that is, they had more than four times the extent of land under tillage to each head of the population than we had.

They had 320,160 acres under wheat last year; that is 2.40 acres to each person. We had, both for hay and grain, only 117,854, or 0.32 acres to each person; that is, they made more than seven-fold provision for the staff of life than we did.

\* 190 gallons per acre.



Their wheat harvest produced 3,841,824 bushels, at the rate of 12 bushels per acre; ours produced 1,054,954 bushels, at the rate of nine bushels per acre. But this with us was an exceptional year. The average yield in New South Wales is about 15 bushels; the average yield in South Australia is about 12 bushels.

They exported 51,092 tons of wheat and flour, of the value of 633,241*l.*; we imported 24,598 tons, of the value of 339,318*l.*

This little digression from the subject in hand is not out of place. It may be useful in stimulating the agricultural industry of this Colony, and may be turned to profitable account in leading our people to the pursuit of that steady and persevering industry which, under great disadvantages of climate, so largely characterizes our neighbours in South Australia.

#### Live Stock.

57. In the face of the severe losses occasioned by the protracted drought of 1862, the increase in the amount of live stock was considerable. These returns are taken at the same time with the returns of agriculture on 31st March, in order to embrace the lambs of the previous spring, which are generally weaned in February.

The following figures will exhibit the increase in each description of stock upon the returns of the preceding year:—

|                          | 31st March<br>1862. | 31st March<br>1863. | Increase. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| <b>HORSES.</b>           |                     |                     |           |
| Pastoral Districts - - - | 77,914              | 100,795             | 22,881    |
| Settled Districts - - -  | 155,306             | 172,594             | 17,288    |
| Totals - - -             | 233,220             | 273,389             | 40,169    |
| <b>HORNED CATTLE.</b>    |                     |                     |           |
| Pastoral Districts - - - | 1,695,469           | 2,039,316           | 343,847   |
| Settled Districts - - -  | 576,454             | 581,067             | 4,613     |
| Totals - - -             | 2,271,923           | 2,620,383           | 348,460   |
| <b>SHEEP.</b>            |                     |                     |           |
| Pastoral Districts - - - | 4,214,114           | 4,436,337           | 222,223   |
| Settled Districts - - -  | 1,400,940           | 1,709,314           | 308,374   |
| Totals - - -             | 5,615,054           | 6,145,651           | 530,597   |

Horses show an increase at the rate of 17 per cent., cattle at the rate of 15 per cent., and sheep at the rate of 9 per cent. The serious effects of the drought are perceptible in the very small increase of sheep, particularly in the pastoral districts. In many parts of the Colony the lambs were destroyed, to save the lives of the mothers.

The number of pigs in the Colony was 125,541, against 146,091 the previous year, exhibiting a decrease of 20,550, or at the rate of 14 per cent.

#### PART VI.

##### Monetary and Financial.

58. The tables connected with the monetary and financial concerns of the Colony present themselves next for consideration.

The course of exchange on London during the year was 7 per cent. on bills under 95 days currency, 8 per cent. on bills from 95 to 125 days currency, and 9 per cent. on bills having a currency exceeding 125 days. The minimum purchase rate by the banks was  $\frac{1}{2}$  discount; the maximum was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  premium.

The minimum selling rate was  $\frac{3}{4}$  premium; the maximum  $2\frac{1}{2}$  premium. Both the purchase and selling rates ruled higher than they did in 1861 by fully 1 per cent.

59. The rates of interest allowed by the banks on fixed deposits were—

Interest.

For 3 months, 2 to 4 per cent. per annum.

„ 6 „ 3 to 5 „ „

„ 12 „ 4 to 6 „ „

The savings' bank allowed five per cent. to depositors, and lent on mortgage at seven per cent.

60. The average amount of coin and bullion held by the banks was 1,625,897*l.*, against 1,547,390*l.*, the previous year; whilst the amount held at the end of the year was 1,404,715*l.*,\* against 1,527,991*l.* at the end of 1861; a decrease of 123,276*l.* In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked that

Coin and  
Bullion.

\* Including coin and bullion in the Branch Royal Mint.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Paper cur-  
rency.

Bank deposits  
and discounts.

in no year of the last decennial period, excepting 1857, has the amount of coin and bullion held by the mint and by the banks been so small as it was at the end of 1862.

The average paper currency in circulation was 901,779*l.* against 887,429*l.* in 1861; whilst the notes in circulation on the 31st December 1862 were 857,486*l.*, against 868,359*l.* at the end of the previous year.

61. The quarterly average of the deposits in the several banks, and of the discounts for the two years 1861 and 1862, will be found by the following statement to exhibit an increasing accumulation of capital, and a larger amount of paper under discount, as well upon the year as upon each succeeding quarter of the year under review, viz.—

|                   |       | Deposits. | Discounts.       |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|------------------|
|                   |       | £         | £                |
| 1st Quarter, 1861 | - - - | 5,278,964 | 5,567,780        |
| 1st Quarter, 1862 | - - - | 5,267,137 | 5,842,110        |
| Decrease          | - - - | 11,827    | Increase 274,330 |
| 2nd Quarter, 1861 | - - - | 5,235,947 | 5,450,537        |
| 2nd Quarter, 1862 | - - - | 5,381,601 | 6,004,485        |
| Increase          | - - - | 145,654   | Increase 553,948 |
| 3rd Quarter, 1861 | - - - | 5,109,883 | 5,475,872        |
| 3rd Quarter, 1862 | - - - | 5,501,360 | 6,270,793        |
| Increase          | - - - | 391,477   | Increase 794,921 |
| 4th Quarter, 1861 | - - - | 5,029,691 | 5,764,059        |
| 4th Quarter, 1862 | - - - | 5,544,780 | 6,602,297        |
| Increase          | - £   | 515,089   | Increase 838,238 |

From the foregoing figures it will be noticed that at the end of the last year the amount of cash deposits in the several banks exceeded by half a million what they did at the end of 1861; and that, to meet the increasing requirements of trade, the notes and bills under discount exceeded by 838,238*l.* what they amounted to at the end of 1861.

Savings bank.

62. As the statistics of savings' banks may be taken to some extent as an index to the prosperity of the industrial classes, we will look into this return somewhat closely. It appears that the deposits at the end of the year, with accumulated interest, amounted to 782,612*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, to the credit of 14,956 depositors, classed as under, viz.—

|           |          | Depositors. | Amount.       | Average per Head. |
|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
|           |          |             | £ s. d.       | £ s. d.           |
| Up to     | £20 - -  | 6,028       | 47,515 7 3    | 7 17 7            |
| "         | 50 - -   | 3,329       | 107,402 9 3   | 32 5 3            |
| "         | 100 - -  | 2,621       | 186,689 14 8  | 71 4 6            |
| "         | 200* - - | 2,795       | 317,671 1 11  | 113 13 1          |
| "         | 300 - -  | 122         | 28,408 1 1    | 232 17 0          |
| Exceeding | 300 - -  | 61          | 28,695 2 4    | 470 8 2           |
| Totals    | - -      | 14,956      | £716,381 16 6 | 47 17 11          |

\* It should be observed that interest is not allowed on sums exceeding 100*l.*

The comparison with the year 1861 stands as follows, viz. :—

|          |       | Depositors. | Amount.       | Average per Head. |
|----------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
|          |       |             | £ s. d.       | £ s. d.           |
| In 1861  | - - - | 13,282      | 615,408 17 1  | 46 6 8            |
| Increase | - - - | 1,674       | 100,972 19 5  | 1 11 3            |
| In 1862  | - - - | 14,956      | £716,381 16 6 | 47 17 11          |



We observe by this statement an increase in the number of depositors to the extent of 1,674, and in the deposits to the extent of 100,972*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, or at the average rate of 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per head. This may be taken as a fair indication of increasing prosperity or of greater providence amongst the industrial classes. To whichever cause it is to be attributed, perhaps to both, the result of the comparison may be viewed with satisfaction.

63. As everything connected with the working of such admirable institutions as banks for the savings of the working classes must be viewed with interest, I subjoin a table showing the number of depositors, amounts deposited, the average to each depositor, and the proportion of depositors to the total population of the Colony for the seven years 1856 to 1862, by which it will be seen that whilst the average amount per head is not so large as it was in the earlier years, yet the number of depositors has increased from 1 in 27 in 1856 to 1 in 24 in 1862.

| Year.    | Population. | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Deposits. | Average Sums deposited to each Depositor. | Proportion of Depositors to Population. |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|          | £           |                       | £ s. d.             | £ s. d.                                   |                                         |
| 1856 - - | 286,873     | 10,424                | 623,489 3 7         | 59 16 3                                   | 1 in 27                                 |
| 1857 - - | 305,487     | 11,269                | 638,480 11 0        | 56 13 2                                   | 1 in 27                                 |
| 1858 - - | 342,062     | 11,321                | 579,931 17 6        | 51 4 6                                    | 1 in 30                                 |
| 1859 - - | 336,572     | 11,919                | 568,187 19 3        | 47 13 4                                   | 1 in 28                                 |
| 1860 - - | 348,546     | 12,027                | 557,196 14 0        | 46 6 6                                    | 1 in 29                                 |
| 1861 - - | 358,278     | 13,282                | 615,408 17 0        | 46 6 8                                    | 1 in 26                                 |
| 1862 - - | 367,495     | 14,956                | 716,381 16 6        | 47 17 11                                  | 1 in 24                                 |

64. In connexion with the monetary affairs of the Colony, the operation of the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint demands passing attention. The increased production of gold noticed in a former part of this report has, as a matter of course, affected the coinage, as well as the bullion issued from the mint. We find, on reference to the Table No. 117., the comparison between 1861 and 1862 stands as follows, viz. :—

There was received for coinage—

|                        |         |                   |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------|
|                        | Ozs.    | £                 |
| In 1861 - - - -        | 477,607 | 1,863,632 value.* |
| In 1862 - - - -        | 696,311 | 2,700,452 „       |
| Increase in 1862 - - - | 218,704 | 836,820 „         |

There was issued in sovereigns, half sovereigns, and bullion :—

|                        |           |             |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
|                        | In Coin.  | In Bullion. |
| In 1861 - - - -        | 1,719,250 | 98,187      |
| In 1862 - - - -        | 2,477,500 | 298,191     |
| Increase in 1862 - - - | 758,250   | 200,004     |
| Total - - - -          | £958,254  |             |

The revenue of the mint was 32,806*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* in 1862, against 22,568*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* the previous year.

Since the opening of the Mint, on the 14th May 1855, there have been received for coinage 3,025,348 ozs. of gold, of the value of 11,790,417*l.*; and there has been issued—

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
|                     | £          |
| In coin - - - -     | 10,912,250 |
| In bullion - - - -  | 871,399    |
| Total value - - - - | 11,783,649 |

The total revenue derived from the mint, during the eight years, has been 142,920*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

#### Public Accounts.

65. The state of the Public Accounts, in so far as relates to revenue and expenditure, forms a proper subject for consideration in analysing the year's statistics. The tables are compiled from the statement of the Auditor General, and are numbered 120 to 125.

The revenue and receipts for 1862 were 1,557,639*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, against 1,421,831*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* the year before, showing a net increase of 135,808*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The following comparative statement will afford

\* At 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.

NEW SOUTH WALES. an insight into the sources of income from which the total revenue is derived, and show the increase or decrease respectively under each general head, viz.:

|                                                     | 1861.   |    |    | 1862.   |    |    | Increase. |    |    | Decrease. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                                     | £       | s. | d. | £       | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| Customs and Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony | 623,825 | 18 | 1  | 645,015 | 15 | 6  | 21,189    | 17 | 5  | —         | —  | —  |
| Gold and Mint Receipts                              | 87,919  | 0  | 6  | 120,696 | 10 | 2  | 32,777    | 9  | 8  | —         | —  | —  |
| Lands                                               | 384,331 | 4  | 5  | 416,769 | 17 | 5  | 32,438    | 13 | 0  | —         | —  | —  |
| Rents, exclusive of Lands                           | 20,207  | 15 | 1  | 22,675  | 10 | 6  | 2,467     | 15 | 5  | —         | —  | —  |
| Licences                                            | 71,858  | 19 | 9  | 74,002  | 15 | 5  | 2,143     | 15 | 8  | —         | —  | —  |
| Postage                                             | 48,167  | 18 | 6  | 56,305  | 5  | 3  | 8,137     | 6  | 9  | —         | —  | —  |
| Fines and Fees                                      | 30,227  | 9  | 5  | 29,115  | 14 | 5  | —         | —  | —  | 1,111     | 15 | 0  |
| Railways                                            | 75,629  | 15 | 2  | 97,029  | 9  | 11 | 21,399    | 14 | 9  | —         | —  | —  |
| Telegraphs                                          | 16,852  | 11 | 8  | 23,440  | 2  | 11 | 6,587     | 11 | 3  | —         | —  | —  |
| Miscellaneous                                       | 37,359  | 16 | 0  | 34,291  | 3  | 0  | —         | —  | —  | 3,068     | 13 | 0  |
| Pilot, Harbour, and Tonnage Dues                    | 13,307  | 16 | 7  | 17,152  | 3  | 8  | 3,844     | 7  | 1  | —         | —  | —  |
| Immigration                                         | 12,143  | 0  | 0  | 21,145  | 8  | 6  | 9,002     | 8  | 6  | —         | —  | —  |

Debentures. The amount realized by the sale of debentures in 1862 was 644,285*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, against 394,457*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* the previous year, that is, 249,828*l.* 4*s.* in excess of 1861. It should be understood that debentures are only issued to meet the exigencies of the services for which loans are authorized by Parliament. They are issued in sums of not less than 100*l.*, having, for the most part, 30 years' currency, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Expenditure. 66. The disbursements out of revenue in 1862 amounted to 1,369,328*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, besides an unclassified expenditure, consisting of interest on loans, &c. to the extent of 224,459*l.* 7*s.*; together, 1,593,788*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The total expenditure in 1861 was 1,529,788*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; the increase in 1862 was, therefore, 64,000*l.*, minus 1*s.*

The receipts for 1862 were at the rate of 4*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per head of the population, and the disbursements at the rate of 4*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Public Debt. According to the Return No. 125, which will be found at page 148, the actual liability of the Colony, on account of loans, at the end of 1862 (secured upon the consolidated revenue), was 4,143,180*l.*, the annual interest payable on which amounts to 206,954*l.*\* The debt was as near as possible at the rate of 11*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per head of the population at the end of the year, and the interest at the rate of 11*s.* 3*d.* per head.

Taxes, duties, &c. 67. At the end of the sixth part of the work will be found tables of taxes, duties, fees, &c. The customs duties remain the same as they have been since the remodelling of the tariff in the year 1855, with the exception of the duty on unmanufactured tobacco, which has been reduced from 2*s.* to 1*s.* per lb. by Act of Parliament, 25 Vict., No. 10, taking effect on 1st January 1862. These duties, as heretofore, form the only item of general taxation to which the people of the Colony are subjected. The amount of duties received at the Custom House on imports in 1862 was 609,372*l.*, and the duty paid on distilled spirits 35,643*l.*; together 645,015*l.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*† per head of the estimated population at the middle of the year.

## PART VII.

### Miscellaneous.

68. Part VII. of the volume consists of a number of miscellaneous returns which do not properly find a place under any of the previous heads.

The principal tables have reference to lands sold, granted, and selected; to mortgages on lands and live stock; to railway receipts and expenditure; public works; meteorology; post office; military and municipal matters; political franchise, &c.

\* The actual amount of interest paid on loans in 1862 was 186,676*l.*

† The Customs Revenue in England amounts to 18*s.* 7*d.* per head, and in Ireland to 7*s.* 11*d.* per head; but other sources of taxation bring up the annual average per head of the population in England to 2*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.*, and in Ireland 1*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, viz.:—

|                         | ENGLAND. |    |   | IRELAND. |     |   |
|-------------------------|----------|----|---|----------|-----|---|
|                         | s.       | d. |   | s.       | d.  |   |
| Excise Duties           | 13       | 6  | — | 9        | 10  | — |
| Stamp                   | 7        | 6  | — | 1        | 10½ | — |
| Land and assessed taxes | 2        | 11 | — | 0        | 9   | — |
| Income tax              | 9        | 1½ | — | 2        | 6½  | — |



*Land Sales.*NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

69. The quantity of land sold (otherwise than conditionally) during the year exhibits a considerable decrease on the Returns of 1861, as will be seen by the following statement, viz. :—

|                    | 1861.   |         | 1862.  |         |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
|                    | Acres.  | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. |
|                    |         | £       |        | £       |
| Pastoral Districts | 107,129 | 123,251 | 38,870 | 50,217  |
| Settled Districts  | 82,807  | 126,029 | 28,422 | 48,512  |
| Totals             | 189,936 | 249,280 | 67,292 | 98,729  |

It appears, however, by the Return No. 161, that 357,280 acres have been sold conditionally, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, upon which the first instalment of 5s. per acre has been paid, amounting to 89,320*l.*; together making 188,049*l.*

The balance payable in 1865 upon the lands conditionally sold amounts to 267,960*l.*

It would further appear by the same return, that the following lands were disposed of under the several conditions established by the Lands Alienation Act of 1861, at the average price stated, viz. :—

| Condition.                                       | Area.   |    |     | Average Price per Acre. |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|----|-----|-------------------------|-------|
|                                                  | A.      | R. | P.  | £                       | s. d. |
| Auction—Town Lands                               | 489     | 1  | 4   | 25                      | 5 6   |
| "    Suburban                                    | 1,420   | 2  | 2½  | 10                      | 13 5  |
| "    Country                                     | 29,729  | 0  | 1   | 1                       | 2 4   |
| Selection after Failure by Auction or Forfeiture | 22,346  | 2  | 24  | 1                       | 1 2   |
| Improved Lots sold to Owners of Improvements     | 3,470   | 0  | 0   | 2                       | 3 4   |
| Sold under Return of Water Reservation           | 2       | 2  | 0   | 6                       | 8 0   |
| Specially sold at appraised Price                | 6       | 3  | 0½  | 10                      | 16 4  |
| Reclaimed Land sold at appraised Price           | 2       | 0  | 9   | 24                      | 16 0  |
| Sold by Pre-emption                              | 30,619  | 3  | 14  | 1                       | 0 11  |
| Sold "conditionally"                             | 357,280 | 2  | 21  | 1                       | 0 0   |
| Total                                            | 445,367 | 0  | 35¾ | —                       |       |

The figures in this return differ materially from those given in Table 156, which gives the area sold "otherwise than conditionally," 67,292 acres; whereas we have here, exclusive of conditional sales, an area of 88,087 acres. This I am informed is owing to the pre-emptive purchases "actually paid" being included in one, and those "sanctioned, but not paid," in the other.

The actual receipts at the Treasury from the sale of lands in 1862 amounted to 216,988*l.*, against 222,594*l.* the year before.

Looking to the decennial table, and comparing the receipts of the two quinquennial periods, we find that the receipts of the first five years averaged 251,419*l.* per annum, and of the second five years 217,632*l.* per annum.

The total receipts during the latter five years amounted to 1,994,332*l.*, and of this sum 1,088,158*l.*, or 54·60 per cent., was derived from sales, and 906,174*l.*, or 45·40 per cent., from rent, assessments, and licences.

*Public Works.*

70. The return of public works carried on during the year exhibits a total expenditure of 687,895*l.*, classified as under, viz. :—

|                                                             |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                                             | £         |
| Railways                                                    | 293,234   |
| Electric telegraphs                                         | 23,162    |
| Main roads                                                  | 60,891    |
| Bridges                                                     | 12,860    |
| Harbours and river navigation                               | 84,381    |
| Public works and buildings                                  | 105,040   |
| Minor roads and bridges                                     | 57,138    |
| Works not under the immediate supervision of the government | 51,189    |
| Total                                                       | £ 687,895 |

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Of this sum it appears that there was some 295,901*l.* paid out of the general revenue, and 391,994*l.* charged to loans account.

*Railways, Telegraphs, and Post Offices.*

Traffic.

71. The railway returns for 1862 exhibit a largely increased traffic, both passenger and goods, compared with 1861.

The number of passengers (single and return) who availed themselves of this mode of travelling, on each of the great trunk lines, was as follows, viz. :—

|                |     | 1861.   | 1862.   | Increase. |
|----------------|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
| Great Northern | - - | 126,431 | 143,157 | 16,726    |
| Great Southern | - - | 253,707 | 353,970 | 100,263   |
| Great Western  | - - | 58,882  | 92,129  | 33,247    |
| Totals         | - - | 439,020 | 589,256 | 150,236   |

The goods traffic was—

|                |     | 1861.   | 1862.   | Increase. |
|----------------|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
|                |     | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.     |
| Great Northern | - - | 59,538  | 156,230 | 96,692    |
| Great Southern | - - | 36,290  | 40,755  | 4,465     |
| Great Western  | - - | 5,300   | 8,152   | 2,852     |
| Totals         | - - | 101,128 | 205,137 | 104,009   |

The receipts for each of the two years from the coaching traffic were—

|                |     | 1861.  | 1862.  | Increase. |
|----------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|
|                |     | £      | £      | £         |
| Great Northern | - - | 11,393 | 14,205 | 2,812     |
| Great Southern | - - | 31,418 | 37,272 | 5,854     |
| Great Western  | - - | 7,720  | 12,061 | 4,341     |
| Totals         | - - | 50,531 | 63,538 | 13,007    |

The receipts from the goods traffic were—

|                    |     | 1861.  | 1862.   | Increase. |
|--------------------|-----|--------|---------|-----------|
|                    |     | £      | £       | £         |
| Great Northern     | - - | 6,787  | 12,744  | 5,957     |
| Great Southern     | - - | 14,097 | 17,155  | 3,058     |
| Great Western      | - - | 2,781  | 7,001   | 4,220     |
| Totals             | - - | 23,665 | 36,900  | 13,235    |
| Coaching and Goods | -   | 74,196 | 100,438 | 26,242    |

Expenditure.

The working expenses of each of the two years were as follows, viz. :—

|                |     | 1861.  | 1862.  | Increase. |
|----------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|
|                |     | £      | £      | £         |
| Great Northern | - - | 16,230 | 19,992 | 3,762     |
| Great Southern | - - | 39,445 | 42,001 | 2,556     |
| Great Western  | - - | 5,719  | 7,032  | 1,313     |
| Totals         | - - | 61,394 | 69,025 | 7,631     |

The general results from the foregoing statements may be summed up thus; that, whilst the receipts have increased 35 per cent., the expenditure has increased only 12 per cent.



The expenditure of the year 1862 in the construction and extension of railways was as under :—

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WALES.

|               |   |   |   |   |   |            |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Northern line | - | - | - | - | - | £ 110,096  |
| Southern line | - | - | - | - | - | 126,929    |
| Western line  | - | - | - | - | - | 72,337     |
| Total         | - | - | - | - | - | £ 309,362* |

72. The working of the electric telegraph continues to exhibit marked success. The comparison with 1861 shows as follows, viz. :—

Electric  
Telegraph.

|                     |     | 1861.    | 1862.    | Increase. |
|---------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----------|
| Number of Telegrams | -   | 74,204   | 104,660  | 30,456    |
| Amount received     | - - | £ 16,931 | £ 25,081 | £ 8,150   |

The distance travelled by the telegraphic wire in 1862 was 2,539 miles.

73. As postal matters are made the subject of a special report by the Postmaster-General, I need only here notice the general results.

Post Office.

The number of offices was increased from 340 in 1861 to 368 in 1862, and the extent of postal lines was increased from 9,569 miles in 1861 to 11,211 in 1862. The income and expenditure for each of the two years were—

|             |       | 1861.    | 1862.    | Increase. |
|-------------|-------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Income      | - - - | £ 48,167 | £ 56,305 | £ 8,138   |
| Expenditure | - -   | 81,185   | 81,514   | 329       |

The excess of expenditure over income was 33,018*l.* in 1861, and 25,209*l.* in 1862, showing a decrease of 7,809*l.* on the working of the latter year, although the distance run was increased by 1,642 miles.

#### Meteorology.

74. The following figures will afford a comparative view of the rain-fall in the two years 1861–2 at the stations where observations were taken and recorded in an unbroken series.

|          | Height<br>above Sea. | 1861.      |       | 1862.      |       | Difference. |       |
|----------|----------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|
|          |                      | Rain-fall. |       | Rain-fall. |       |             |       |
|          | Feet.                | Inches.    | Days. | Inches.    | Days. | Inches.     | Days. |
| Armidale | 3,278                | 41·08      | 143   | 17·17      | 99    | 23·91       | 44    |
| Bathurst | 2,333                | 29·82      | 91    | 16·87      | 59    | 12·95       | 32    |
| Cooma    | 2,637                | 15·40      | 116   | 14·41      | 98    | 0·99        | 18    |
| Goulburn | 2,129                | 23·52      | 104   | 16·35      | 66    | 7·17        | 38    |
| Sydney   | 145                  | 58·36      | 157   | 23·99      | 109   | 34·37       | 48    |

The average fall of rain for the five places was 33·63 inches in 1861, and 15·87 inches in 1862. The average number of days in which rain fell was 122 in 1861 and 86 in 1862.

The observations taken at other places, being incomplete, cannot be used for the purpose of comparison.

The average rain-fall in the colony, for each of the five years 1858 to 1862, would appear to present the fluctuations shown below, viz. :—

|      |       | Number of Days. | Inches. |
|------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| 1858 | - - - | 123             | 30      |
| 1859 | - - - | 104             | 27      |
| 1860 | - - - | 124             | 43      |
| 1861 | - - - | 117             | 34      |
| 1862 | - - - | 79              | 16      |

\* Including trial surveys, compensation for land, &c. &c.

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WALES.

The irregularity of the observations at different places, in different years, will, however, admit of this result being taken as an approximation only to the truth.

*Mortgages.*Mortgages on  
land.

75. The amount lent upon mortgage of real estate was less in 1862 than in any year since 1856, owing, doubtless, to the depreciation in the value of land, which is particularly evidenced in the returns of the last two years. The operations of the last five years, as exhibited in the figures below, will be found to support this view of the case, viz. :—

| Year. | Mortgages. |         | Discharges. |         |
|-------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|       | No.        | Amount. | No.         | Amount. |
|       |            | £       |             | £       |
| 1858  | 1,334      | 705,337 | 386         | 228,468 |
| 1859  | 1,122      | 874,643 | 406         | 289,760 |
| 1860  | 1,240      | 994,230 | 462         | 310,751 |
| 1861  | 1,150      | 691,233 | 483         | 315,282 |
| 1862  | 1,103      | 682,693 | 495         | 371,983 |

76. The liens on wool in 1862 do not reach one half the amount registered in 1861, whilst the mortgages on live stock show a result considerably in excess of the sum lent in that year. As the operations of the five years 1858 to 1862 may probably convey an approximate idea of the extent of capital invested in pastoral pursuits, by showing the sums lent upon this species of property, I append a statement of them :—

| Year. | Liens on Wool. | Mortgages on Live Stock. |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------|
|       | £              | £                        |
| 1858  | 134,006        | 968,405                  |
| 1859  | 195,670        | 1,516,710                |
| 1860  | 112,752        | 1,614,890                |
| 1861  | 178,797        | 1,120,384                |
| 1862  | 87,487         | 1,312,245                |

The actual amount of mortgages on live stock registered in the general registry office during the five years was 6,532,635*l.*, and the discharges registered during the same period amounted to 2,615,695*l.*, leaving an undischarged balance of 3,916,940*l.* at the end of the last year on the register; but to what extent the balance may have been reduced by unregistered discharges I have no means of knowing.

*Insolvencies.*

77 The number of insolvencies in 1862 was smaller than in either of the four previous years, and the amount of liabilities under one half. The following statement will show at a glance the improvement in trade indicated by these returns, viz. :—

| Year.  | Number of Insolvencies. | Liabilities. | Assets.   | Deficiency. |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
|        |                         | £            | £         | £           |
| 1858   | 386                     | 689,112      | 453,189   | 235,923     |
| 1859   | 348                     | 499,787      | 241,385   | 258,402     |
| 1860   | 511                     | 835,825      | 541,745   | 294,080     |
| 1861   | 463                     | 589,727      | 335,340   | 254,387     |
| 1862   | 314                     | 263,867      | 155,593   | 108,274     |
| Totals | 2,022                   | 2,878,318    | 1,727,252 | 1,151,066   |

By this statement we perceive that during the five years there have been 2,022 insolvencies, the aggregate liabilities amounting to 2,878,318*l.*, the assets being estimated at an average of 60 per cent., and the deficiency at an average of 40 per cent. Whether the actual results, on the winding up of the different estates, were as favourable as here indicated, there are no returns to show.

*Military.*

## Volunteers.

78. The number of volunteers on the roll of the several companies, at the end of 1862, was 2,044, exclusive of the mounted rifles, the strength of which corps is not given in the return.

The strength of the artillery has increased from 267 in 1861 to 336 in 1862.



The Sydney Battalion of Rifles, consisting of 8 companies, which mustered 769 men in 1861, are reduced to 742, averaging 93 men to each company.

The Suburban Battalion, consisting of 6 companies, can boast of a small increase in its strength, from 363 in 1861 to 371 in 1862, averaging 62 men to each company.

The Local (Country) Corps, comprising 7 companies, show a small decrease in number, from 590 men in 1861 to 571 men in 1862, averaging 81 to each company.

#### *Political Franchise.*

79. The number of registered electors on the electoral rolls was 107,081, against 106,189 in 1861; an increase of 892. It would appear that 29 per cent. of the total population of the Colony, and 52 per cent. of the total male population, have the privilege of voting for members to serve in the Legislative Assembly. By the census of 1861 the proportion of males under 20 years of age to the total male population was 42 per cent., leaving 58 per cent. of 20 years old and upwards. It would appear, therefore, seeing that 21 is the age entitling persons to the franchise, that few, if any, who are entitled to vote, can be omitted from the rolls, there being a margin of only 6 per cent. to include the males of the age between 20 and 21 and such as may have escaped registration.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

80. Amongst the returns remaining to be noticed are those which relate to political and municipal affairs, to military expenditure, and to civil justice. I shall leave these, however, to speak for themselves, as they appear to present no new features calling for particular notice.

The passing comments which the perusal of the tables have called forth, and the figures which have been introduced to illustrate the results of the inquiry, will convey a general idea of the progress of the country during the year that has passed. Whilst there has been no very extraordinary development in any of the known resources of the country, nor any discovery of new fields of enterprise, excepting perhaps the opening of the silver mine at Moruya, the year has been marked by steady improvement in all the main branches of industry.

Trade has been more active, mining operations have been more successful, manufactures show a steady increase, more land has been brought into cultivation, and more capital has been directed to pastoral pursuits. Exceptional circumstances, however, intervened to rob the husbandman and small stockholder, in many parts of the country, of a fair return for their labour and capital. The drought which commenced in the early part of the year, and continued with almost unintermitting severity to its close, deprived the farmer in many districts of the fruits of his industry, and brought ruin to the door of many a small stockholder.

The evil effects of this visitation cannot be reduced to figures, but the great deficiency in the wheat and potato crops, and the small increase exhibited in the live stock returns (in the number of sheep more particularly), afford ample indication of its sinister influence.

81. In bringing this lengthy report to a close, I would take leave to recommend that a sum of money—say two thousand pounds—may be asked for from Parliament, to enable the Registrar-General to employ his own officers in the collection of the annual returns of agriculture and live stock. This course has been pursued in Victoria with very satisfactory results. The returns are more reliable, and are presented to Parliament with greater regularity, than was possible when the collection was intrusted to the police. The collection by the constabulary is open to two serious objections;—firstly, it interferes with their ordinary duties, and therefore is treated as of secondary importance; and, secondly, it challenges opposition on the part of those from whom information is sought, by reason of the feeling of compulsion associated in the minds of many persons with the functions of a policeman. Others, again, think the inquiry impertinent, or that the information may be used against their interest, in the shape of taxation of some sort or other.

All these objections have been overcome in the sister Colony, and the apprehensions of the farmers and stockholders for the most part allayed, by the employment of special collectors, under the Registrar-General, whose duty it is to explain the nature and purpose of the inquiry, and the importance of the results to the public at large, as illustrative of the settlement and progress of the country, and who are enjoined to strict secrecy as to the information supplied to them.

82. It is still a matter of regret that I am unable to present the statistics to you at an earlier period of the year. There is no reason why the returns, if promptly sent in at the time prescribed, should not be ready to place before Parliament by the middle of the year at the latest. The delay is not in the compilation, but in the difficulty of collection. Reminders have little effect, and when the returns at last come in they often bear evidence of having been prepared without due care, and not infrequently have to be returned for correction.

The compiler will take it as a favour, should any one discover any error or omission in the work, if he will point it out. It is not to be expected that the work can be preserved from the possibility of error; and the compiler would earnestly impress upon those who are charged with the duty of furnishing returns the necessity of looking carefully to their preparation. It is impossible for the compiler to prepare accurate returns from inaccurate data, and the necessary information to enable him to detect errors is rarely within his reach.

Statistics to be valuable must be accurate, and it has been my object, since the compilation of the annual tables was placed in my hands, to present them in a methodized shape, so as to be readily understood, and by the exercise of every possible care to impart to them such a degree of reliability as may fairly entitle them to public confidence.

I have, &c.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON,  
Registrar-General.

STATISTICAL VIEW of the PROGRESS of NEW SOUTH WALES for the last TEN YEARS, 1862 inclusive.

| Year. | Population. | Births. | Marriages. | Deaths. | Schools. |                     | Convictions. | Mills, &c. | Manufactories, Works, &c. | Number of Acres under cultivation. | Live Stock. |                |           |         | Coal raised. | Land Sales.      |
|-------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|---------|--------------|------------------|
|       |             |         |            |         | Schools. | Number of Scholars. |              |            |                           |                                    | Horses.     | Horned Cattle. | Sheep.    | Pigs.   | Value.       | Amount realized. |
| 1853  | 231,088     | 8,860   | 2,569      | 4,176   | 420      | 25,060              | 604          | 143        | 141                       | 139,014½                           | 139,765     | 1,552,285      | 7,929,708 | 71,395  | £ 78,059     | £ 211,035        |
| 1854  | 251,315     | 9,663   | 2,761      | 4,511   | 413      | 25,953              | 637          | 140        | 146                       | 131,857                            | 148,851     | 1,576,750      | 8,144,119 | 63,255  | 119,380      | 319,533          |
| 1855  | 277,579     | 10,344  | 2,765      | 4,022   | 476      | 27,243              | 526          | 147        | †255                      | 171,100½                           | 158,159     | 1,858,407      | 8,602,499 | 68,091  | 89,082       | 270,636          |
| 1856  | *286,873    | 10,097  | 2,778      | 4,203   | 565      | 29,426              | 461          | 154        | †314                      | 186,033½                           | 163,929     | 2,023,418      | 7,736,323 | 105,998 | 117,906      | 245,555          |
| 1857  | 305,437     | 12,501  | 2,902      | 4,846   | 550      | 29,236              | 395          | 157        | †284                      | 184,513½                           | 180,053     | 2,148,664      | 8,139,162 | 109,166 | 143,158      | 210,333          |
| 1858  | 342,062     | 13,802  | 2,992      | 5,883   | 653      | 33,236              | 415          | 169        | 295                       | 223,295½                           | 200,713     | 2,110,604      | 7,581,762 | 92,843  | 162,162      | 240,633          |
| 1859  | †336,572    | 14,415  | 3,295      | 5,642   | 739      | 32,840              | 406          | 177        | 549                       | 247,542½                           | 214,684     | 2,190,976      | 5,162,671 | 119,701 | 204,371      | 252,627          |
| 1860  | 348,546     | 14,233  | 2,945      | 6,562   | 798      | 34,767              | 405          | 193        | 745                       | 260,798                            | 251,497     | 2,408,586      | 6,119,163 | 180,662 | 226,493      | 155,316          |
| 1861  | 353,278     | 14,681  | 3,222      | 5,843   | 849      | 37,374              | 437          | 184        | 788                       | 297,575                            | 233,220     | 2,271,923      | 5,615,054 | 146,091 | 218,820      | 222,594          |
| 1862  | 367,495     | 15,434  | 3,326      | 6,524   | 925      | 42,211              | 514          | 181        | 859                       | 302,138½                           | 273,389     | 2,620,383      | 6,145,651 | 123,541 | 305,234      | 216,988          |

(continued.)

| Year. | Shipping.          |          |                    |          | Exports, the Produce of the Colony. |                          |                   |           |           |         |             | Value of Total Imports. | Value of Total Exports. | Revenue.  |           | Expenditure. |        |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
|       | Inwards.           |          | Outwards.          |          | Wool (Value).                       | Tallow and Lard (Value). | Oil, &c. (Value). | Gold.     |           | Coal.   | General.    |                         |                         | Loans.    | Ordinary. | Loans.       |        |
|       | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage. |                                     |                          |                   | Quantity. | Value.    |         |             |                         |                         |           |           |              | Value. |
| 1853  | 1,048              | 336,852  | 1,061              | 341,540  | 999,896                             | £ 134,708                | £ 25,490          | 548,052   | 1,781,172 | 81,078  | £ 6,342,397 | £ 4,523,346             | £ 828,725               | £ 158,752 | £ 632,621 | £ 50,000     |        |
| 1854  | 1,058              | 376,927  | 1,112              | 409,489  | 1,181,966                           | 164,256                  | 28,155            | 237,910   | 773,209   | 161,752 | 5,981,063   | 4,050,126               | 1,004,467               | 234,680   | 966,569   | 170,000      |        |
| 1855  | 1,152              | 353,323  | 1,185              | 362,482  | 1,078,017                           | 123,255                  | 20,770            | 64,384    | 209,250   | 58,893  | 4,668,519   | 2,884,130               | 800,989                 | 859,721   | 886,724   | 788,300      |        |
| 1856  | 1,143              | 321,679  | 1,219              | 336,113  | 1,303,070                           | 137,202                  | 25,355            | 42,463    | 138,007   | 65,730  | 5,460,971   | 3,430,880               | 1,130,014               | 856,539   | 1,146,468 | 688,666      |        |
| 1857  | 1,100              | 351,413  | 1,204              | 377,147  | 1,275,067                           | 82,134                   | 32,306            | 253,564   | 983,850   | 45,960  | 6,729,408   | 4,011,952               | 1,185,562               | 345,575   | 1,104,995 | 438,333      |        |
| 1858  | 1,141              | 348,984  | 1,254              | 366,825  | 1,126,486                           | 53,186                   | 1,450             | 254,907   | 994,960   | 89,200  | 6,059,366   | 4,186,237               | 1,379,675               | 76,776    | 1,209,796 | 360,770      |        |
| 1859  | 1,250              | 363,121  | 1,299              | 387,015  | 1,458,005                           | 37,275                   | 532               | 435,995   | 1,698,078 | 132,984 | 6,597,053   | 4,768,040               | 1,522,668               | 816,822   | 1,425,028 | 433,138      |        |
| 1860  | 1,424              | 427,835  | 1,438              | 431,484  | 1,123,699                           | 28,794                   | 136               | 483,012   | 1,876,046 | 183,761 | 7,519,285   | 5,072,020               | 1,319,779               | 560,729   | 1,321,724 | 726,231      |        |
| 1861  | 1,327              | 366,236  | 1,391              | 379,460  | 1,396,426                           | 60,816                   | —                 | 488,293   | 1,890,908 | 160,965 | 6,391,555   | 5,594,839               | 1,448,610               | 394,457   | 1,540,005 | 433,224      |        |
| 1862  | 1,493              | 454,837  | 1,568              | 467,356  | 1,283,818                           | 104,030                  | —                 | 609,566   | 2,715,037 | 245,423 | 9,334,645   | 7,102,562               | 1,628,885               | 644,285   | 1,608,810 | 526,708      |        |

\* The Census was taken in 1856, population as above.

1st March 1856 " 266,189

1st March 1861 " 350,860

† The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales,

‡ These figures exceed those in previous tables by the addition of Boiling-down Establishments,



## QUEENSLAND.

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No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir G. F. BOWEN to the  
(No. 20.) DUKE of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland,

May 12, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Statistical Register of Queensland for the year 1862. Prefixed is the usual Report of the Registrar General, for publication in the annual Parliamentary "Blue Book," exhibiting the general condition of the British Colonies.

In the concluding paragraph of the speech with which I recently opened the Session of the Queensland Parliament for 1863, I took occasion to congratulate the Legislature on the very remarkable results exhibited by the Statistical Register for the preceding year; of which I added the following brief analysis:—"It will be seen that our population has doubled during the period of little more than three years which has elapsed since the erection of these districts into a separate Colony. In all the other items the returns show the progress of only two years, and yet during that brief interval our revenue and trade (including both imports and exports) have nearly doubled. The shipping, inwards and outwards, has increased by 75 per cent. Pastoral occupation has advanced further towards the north and west over fully 400 miles of our territory. The amount of land brought under cultivation has also increased by 100 per cent.; and cotton has become one of our permanent staples. The returns of the amount of coin and bank notes in circulation, and of the live stock in 1862, when compared with the figures of 1860, exhibit an almost equal rapidity of progress."

3. It appears that, with the single exception of golden Victoria, in the first few years of its political existence, no other province of the empire has ever made such rapid progress as Queensland; and there is every reason to believe that our prosperity is solid and permanently progressive.

4. It will be observed from the date of this Despatch that I am this year enabled to forward the statistical returns of Queensland at an earlier period than seems to be usual of late in most of the principal colonies. For example, the Reports transmitted with the Colonial Statistics for 1860 from Australia and America were so much in arrear that they could not be published in London before the middle of 1862; that is, when they were 18 months old. In the case of long-settled and nearly stationary communities, this delay may not be of much importance; but in the case of Colonies progressing at the rate of Queensland it deprives the statistics of their practical value, and leaves to them merely an historical interest; and even that only, perhaps, in the sense in which history has been termed an "old almanack."

5. With the view of preventing for the future the inconvenience at which I have glanced, I this year recommended the Government of Queensland to put strictly in force in this Colony that part of the Queen's Colonial Regulations (Chapter VII. Sect. 4.) which provides for the stoppage of the salary of any public officer who may neglect to furnish the returns required from him during the first quarter of each year. My recommendation was adopted; and the consequence is, that the statistics were ready in good time. I venture to submit that a similar change would probably take place throughout the provinces of the Empire were the Colonial Office to issue a Circular directing the strict observance of Her Majesty's Regulations in this respect in the Crown Colonies, and recommending them for adoption in those Colonies where Parliamentary Government has been established.

I have, &amp;c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Encl. 1 in No. 16.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT on the STATISTICAL REGISTER for 1862.

To the Honourable Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &amp;c., &amp;c.

SIR,

Registrar-General's Office, Brisbane, April 1, 1863.

I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, "The Statistical Register or Blue Book of the Colony of Queensland, for the Year ending the

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31st December 1862," to which I have added, as on former occasions, a short report, containing some comparative tables illustrative of the rapid progress made by the Colony since its formation, and drawing attention to a few of the conclusions to which a consideration of these returns naturally leads.

*Parliamentary.*

The year 1862 was distinguished by two sessions of Parliament, being respectively the third and fourth of the first Parliament of Queensland. On the first meeting, Parliament sat only for a few days to pass an Act to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into the Colony, and was then prorogued by proclamation. The second session was opened by his Excellency the Governor in person, on the 29th of April, and was prorogued by him on the 9th July. As regards the business of this session, a reference to the tables in the Register, Nos. VII. and VIII.,\* shows that the number of bills passed was small in comparison with the number introduced. Amongst the most important Acts of the session were "The Common Law Procedure Act," "The Marine Board Act," and "The Additional Judge Act."

The Legislative Assembly sat on 36 days, for an average each day of nearly 3 hours 47 minutes; the number of daily sittings being less, and the average length of each being shorter, than in the first or second sessions of this Parliament.

Having found much difficulty on various occasions in ascertaining the total amounts voted for the service of any particular year, or for any particular department, I have prepared the two following tables marked A. and B., affording that information, the former showing the amounts voted for the service of each year, and the latter showing the sums voted for each of the more important heads of expenditure.

A.—TABLE showing the AMOUNTS VOTED by the PARLIAMENT of QUEENSLAND for the SERVICE of each Year since the Foundation of the Colony, and the particular Acts by which they were appropriated.

| No. of Appropriation Act. | For which Year's Service. | Amount of each separate Sum voted. | Total Amount voted for each Year. | Remarks.                |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                           | Last Month of             | £ s. d.                            | £ s. d.                           |                         |
| 25th Victoria, No. 20.    | 1859                      | 2,213 12 11                        | 2,213 12 11                       | Month of December only. |
| 24th Victoria, No. 8.     | 1860                      | 137,134 0 0                        | 164,525 17 7                      |                         |
| 24th Victoria, No. 17.    | 1860                      | 16,835 0 0                         |                                   |                         |
| 25th Victoria, No. 20.    | 1860                      | 10,556 17 7                        |                                   |                         |
| 24th Victoria, No. 17.    | 1861                      | 203,973 0 0                        | 270,483 19 10                     |                         |
| 25th Victoria, No. 20.    | 1861                      | 30,032 1 6                         |                                   |                         |
| 26th Victoria, No. 10.    | 1861                      | 36,478 18 4                        |                                   |                         |
| 25th Victoria, No. 20.    | 1862                      | 204,032 5 10                       | 279,151 1 5                       |                         |
| 26th Victoria, No. 10.    | 1862                      | 75,118 15 7                        |                                   |                         |
| 26th Victoria, No. 10.    | 1863                      | 296,336 0 0                        | 296,336 0 0                       |                         |

B.—TABLE showing the AMOUNTS voted for the SERVICES of the PRINCIPAL HEADS of EXPENDITURE in each of the Years 1862 and 1863.

| Heads of Expenditure.                        | Year.        |        | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                              | 1862.        | 1863.  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                              | £ s. d.      | £      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Administration of justice, gaol, and sheriff | 11,885 15 11 | 11,332 | Many of the items of expenditure in the year 1863, which seem smaller than the corresponding items of 1862, will probably be largely supplemented by votes of the Parliament during the Session of the present year 1863. |
| Crown lands, occupation and sale of          | 35,147 0 0   | 40,264 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Customs and bonded stores                    | 7,389 0 0    | 8,890  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Education                                    | 11,000 0 0   | 11,000 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Harbours, lights, pilotage, and Marine Board | 8,625 0 0    | 7,816  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Immigration                                  | 2,865 0 0    | 5,550  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Police, native ditto                         | 44,368 0 0   | 44,896 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Post Office and conveyance of mails          | 21,323 0 0   | 24,438 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Public works                                 | 27,094 0 0   | 28,070 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Roads and bridges                            | 49,841 0 0   | 41,670 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

In addition to the above sums in Table B, the raising of a sum of money by way of loan not to exceed 123,800*l.* 1*s.* to be expended on immigration and on certain permanent works, was authorized by Act of Parliament (25th Victoria, No. 3). 129,432*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* have been thus raised at a premium varying from four to five per cent., by the sale of debentures bearing six per cent. interest. The departments whose expenditure has been supplemented from this source are the following:—

\* None of the Tables attached to the Registrar General's Report, are printed.



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|              | 1860 and 1861. | 1862. |
|--------------|----------------|-------|
|              | £ s. d.        |       |
| Public works | 57,853 7 2     |       |
| Bridges      | 356 14 0       |       |
| Immigration  | 5,000 0 0      |       |
|              | 63,210 1 2     |       |

On referring to Table B above, the large sum voted for police will, doubtless, attract notice, and certainly when compared with the population of last year, calculated to the 1st July, it seems at first sight exorbitant, amounting to 1*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.* per head; in other words, the people of Queensland pay considerably more per head for police alone than the people of Great Britain and Ireland pay per head towards the support of the British army and navy, as well as of the police of the United Kingdom. It is to be remembered, however, that the extension of the machinery of protection over our vast and sparsely inhabited territory, entails a very large expenditure. In 1862, a sum of no less than 17,628*l.* was voted for the native police alone; although the muster-roll of that force, according to a report from the Commandant for the month of January 1863, shows only the following effectives, viz., 1 commandant, 4 lieutenants, 8 second lieutenants, 7 cadets, 1 sergeant-major, 13 camp sergeants, and 114 black troopers. It thus appears that the number of commissioned officers paid to command little more than 100 effective black troopers amounts to one-half of the full complement allotted by the War Office to an English regiment 1,000 strong. Again, a full garrison battery of the Royal Artillery, consisting of 1 captain commanding, 5 officers, 21 non-commissioned officers, and 98 gunners, in all 125, costs only 7,544*l.* per annum, including pay, allowances, provisions, forage, &c. It follows, that the native police corps of Queensland, with its effective force of little more than 100 blacks, costs more than twice as much as a battery of the Royal Artillery, composed of about an equal number of the most highly paid, the most highly disciplined, and the most efficient soldiers in the whole British army.

Electoral.

The number of electors given in Table No. II. of the Register is the number as they stood at the revision of the Rolls in March 1862. The results of the revisions in the present year have not yet reached me.

Municipalities.

The following is a return of the Municipalities in Queensland on the 31st December 1862, showing the date of their establishment, and comparing their receipts and expenditure for the years 1861 and 1862.

C.

| Name of Municipality. | When established. | 1861.       |              | 1862.        |              |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                       |                   | Receipts.   | Expenditure. | Receipts.    | Expenditure. |
|                       |                   | £ s. d.     | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.      |
| Brisbane              | 13 October 1859   | 4,477 19 2  | 14,788 0 3   | 9,542 0 5    | 12,633 12 11 |
| Ipswich               | February 1860     | 4,390 2 5   | 6,095 8 11   | 3,291 18 4   | 5,953 19 7   |
| Toowoomba             | 1 December 1860   | 1,205 16 6  | 1,197 16 5   | 5,147 2 3    | 4,320 2 2    |
| Rockhampton           | 25 February 1861  | 181 12 0    | 869 10 0     | 3,539 6 6    | 8,874 3 7    |
| Maryborough           | 26 April 1861     | No returns. | No returns.  | 1,343 13 3   | 1,258 13 8   |
| Warwick               | 25 May 1861       | 455 5 0     | 100 0 0      | 1,719 8 5    | 2,394 5 10   |
| Drayton               | 23 September 1862 | —           | —            | 166 2 9      | 115 5 5      |
| Total                 |                   | 11,210 15 1 | 23,050 15 7  | 24,749 11 11 | 35,550 3 2   |

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the number of municipalities is larger than it was in 1861, and that both their receipts and expenditures have greatly increased. The difference between the receipts and expenditure of 1862 is not so great as it was in 1861; it is not quite clear, however, how large a portion of the sums entered under the head of receipts in the year 1862 has been raised by loans. Money raised in this manner can hardly be considered in the light of revenue, although it is so entered in some of the municipal returns.

Climate.

The Meteorological Tables, numbered from LXXIX. to LXXXVII. inclusive, have been prepared by the Meteorological Observer with his usual care. They show the climate of the past year to have been one of extremes; the thermometer in the shade both rose higher and fell lower than 1861; the temperature in the one year ranging from 99°7' to 37°0', in the other, from 100°2' to 31°0'. The quantity of rain that fell in 1861 was 69·49 inches; in 1862 it was only 28·27. The latter has, therefore, been a year of drought, and has been followed by the heaviest and most disastrous floods

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known since the year 1841; the fall of rain, however, which occasioned them, belongs to the Meteorological Tables of 1863. The very small rain-fall which occurred in 1862 was accompanied by a more than usually large amount of evaporation, namely, 72·265 inches; the evaporation in 1861 was 61·793 inches. The greatest daily range in the temperature of the air occurred on the 1st November, the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer on that day differing by 39·9°. In 1861 the greatest daily range was 37·6°. It may perhaps be worth observing, that the peculiar state of the atmosphere during the past year has been accompanied by an unusually large mortality, particularly among children.

*Population.*

The white population of the Colony on the 31st December 1862 is estimated to have numbered 45,077 souls, no account being taken in this estimate of the arrivals and departures by land. Persons who reside in the border districts, and are, therefore, best able to express an opinion, state positively that our population annually receives overland a considerable accession to its number. As the means of testing the accuracy of this assertion are wanting, the estimate of the population has necessarily been made without reference to it. Nor is it possible to make even the most vague estimate of the present number of the aboriginal population. The estimated number of the white population on the 31st December 1861 was 34,367; the increase has therefore been in the high ratio of 31·16 per cent., and is to be traced to the following sources:—

|                             |   |   |   |   |        |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Direct European Immigration | - | - | - | - | 8,080  |
| From neighbouring Colonies  | - | - | - | - | 1,725  |
| From natural increase       | - | - | - | - | 905    |
| Total increase              | - | - | - | - | 10,710 |

The first two items will be more fully alluded to under the head of Immigration. Under the head of Natural Increase several points offer themselves as worthy of consideration. First, it may be deduced from the following quarterly table of excess of births over deaths, marked D, that the centesimal increase from this cause is not so great as in former years. It is only at the rate of 2·27 per cent. of the estimated average population of 1862; whereas in the year 1861 it was at the rate of 2·92 per cent. It will also be observed, by reference to tables E. and G., that whilst the births of 1862 exceed those of 1861 in the ratio of only 19·61 per cent., the deaths of 1862 exceed those of 1861 in the ratio of 59·40 per cent. The increased mortality of the year has principally taken place in the maritime towns of Rockhampton, Maryborough, and Brisbane, young children (vide Table H.) having been in each case by far the most numerous victims. Many causes suggest themselves as probably assisting the exceptional season in this much to be lamented mortality; but this is not the place, nor is it my province, to enlarge on them. My duty is simply to point out the fact, and I leave it to others more conversant with the subject to say how far it is remediable. In a climate always and with truth considered favorable to human life, it certainly is lamentable to see 27·85 per cent. or more than one fourth of all the children born in the larger towns die before completing their first year, and nearly one half die before reaching five years of age.

## D.—POPULATION of QUEENSLAND on the 31st December 1862.

|                                                                        | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Excess of births over deaths during 1st quarter                        | 58     | 109      | 167    |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during 1st quarter | 1,042  | 756      | 1,798  |
| Increase during 1st quarter                                            | 1,100  | 865      | 1,965  |
| Excess of births over deaths during 2d quarter                         | 117    | 138      | 255    |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during 2d quarter  | 1,079  | 532      | 1,611  |
| Increase during six months                                             | 2,296  | 1,535    | 3,831  |
| Excess of births over deaths during 3d quarter                         | 147    | 153      | 300    |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during 3d quarter  | 2,181  | 1,262    | 3,443  |
| Increase during nine months                                            | 4,624  | 2,950    | 7,574  |
| Excess of births over deaths during 4th quarter                        | 65     | 118      | 183    |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during 4th quarter | 1,686  | 1,267    | 2,953  |
| Total increase during 1862                                             | 6,375  | 4,335    | 10,710 |
| Estimated population on the 31st December 1861                         | 20,811 | 13,556   | 34,367 |
| Estimated total population on the 31st December 1862                   | 27,186 | 17,891   | 45,077 |



Another very remarkable fact is the large number of males who have died compared with females, viz., 516 to 281, or 183·66 males to each hundred females. Making every allowance for the larger number of the male population, there still remains the singular fact that males have died faster than females in the ratio of 130·14 of the former to 100 of the latter.

E.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of BIRTHS in each of the Two Years 1861 and 1862, also the Proportion of Females to Males born in each Year.

| District.       | 1861. |     |        | 1862. |     |        | Numerical Increase in the latter Year. | Increase per Cent. in the latter Year. | Proportion of Females born to each 100 Males born in the Year 1861. | Proportion of Females born to each 100 Males born in the Year 1860. |
|-----------------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|--------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 | M.    | F.  | Total. | M.    | F.  | Total. |                                        |                                        |                                                                     |                                                                     |
| Brisbane - - -  | 248   | 206 | 454    | 300   | 286 | 586    | 132                                    | 29·08                                  | 83·06                                                               | 95·33                                                               |
| Ipswich - - -   | 154   | 174 | 328    | 183   | 127 | 310    | A Decrease.                            |                                        | 112·99                                                              | 69·39                                                               |
| Warwick - - -   | 61    | 60  | 121    | 75    | 82  | 157    | 36                                     | 29·75                                  | 98·36                                                               | 109·33                                                              |
| Drayton - - -   | 74    | 68  | 142    | 72    | 88  | 160    | 18                                     | 12·68                                  | 91·89                                                               | 122·22                                                              |
| Dalby - - -     | 53    | 35  | 88     | 39    | 32  | 71     | A Decrease.                            |                                        | 66·04                                                               | 82·06                                                               |
| Condamine - - - | 18    | 27  | 45     | 26    | 23  | 49     | 4                                      | 8·81                                   | 150·00                                                              | 88·46                                                               |
| Gayndah - - -   | 46    | 40  | 86     | 52    | 28  | 80     | A Decrease.                            |                                        | 86·96                                                               | 53·92                                                               |
| Maryborough - - | 30    | 30  | 60     | 52    | 35  | 87     | 27                                     | 45·00                                  | 100·00                                                              | 67·31                                                               |
| Taroom - - -    | 8     | 10  | 18     | 11    | 21  | 32     | 14                                     | 77·78                                  | 125·00                                                              | 190·91                                                              |
| Port Curtis - - | 12    | 5   | 17     | 12    | 16  | 28     | 11                                     | 64·71                                  | 41·66                                                               | 133·33                                                              |
| Rockhampton - - | 35    | 29  | 64     | 73    | 60  | 133    | 69                                     | 107·81                                 | 82·86                                                               | 82·19                                                               |
| Kennedy - - -   | —     | —   | —      | 8     | 1   | 9      | 9                                      | —                                      | —                                                                   | 12·50                                                               |
| Total -         | 739   | 684 | 1,423  | 903   | 799 | 1,702  | 279                                    | 19·61                                  | 92·56                                                               | 88·48                                                               |

F.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of MARRIAGES solemnized in each of the two Years 1861 and 1862.

| District and Year. |        | Church of England. | Church of Rome. | Presbyterian. | Wesleyan Method-ists. | Independent. | Baptist. | Lutheran. | Congregational. | Registration Office. | Total 1861. | Total 1862. | Remarks. |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Brisbane -         | { 1861 | 19                 | 18              | 20            | 16                    | 2            | 12       | 4         | 16              | 5                    | 113         | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 56                 | 38              | 42            | 24                    | 13           | 10       | 20        | 18              | 20                   | —           | 241         |          |
| Ipswich -          | { 1861 | 10                 | 32              | 14            | 11                    | —            | 1        | —         | 2               | 2                    | 72          | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 15                 | 29              | 14            | 16                    | —            | 2        | 3         | 13              | 6                    | —           | 98          |          |
| Warwick -          | { 1861 | 8                  | —               | 11            | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 2                    | 21          | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 11                 | 4               | 6             | 1                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 1                    | —           | 23          |          |
| Drayton -          | { 1861 | 13                 | —               | 1             | —                     | —            | —        | 1         | 8               | —                    | 23          | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 23                 | 9               | 13            | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 2                    | —           | 47          |          |
| Dalby -            | { 1861 | 11                 | 1               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | 1               | 1                    | 14          | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 8                  | —               | 2             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | —                    | —           | 10          |          |
| Condamine -        | { 1861 | 3                  | 1               | 1             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 1                    | 6           | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | —                  | —               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 1                    | —           | 1           |          |
| Gayndah -          | { 1861 | 5                  | 5               | —             | —                     | —            | 2        | —         | —               | 8                    | 20          | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 1                  | 2               | —             | —                     | —            | 9        | —         | —               | 7                    | —           | 19          |          |
| Maryborough -      | { 1861 | 3                  | 4               | —             | —                     | —            | 1        | —         | —               | 7                    | 15          | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 12                 | 6               | —             | —                     | —            | 10       | —         | —               | 11                   | —           | 39          |          |
| Taroom -           | { 1861 | —                  | —               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 1                    | 1           | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | —                  | 3               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 4                    | —           | 7           |          |
| Port Curtis -      | { 1861 | 4                  | —               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 3                    | 7           | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 4                  | —               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 7                    | —           | 11          |          |
| Rockhampton -      | { 1861 | 4                  | —               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | 3               | 20                   | 27          | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 11                 | 14              | 22            | —                     | —            | —        | —         | 17              | 9                    | —           | 73          |          |
| Kennedy -          | { 1861 | —                  | —               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 1                    | 1           | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | —                  | —               | —             | —                     | —            | —        | —         | —               | 1                    | —           | 1           |          |
| Total -            | { 1861 | 80                 | 61              | 47            | 27                    | 2            | 16       | 5         | 30              | 51                   | 320         | —           |          |
|                    | { 1862 | 141                | 105             | 99            | 41                    | 13           | 31       | 23        | 48              | 69                   | —           | 570         |          |

QUEENS-  
LAND. G.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of DEATHS in each of the Two Years 1861 and 1862, also the PROPORTION of FEMALES to MALES who died in each Year.

| District.   | 1861.  |          |        | 1862.  |          |        | Numerical Increase in the latter Year. | Increase per Cent. in the latter Year. | Proportion of Females who have died to each 100 Males died in the Year 1861. | Proportion of Females who have died to each 100 Males died in the Year 1862. | Remarks. |
|-------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|             | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |                                        |                                        |                                                                              |                                                                              |          |
| Brisbane    | 99     | 45       | 144    | 150    | 126      | 276    | 132                                    | 91·66                                  | 45·45                                                                        | 84·00                                                                        |          |
| Ipswich     | 72     | 36       | 108    | 75     | 42       | 117    | 9                                      | 8·33                                   | 50·00                                                                        | 56·00                                                                        |          |
| Warwick     | 11     | 17       | 28     | 30     | 10       | 40     | 12                                     | 42·86                                  | 154·54                                                                       | 33·33                                                                        |          |
| Drayton     | 43     | 9        | 52     | 38     | 21       | 59     | 7                                      | 13·46                                  | 20·93                                                                        | 55·26                                                                        |          |
| Dalby       | 17     | 11       | 28     | 27     | 12       | 39     | 11                                     | 39·29                                  | 64·71                                                                        | 44·44                                                                        |          |
| Condamine   | 13     | 7        | 20     | 19     | 9        | 28     | 8                                      | 40·00                                  | 53·85                                                                        | 47·37                                                                        |          |
| Gayndah     | 31     | 4        | 35     | 35     | 9        | 44     | 9                                      | 25·71                                  | 12·90                                                                        | 25·71                                                                        |          |
| Maryborough | 10     | 4        | 14     | 23     | 8        | 31     | 17                                     | 121·43                                 | 40·00                                                                        | 34·78                                                                        |          |
| Taroom      | 14     | 2        | 16     | 18     | 6        | 24     | 8                                      | 50·00                                  | 14·29                                                                        | 33·33                                                                        |          |
| Port Curtis | 7      | —        | 7      | 3      | 2        | 5      | A diminution of 2                      |                                        | —                                                                            | 66·66                                                                        |          |
| Rockhampton | 34     | 8        | 42     | 90     | 34       | 124    | 82                                     | 195·24                                 | 23·53                                                                        | 37·77                                                                        |          |
| Kennedy     | 6      | —        | 6      | 8      | 2        | 10     | 4                                      | 66·66                                  | —                                                                            | 25·00                                                                        |          |
| Total       | 357    | 143      | 500    | 516    | 281      | 797    | 297                                    | 59·40                                  | 40·06                                                                        | 54·44                                                                        |          |

H.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of CHILDREN who have died in each of the Years 1861 and 1862.

| District.                                                   | 1861.            |                           |                         | 1862.            |                           |                         | Increase in the Deaths of Children below Two Years of age. | Increase in the Deaths of Children Two and under Five Years of age. | Total Increase in the Deaths of Children below Five Years of age. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                             | Below Two Years. | Two and under Five Years. | Total below Five Years. | Below Two Years. | Two and under Five Years. | Total below Five Years. |                                                            |                                                                     |                                                                   |
| Brisbane                                                    | 59               | 9                         | 68                      | 126              | 37                        | 163                     | 67                                                         | 28                                                                  | 95                                                                |
| Ipswich                                                     | 48               | 3                         | 51                      | 42               | 5                         | 47                      | —                                                          | 2                                                                   | —                                                                 |
| Warwick                                                     | 8                | 1                         | 9                       | 11               | 4                         | 15                      | 3                                                          | 3                                                                   | 6                                                                 |
| Drayton                                                     | 16               | 1                         | 17                      | 15               | 3                         | 18                      | —                                                          | 2                                                                   | 1                                                                 |
| Maryborough                                                 | 4                | 2                         | 6                       | 15               | 2                         | 17                      | 11                                                         | —                                                                   | 11                                                                |
| Rockhampton                                                 | 5                | —                         | 5                       | 40               | 6                         | 46                      | 35                                                         | 6                                                                   | 41                                                                |
| Dalby, Condamine, Gayndah, Kennedy, Taroom, and Port Curtis | 29               | 3                         | 32                      | 47               | 9                         | 56                      | 18                                                         | 6                                                                   | 24                                                                |
| Total                                                       | 169              | 19                        | 188                     | 296              | 66                        | 362                     | 127                                                        | 47                                                                  | 174                                                               |

I.—TABLE comparing the DEATHS of the Year 1862 with the BIRTHS of the same period of time.

| District.   | Deaths in 1862. | Births in 1862. | Greater Number of Births than Deaths in 1862. | Centesimal Increase in the Births of the Year 1862 over those of the Year 1861. | Centesimal Increase in the Deaths of the Year 1862 over those of the Year 1861. | Deaths have centesimally increased faster than Births. |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Brisbane    | 276             | 586             | 310                                           | 29·08                                                                           | 91·66                                                                           | 62·58                                                  |
| Ipswich     | 117             | 310             | 193                                           | —5·49*                                                                          | 8·33                                                                            | 13·82                                                  |
| Warwick     | 40              | 157             | 117                                           | 29·75                                                                           | 42·86                                                                           | 13·11                                                  |
| Drayton     | 59              | 160             | 101                                           | 12·68                                                                           | 13·46                                                                           | 0·78                                                   |
| Dalby       | 39              | 71              | 32                                            | —19·32*                                                                         | 39·29                                                                           | 58·61                                                  |
| Condamine   | 28              | 49              | 21                                            | 8·81                                                                            | 40·00                                                                           | 31·19                                                  |
| Gayndah     | 44              | 80              | 36                                            | —7·50*                                                                          | 25·71                                                                           | 33·21                                                  |
| Maryborough | 31              | 87              | 56                                            | 35·00                                                                           | 121·43                                                                          | 86·43                                                  |
| Taroom      | 24              | 32              | 8                                             | 77·78                                                                           | 50·00                                                                           | 27·78                                                  |
| Port Curtis | 5               | 28              | 23                                            | 64·71                                                                           | —                                                                               | —                                                      |
| Rockhampton | 124             | 133             | 9                                             | 107·81                                                                          | 195·24                                                                          | 87·43                                                  |
| Kennedy     | 10              | 9               | —1*                                           | —                                                                               | 66·66                                                                           | —                                                      |
| Total       | 797             | 1,702           | 905                                           | 19·61                                                                           | 59·40                                                                           | 39·79                                                  |

\* A decrease.

Table F shows a large increase in the number of marriages, the respective numbers of the years 1861 and 1862 being 320 and 570, the ratio of the year's increase being 78·12 per cent.



*Immigration.*

European immigration has, during the past year, assumed large dimensions. The introduction from the antipodes of upwards of 8,000 immigrants at an expense of 150,000*l.*, by this young Colony, whose whole population, male and female, young and old, was at the commencement of the year under 35,000, is a remarkable fact, and places in a striking light its territorial and financial resources. Leaving entirely on one side the numerous collateral benefits arising from an increase of population, and considering it only so far as it affects the item of revenue derived from import duties, the results are such as those who have not taken the trouble to calculate will hardly deem credible. For instance, if 100,000*l.* of debentures, redeemable in 20 years, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, were sold at current rates, namely,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium, and the money expended on the introduction of immigrants at 18*l.* per head, at the end of 20 years, by natural increase, the 5,805 immigrants so introduced would have swelled in number to upwards of 10,000. The increase in the customs revenue occasioned by this growing population, if calculated at current rates per head, would annually pay the interest on the original loan, and if the annual surplus were invested even at 6 per cent. interest, would form a reserve fund sufficient to pay off the debentures on the day they became due, and a large sum, more than 120,000*l.*, would still remain to be handed over to the consolidated revenue; an amount far more than necessary to cover all the additional cost of collection by the Customs Department.

The actual number of European immigrants who arrived during the year 1862 was 8,080, of whom 6,172 were introduced under the Land Order system, and 1,908 arrived in vessels chartered by the Government. Of the total arrivals, 4,703 were males, 3,377 were females, these numbers being in the ratio of 71·81 females to every 100 males. As the relative numbers of the sexes of immigrants exhibit a less disparity than existed in the Colony on the 31st December 1861, the per-centage of females on the whole population of 1862 would be thereby increased, were it not that the intercolonial immigration has so strong a counteracting tendency as almost entirely to neutralize the progress towards equalization traceable to the former cause. The estimated number of females to every 100 males of the entire population on the 31st December 1862 is 65·81; on the 31st December of each of the years 1859, 1860, and 1861 the ratios are respectively 66, 66, and 65 per cent. Much information on this important subject may be collected from the tables in the register, Nos. XXVIII. to XXXIII. inclusive.

The system of paying immigrants' passages from Europe by land orders has been most successful in drawing attention to this Colony; and as the balance of the intercolonial immigration continues still in favour of Queensland, although not nearly so largely as in 1861, it cannot be said that too many European immigrants have reached our shores. Experience, however, will probably show, that, like most other schemes, the present one is susceptible of some amendment. It may hereafter be found advisable that the Government should possess the power of checking the influx of undue numbers, and particularly of discountenancing their arrival in the middle of summer. The increased mortality during the hot months last year in all the seaport towns—greatly in excess of 2·01 per cent., which is the average mortality of the whole Colony, appears by the records in this office to have fallen chiefly on the recently arrived immigrants, and seems, I think, to show that exposure to the summer heat has an injurious effect on their health, and that the winter or autumn seasons should therefore be selected for their arrival. The following table, showing the deaths in each month of the year in each of the three towns and districts of Brisbane, Maryborough, and Rockhampton, apparently strengthens the above opinion, particularly if this return be compared with the monthly arrival of immigrants. For instance, the deaths in the three specified seaport towns in the two cool months of August and September amounted to 53, the arrivals of immigrants during those months having been 2,507; in the two hot months of November and December the arrivals were 2,745, only 238 more than in August and September, but the deaths numbered 146.

*Deaths.*

|                                 | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Brisbane                        | 22       | 11        | 23     | 26     | 16   | 16    | 14    | 11      | 22         | 14       | 45        | 55        |
| Maryborough                     | 2        | 1         | 2      | 4      | —    | 1     | —     | 5       | 2          | 7        | 5         | 2         |
| Rockhampton                     | 9        | 5         | 25     | 7      | 7    | 10    | 5     | 8       | 5          | 4        | 15        | 24        |
| Total                           | 33       | 17        | 50     | 37     | 23   | 27    | 19    | 24      | 29         | 25       | 65        | 81        |
| Arrivals of European Immigrants | 807      | —         | —      | 529    | —    | 367   | 320   | 1,664   | 843        | 527      | 1,954     | 791       |

As regards the intercolonial arrivals and departures, it appears that the number of arrivals is greater than that of departures, and that the Colony has gained during the year to the extent of 1,725 souls. This is a far smaller number than in 1861, in which year it amounted to 4,369; the difference is easily explained by the larger European immigration.

## K.

| 1862.                | Arrivals. |              |              |              |               |                 | Departures. |              |              |              |               |                   | Excess of Arrivals<br>over Departures. |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                      | Brisbane. | Maryborough. | Port Curtis. | Rockhampton. | Port Denison. | Total Arrivals. | Brisbane.   | Maryborough. | Port Curtis. | Rockhampton. | Port Denison. | Total Departures. |                                        |
| Males above 14 - -   | 5,508     | 198          | 46           | 972          | 38            | 6,762           | 1,440       | 29           | 12           | 430          | 17            | 1,928             | 4,834                                  |
| Males under 14 - -   | 1,107     | 23           | —            | 123          | —             | 1,253           | 67          | 5            | —            | 27           | —             | 99                | 1,154                                  |
| Total Males - -      | 6,615     | 221          | 46           | 1,095        | 38            | 8,015           | 1,507       | 34           | 12           | 457          | 17            | 2,027             | 5,988                                  |
| Females above 14 - - | 2,644     | 161          | 14           | 323          | 8             | 3,150           | 293         | 10           | 1            | 55           | 5             | 364               | 2,786                                  |
| Females under 14 - - | 968       | 22           | 3            | 93           | 1             | 1,087           | 45          | 2            | —            | 9            | —             | 56                | 1,031                                  |
| Total Females - -    | 3,612     | 183          | 17           | 416          | 9             | 4,237           | 338         | 12           | 1            | 64           | 5             | 420               | 3,817                                  |
| Total Persons - -    | 10,227    | 404          | 63           | 1,511        | 47            | 12,252          | 1,845       | 46           | 13           | 521          | 22            | 2,447             | 9,805                                  |

*Education.*

I am happy to have it in my power to report a large increase in the number of schools in the Colony and of the children who have attended them during the past year. First on the list appear the schools under the supervision of the Board of General Education, 13 in number, with a daily average attendance of 1,214 scholars; next come the Church of England schools, 5 in number, with 469 pupils. The private schools are 36 in number, with 1,377 pupils; and lastly the Sunday schools, 30 in number, with 1,865 scholars. There is therefore a total of 4,925 children who attend schools of one description or other. A comparison of these numbers with the meagre returns of 1860 must be very gratifying to the friends of education. On the other hand it is somewhat unsatisfactory to see how large a proportion of the persons taken into custody has been educated, at least to a certain extent; for of these persons one half could both read and write, and more than one half could read.

*Crime.*

The tables under this head, Nos. XL. to XLIII. inclusive, continue to show a marked exemption from crime of the more serious descriptions. The number of persons tried by jury is certainly larger than in the year 1861, but has not increased quite in the same ratio as the population. In that year the per-centage of the population tried by jury was 1·03; last year the per-centage was 1·02. It will be observed by comparing the tables above referred to that there is a wide difference between the number committed for trial by the Courts of Petty Sessions and the number who are actually put upon their trial; 84 persons appear to have been committed for trial, but only 55 to have been tried, and out of these 55 the number acquitted is 32.

The following TABLE shows the PROGRESSIVE DIMINUTION OF CRIME of a serious Nature during the last Four Years.

| Year.      | Acquitted. | Guilty. | Total tried. | Per-centage<br>of Population<br>tried. | Per-centage<br>of Population<br>guilty. |
|------------|------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1859 - - - | 22         | 35      | 57           | ·23                                    | ·14                                     |
| 1860 - - - | 11         | 30      | 41           | ·14                                    | ·10                                     |
| 1861 - - - | 19         | 24      | 43           | ·13                                    | ·07                                     |
| 1862 - - - | 32         | 23      | 55           | ·12                                    | ·05                                     |

Of the above convictions in 1862 two were for murder, eleven were for offences against the person, and twelve for offences against property. The following table, showing the number of persons taken into custody and dealt with summarily by the Courts of Petty Sessions, is satisfactory as regards minor offences against both person and property, but as regards drunkenness and vagrancy it is far the reverse.

TABLE comparing the NUMBER of PERSONS taken into CUSTODY and SUMMARILY CONVICTED or DISCHARGED by the several Courts of Petty Sessions in the Two Years 1861 and 1862.

| Year.          | Taken into Custody.            |                                  |                               |                                 | Convicted.                     |                                  |                               |                     | Com-<br>mitted<br>for<br>Trial. | Dis-<br>charged. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
|                | Offences<br>against<br>Person. | Offences<br>against<br>Property. | Drunkards<br>and<br>Vagrants. | Total<br>taken into<br>Custody. | Offences<br>against<br>Person. | Offences<br>against<br>Property. | Drunkards<br>and<br>Vagrants. | Total<br>convicted. |                                 |                  |
| 1861 - - -     | 497                            | 361                              | 1,187                         | 2,045                           | 356                            | 201                              | 1,043                         | 1,600               | 99                              | 346              |
| 1862 - - -     | 487                            | 482                              | 2,180                         | 3,149                           | 326                            | 243                              | 1,837                         | 2,406               | 84                              | 659              |
| Increase - - - | —                              | 121                              | 993                           | 1,104                           | —                              | 42                               | 794                           | 806                 | —                               | 313              |
| Decrease - - - | 10                             | —                                | —                             | —                               | 30                             | —                                | —                             | —                   | 15                              | —                |



Public attention cannot be too strongly drawn to the terribly rapid increase of drunkenness and vagrancy. It is true that the population has multiplied at the rate of 31·16 per cent., but even that large increase is small when compared with the increase of the above offences. An increase of 83·66 per cent. in the number taken into custody, and of 76·12 per cent. in the number punished for drunkenness and vagrancy, in one year, is not a pleasant contemplation for those who have the prosperity of the Colony at heart. It is impossible to avoid connecting the extraordinary number of sudden and accidental deaths of persons in the prime of life, 21·51 per cent., or nearly one fourth of the whole deaths of the year, and the far too numerous deaths of children, 45·53 per cent., or nearly one half of the total deaths of the year, with the prevalence of this degrading vice; and if in the majority of cases it cannot be actually shown to be the immediate cause of death, I fear that but little inquiry is needed in most instances to ascertain that it is so indirectly. As regards crime also, although the Colony can still boast of a remarkable immunity from the more serious descriptions, I apprehend that such cannot possibly continue to be the case in the face of a yearly increasing amount of drunkenness and vagrancy. It may also, whilst on this subject, be as well to remark that the number of public houses in the Colony has increased in one year from 139 to 193, and it is remarkable that for this increase of 54 Rockhampton is accountable for 36, the respective numbers in that district having been in 1861, 18, in 1862, 54.

*Colonial Banking Establishments.*

The following table marked L. is compiled for the purpose of providing easy means of comparing the position of the Queensland branches of the several banks carrying on business in this Colony during each quarter of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862. Although these returns are compiled from the returns of the several branches published in the Government Gazette, and sworn to as correct by the several managers, still, being only the returns of one branch of each bank, they afford no real insight into the true position of the several banks of which they are only offshoots. Notwithstanding this deficiency, they are interesting documents, and show that a large increase has taken place in every item, both of liabilities and assets. For instance, taking the last quarter of each of the years 1861 and 1862, it appears that—

|                                                                     |             |       |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| Notes in circulation have increased at the rate of                  | -           | 38·03 | per cent. |
| Bills in circulation                                                | ditto ditto | -     | 164·57 "  |
| Deposits                                                            | ditto ditto | -     | 5·84 "    |
| Total liabilities                                                   | ditto ditto | -     | 13·33 "   |
| Coin and bullion                                                    | ditto ditto | -     | 23·92 "   |
| Value of landed property estimated to have increased at the rate of | -           | 41·75 | "         |
| Notes and bills discounted have increased at the rate of            | -           | 21·56 | "         |
| Total assets                                                        | ditto ditto | -     | 21·61 "   |

The business of the Moreton Bay Savings Bank has during the past year increased so much that I have considered it desirable to give a full abstract of its balance sheet on the 31st December 1862, which will be found in the Register, Table No. XLVIII. The number of depositors has increased during the year from 242 to 489, and the amount deposited from 12,192*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* to 20,562*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

*Industrial.*

There is but little to be said on this subject. A slight increase has taken place in the number of sawmills, but no manufactures, properly so called, have been, or are at all likely to be commenced. Coal mining is gradually increasing, and will no doubt before long become a very important occupation. The quantity raised last year was 24,067 tons, valued at 19,253*l.* 12*s.*, which is nearly double the quantity and value raised in 1861. Gold digging has not made much progress; the difficulties in the way of the diggers, arising from want of water and the scarceness and consequent high price of provisions, have compelled most of them to turn their attention for the present to other employments. An exceedingly rich lode of copper ore has been found in the Kennedy district, and active steps are being taken to work it.

*Agriculture.*

The following table marked M. shows the present state of agriculture, and compares it with the returns of the year 1861. Although the total quantity of land under cultivation is very small, it is still most satisfactory to observe an increase in the year in the ratio of 35·85 per cent. Wheat, grown principally in the district of Warwick, is nearly double the quantity grown in 1861, and the cultivation of maize has also much increased. The apparent decrease in the quantity of land under cotton is incorrect, and arises from an erroneous return forwarded to this office for the Register of 1861. There is in reality an increase, although not a large one, in the quantity of land, and a considerable increase in the quantity of cotton produced, this latter being by far the more reliable evidence. In 1861 there were three companies for the growth of cotton in Queensland, viz., the Cabulture, the Ipswich, and the Maryborough companies. During 1862 two additional cotton companies began operations, viz., the Manchester Company and the Victoria Company, the plantation of the former being situated on the Nyrang Creek, and that of the latter on the Hotham Creek, two small navigable rivers flowing into Moreton Bay. In addition to the five cotton companies now at work in Queensland, many individuals are forming cotton plantations, some of them on a considerable scale.

The first appearance of 20 acres of sugar cane is also worthy of notice, as the germ of an industry which will very probably become hereafter of great importance to the Colony.

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L.—TABLE comparing the aggregate LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the COLONIAL BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS at the TERMINATION of each QUARTER of the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

| LIABILITIES.          |       |                          |                          | ASSETS.                            |               |                       |              |          |                     |                                       |                                                         |                                                                                 |               |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Quarters of the Year. | Year. | Notes<br>in Circulation. | Bills<br>in Circulation. | Balances<br>due to other<br>Banks. | Deposits.     | Total<br>Liabilities. | Coin.        | Bullion. | Landed<br>Property. | Notes and<br>Bills of other<br>Banks. | Balances<br>due from<br>other Banks<br>and<br>Branches. | Notes and<br>Bills discounted<br>and all<br>other Debts<br>due to<br>the Banks. | Total Assets. |
|                       |       | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d.                  | £ s. d.                            | £ s. d.       | £ s. d.               | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.  | £ s. d.             | £ s. d.                               | £ s. d.                                                 | £ s. d.                                                                         | £ s. d.       |
| First Quarter         | 1860  | 32,734 16 6              | 2,419 7 7                | 57,161 1 5                         | 166,574 10 6  | 256,889 16 0          | 52,677 3 1   | Nil.     | 7,172 5 2           | 4,804 18 8                            | 1,166 11 5                                              | 390,250 8 9                                                                     | 456,071 7 1   |
|                       | 1861  | 46,975 11 8              | 2,889 5 2                | 52 18 1                            | 310,842 6 3   | 360,760 1 2           | 66,225 3 4   | 51 8 6   | 14,235 17 7         | 1,290 15 10                           | 5,374 10 8                                              | 558,895 5 5                                                                     | 596,073 1 4   |
|                       | 1862  | 78,110 10 1              | 5,710 7 5                | 726 13 2                           | 310,843 1 1   | 395,390 11 9          | 86,015 14 5  | 113 15 3 | 19,491 5 1          | 1,860 1 2                             | 5,965 10 8                                              | 630,686 12 11                                                                   | 744,132 19 6  |
| Second Quarter        | 1860  | 35,744 19 11             | 2,596 7 10               | 47 17 1                            | 182,435 4 5   | 220,824 9 3           | 58,385 2 11  | 39 11 5  | 7,946 19 0          | 1,694 19 11                           | 2,844 16 1                                              | 420,138 16 4                                                                    | 491,050 5 8   |
|                       | 1861  | 52,143 9 2               | 3,451 3 7                | 778 10 0                           | 267,351 16 8  | 323,724 19 5          | 71,292 1 7   | 43 12 6  | 16,363 6 10         | 1,672 9 8                             | 6,901 19 2                                              | 504,818 1 4                                                                     | 611,091 11 1  |
|                       | 1862  | 80,773 11 5              | 7,284 14 11              | 595 11 5                           | 314,769 17 11 | 403,423 15 8          | 90,691 5 3   | Nil.     | 21,415 9 10         | 2,477 7 8                             | 4,149 1 11                                              | 652,029 8 4                                                                     | 770,762 13 0  |
| Third Quarter         | 1860  | 39,963 3 5               | 7,920 3 3                | 18 7 8                             | 236,337 5 0   | 284,238 19 4          | 61,289 13 10 | 86 8 1   | 11,996 18 3         | 1,289 11 11                           | 4,730 17 11                                             | 472,537 11 4                                                                    | 551,931 1 4   |
|                       | 1861  | 56,773 6 3               | 3,617 13 0               | 5,024 9 1                          | 266,700 10 9  | 332,115 19 1          | 78,869 2 2   | 46 1 4   | 16,475 6 1          | 1,548 4 1                             | 4,325 4 6                                               | 590,308 7 10                                                                    | 691,572 6 0   |
|                       | 1862  | 79,599 11 5              | 18,468 15 7              | 941 17 11                          | 343,542 14 3  | 443,552 19 2          | 96,166 2 4   | Nil.     | 21,709 0 11         | 2,337 18 6                            | 5,813 6 1                                               | 683,862 15 9                                                                    | 809,889 3 7   |
| Fourth Quarter        | 1860  | 42,765 11 8              | 2,473 18 11              | 17 2 10                            | 286,917 1 4   | 332,173 14 9          | 63,843 6 7   | 43 14 11 | 13,749 18 8         | 1,293 14 9                            | 4,870 4 4                                               | 490,860 2 5                                                                     | 574,661 1 8   |
|                       | 1861  | 63,104 12 4              | 4,499 17 5               | 323 5 3                            | 322,310 5 5   | 390,238 0 5           | 84,916 8 6   | 40 8 6   | 18,016 0 7          | 1,527 7 3                             | 8,101 16 1                                              | 618,315 18 1                                                                    | 730,917 19 0  |
|                       | 1862  | 87,103 4 10              | 11,903 6 0               | 2,083 17 4                         | 341,155 8 8   | 442,245 16 10         | 105,268 11 6 | Nil.     | 25,538 9 8          | 2,286 14 1                            | 4,107 1 10                                              | 751,678 5 10                                                                    | 888,879 2 11  |



M.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN EACH DISTRICT OF QUEENSLAND FOR THE YEARS 1861 AND 1862.

| Year                | Brisbane.             |                                 | Ipswich.             |                       | Warwick.           |                       | Drayton and Toowoomba. |                      | Gayndah.            |                     | Dalby.               |                     | Callan-<br>doon.     |                        | Mary-<br>borough.   |                     | Rockhampton.          |                    | Nana-<br>go.       |                     | Maranoa.              |               | Ken-<br>nedy. |               | Leich-<br>hardt. |               | Conda-<br>mine. |               | Gladstone.            |                      | Total. |  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------|--|
|                     | 1861.                 | 1862.                           | 1861.                | 1862.                 | 1861.              | 1862.                 | 1861.                  | 1862.                | 1861.               | 1862.               | 1861.                | 1862.               | 1861.                | 1862.                  | 1861.               | 1862.               | 1861.                 | 1862.              | 1861.              | 1862.               | 1861.                 | 1862.         | 1861.         | 1862.         | 1861.            | 1862.         | 1861.           | 1862.         | 1861.                 | 1862.                |        |  |
| Wheat               | a. r. p.<br>42 0      | a. r. p.<br>709 3 0             | a. r. p.<br>1 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>16 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>356 0  | a. r. p.<br>709 3 0   | a. r. p.<br>192 0      | a. r. p.<br>81 0     | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>0 1 0     | a. r. p.<br>0 1 0  | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>111 0 5 0 | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>392 2 0   | a. r. p.<br>739 1 0  |        |  |
| Maize               | a. r. p.<br>610 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>854 1 0             | a. r. p.<br>383 3 0  | a. r. p.<br>419 3 0   | a. r. p.<br>593 0  | a. r. p.<br>892 1 0   | a. r. p.<br>229 1 0    | a. r. p.<br>0383 2 9 | a. r. p.<br>17 3 20 | a. r. p.<br>10 2 0  | a. r. p.<br>0 2      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>16 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>16 0 0 | a. r. p.<br>16 2 9 | a. r. p.<br>2 1 1 0 | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>1913 3 20 | a. r. p.<br>2767 1 9 |        |  |
| Barley, for Seed    | a. r. p.<br>7 0 0     | a. r. p.<br>—                   | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>21     | a. r. p.<br>71 0      | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>17 1 0   | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>3 0 20    | a. r. p.<br>3 0 20 | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>12 3 20   | a. r. p.<br>34 2 20  |        |  |
| Oats, for Seed      | a. r. p.<br>37 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>—                   | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>23 0   | a. r. p.<br>23 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>19 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>69 2 20   | a. r. p.<br>43 0 0   |        |  |
| Millet, for Seed    | a. r. p.<br>82 0      | a. r. p.<br>—                   | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>11     | a. r. p.<br>03 0      | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>02 0     | a. r. p.<br>03 0    | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>1 0      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>2 0 0     | a. r. p.<br>2 0 0  | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>19 2 0    | a. r. p.<br>82 0     |        |  |
| Potatoes            | a. r. p.<br>270 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>212 0 1             | a. r. p.<br>35 0 20  | a. r. p.<br>27 2 0    | a. r. p.<br>74 0   | a. r. p.<br>62 0 1    | a. r. p.<br>75 3 13    | a. r. p.<br>121 3 20 | a. r. p.<br>6 0 20  | a. r. p.<br>2 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>4 1 21    | a. r. p.<br>4 1 21 | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>512 2 33  | a. r. p.<br>466 3 20 |        |  |
| Bananas             | a. r. p.<br>113 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>107 2 22            | a. r. p.<br>2 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>23 0    | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>12 0 2    | a. r. p.<br>12 0 2 | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>162 3 0   | a. r. p.<br>133 3 11 |        |  |
| Arrowroot           | a. r. p.<br>73 0      | a. r. p.<br>17 2 30             | a. r. p.<br>32 5     | a. r. p.<br>2 0 4     | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>0 1 0    | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>0 0 0     | a. r. p.<br>0 0 0  | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>13 3 5    | a. r. p.<br>20 3 35  |        |  |
| Cotton <sup>1</sup> | a. r. p.<br>46 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>140 1 0             | a. r. p.<br>319 3 0  | a. r. p.<br>241 2 0   | a. r. p.<br>1 0    | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>393 1 20  | a. r. p.<br>392 3 0  |        |  |
| Dry Fodder          | a. r. p.<br>151 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>307 0 0             | a. r. p.<br>82 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>234 2 0   | a. r. p.<br>16 2   | a. r. p.<br>199 2 0   | a. r. p.<br>26 2 0     | a. r. p.<br>29 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>4 0      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>16 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>16 0 0 | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>280 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>846 0 0  |        |  |
| Green Fodder        | a. r. p.<br>67 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>48 0 0              | a. r. p.<br>37 1 0   | a. r. p.<br>29 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>52     | a. r. p.<br>20 3 0    | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>3 0 0    | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>1 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>20 1 0    | a. r. p.<br>20 1 0 | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>110 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>131 0 0  |        |  |
| Gardens             | a. r. p.<br>236 1 20  | a. r. p.<br>193 3 31            | a. r. p.<br>77 3 0   | a. r. p.<br>30 3 28   | a. r. p.<br>62 2   | a. r. p.<br>25 2 0    | a. r. p.<br>17 1 0     | a. r. p.<br>19 1 27  | a. r. p.<br>24 0 0  | a. r. p.<br>14 2 21 | a. r. p.<br>12 1 71  | a. r. p.<br>4 0 1 0 | a. r. p.<br>19 0     | a. r. p.<br>15 1 20    | a. r. p.<br>30 2 0  | a. r. p.<br>61 0 0  | a. r. p.<br>9 3 2 0   | a. r. p.<br>3 2 20 | a. r. p.<br>0 3    | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>517 0 20  | a. r. p.<br>396 1 5  |        |  |
| Vineyards           | a. r. p.<br>24 2 0    | a. r. p.<br>20 0 16             | a. r. p.<br>52 0     | a. r. p.<br>19 1 0    | a. r. p.<br>4 0    | a. r. p.<br>11 24     | a. r. p.<br>6 2 0      | a. r. p.<br>12 1 38  | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>2 0 0   | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>3 0 1     | a. r. p.<br>3 0 1  | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>40 2 0    | a. r. p.<br>61 1 10  |        |  |
| All other Crops     | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>25 3 0 <sup>2</sup> | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—        | a. r. p.<br>—          | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>25 3 0   |        |  |
| TOTAL               | a. r. p.<br>1582 2 20 | a. r. p.<br>1923 0 20           | a. r. p.<br>962 1 25 | a. r. p.<br>1070 1 32 | a. r. p.<br>1119 0 | a. r. p.<br>1942 0 25 | a. r. p.<br>374 3 13   | a. r. p.<br>619 2 22 | a. r. p.<br>51 2 0  | a. r. p.<br>30 0 21 | a. r. p.<br>16 3 8 1 | a. r. p.<br>4 0 4 0 | a. r. p.<br>159 3 25 | a. r. p.<br>3 28 7 3 0 | a. r. p.<br>133 0 4 | a. r. p.<br>26 1 25 | a. r. p.<br>0 16 0 20 | a. r. p.<br>5 3    | a. r. p.<br>—      | a. r. p.<br>—       | a. r. p.<br>—         | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—    | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>—   | a. r. p.<br>— | a. r. p.<br>4440 2 18 | a. r. p.<br>6067 2 0 |        |  |

<sup>1</sup> The Returns of Cotton for 1861 were incorrectly collected.<sup>2</sup> In this item are included twenty acres of sugar cane.

QUEENS-  
LAND.

Lands.

The tables in the Register relating to the alienation of Crown Lands during the past year, and numbered from LXIII. to LXVII.\* inclusive, are very elaborate and complete. Several causes have operated to make the quantity of land purchased from the Crown unusually large. Of these the principal one has undoubtedly been the land order system, and the facilities which it has afforded of obtaining land at less than the minimum price, by purchasing the 18*l.* land order at a discount, and tendering it in payment to the government at its full value.

The total quantity of land sold during the past year was 67,873 acres 1 rood 9 perches, which realized 106,019*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The quantity sold in the year 1861 was 56,849 acres 1 rood 14½ perches. The increase in the quantity sold has therefore been at the rate of 19·39 per cent. The total quantity of land alienated in fee by the Crown from the foundation of the Colony up to the 31st December 1862 is 149,254 acres 2 roods 31½ perches.

Trade and Commerce.

The returns furnished by the Collector of Customs show a very encouraging state of trade; and which, if commerce be any index to the prosperity and resources of a country, must tend to raise Queensland to a far higher place in the list of British Colonies than her youth and scanty population would otherwise justify. It cannot be too clearly understood that the returns referred to, and numbered in the tables LXXV. and LXXVI., are for the third year of the Colony's separate existence. The trade of the Colony for each of the last three years has been as follows:—

| Year. | Imports.<br>Value in<br>£s Sterling. | Exports.<br>Value in<br>£s Sterling. | Total Exports<br>and Imports.<br>Value in £s<br>Sterling. | Increase<br>per Cent. on<br>former Year's<br>Imports<br>in £s Sterling. | Increase<br>per Cent. on<br>former Year's<br>Exports<br>in £s Sterling. | Export of Wool<br>in each<br>Year in Lbs. | Increase<br>per Cent. on<br>former Year's<br>Export<br>of Wool in Lbs. |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1860  | 742,023                              | 523,476                              | 1,265,499                                                 | —                                                                       | —                                                                       | 5,007,167                                 | —                                                                      |
| 1861  | 967,950                              | 709,598                              | 1,677,548                                                 | 30·44                                                                   | 35·55                                                                   | 6,994,033                                 | 39·68                                                                  |
| 1862  | 1,320,225*                           | 748,519*                             | 2,068,744                                                 | 36·39                                                                   | 5·48                                                                    | 8,063,612                                 | 15·29                                                                  |

\* These figures differ slightly from those in the return furnished by the Collector of Customs, but I believe their correctness may be relied on.

N.—TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony of QUEENSLAND, from and to each Country, in each of the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

| Countries.                 | Year.  | Imports therefrom. | Exports thereto. | Total Trade.   |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                            |        | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.          | £ s. d.        |
| Great Britain - - -        | { 1860 | 56,730 0 0         | —                | 56,730 0 0     |
|                            | { 1861 | 90,905 0 0         | 119,515 0 0      | 210,420 0 0    |
|                            | { 1862 | 228,591 0 0        | 215,059 0 0      | 443,650 0 0    |
| Australian Colonies - -    | { 1860 | 523,165 0 0        | 161,546 0 0      | 684,711 0 0    |
|                            | { 1861 | 874,797 13 11      | 589,633 15 0     | 1,464,431 8 11 |
|                            | { 1862 | 1,086,338 0 0      | 527,545 0 0      | 1,613,883 0 0  |
| New Zealand - - -          | { 1860 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1861 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1862 | 1,915 0 0          | —                | 1,915 0 0      |
| Germany - - -              | { 1860 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1861 | 1,180 0 0          | —                | 1,180 0 0      |
|                            | { 1862 | 4,268 0 0          | —                | 4,268 0 0      |
| India - - -                | { 1860 | —                  | 311 0 0          | 311 0 0        |
|                            | { 1861 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1862 | —                  | 1,876 0 0        | 1,876 0 0      |
| China - - -                | { 1860 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1861 | —                  | 450 0 0          | 450 0 0        |
|                            | { 1862 | 3 0 0              | —                | 3 0 0          |
| South America - - -        | { 1860 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1861 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1862 | —                  | 1,968 0 0        | 1,968 0 0      |
| New Caledonia - - -        | { 1860 | —                  | 311 0 0          | 311 0 0        |
|                            | { 1861 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1862 | 2,394 0 0          | —                | 2,394 0 0      |
| South Sea Islands - - -    | { 1860 | —                  | —                | —              |
|                            | { 1861 | 1,068 0 0          | —                | 1,068 0 0      |
|                            | { 1862 | —                  | —                | —              |
| Total trade in the years - | { 1860 | 742,023 0 0        | 523,476 0 0      | 1,265,499 0 0  |
|                            | { 1861 | 967,950 13 11      | 709,598 15 0     | 1,677,549 8 11 |
|                            | { 1862 | 1,323,509 0 0      | 747,448 0 0      | 2,070,957 0 0  |



It appears from the former of the above tables that the trade of the Colony for the year 1862 was, imports, 1,320,225*l.*; exports, 748,519*l.*; and imports and exports together, 2,068,744*l.* Estimating the mean population of the year at 39,722 souls, the imports were at the extraordinary rate of 33*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per head, and the exports at the rate of 18*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* per head. It will also be observed that the value of the imports of 1862 exceeds that of the imports of 1861 by 352,275*l.*, or at the rate of 36·73 per cent., and that the value of the exports of 1862 exceeds the value of those of 1861 by 38,921*l.*, or at the rate of 5·19 per cent. This comparatively small increase in the exports is no doubt mainly attributable to the difficulties that have been experienced during the past year by those engaged in pastoral pursuits, owing to the recent floods, in conveying their raw produce to the various shipping ports, and to a very material alteration in the estimated value affixed to the wool exported. In 1861 it was estimated at 21*d.* per lb., in 1862 at only 18½*d.* per lb. The actual quantity of wool shipped in 1862 is 15·29 per cent. greater than the quantity shipped in 1861. It must, however, be observed that the large and rapid increase in the quantity of wool shipped is chiefly ascribable to importations of sheep, and not to natural increase, and that we cannot therefore expect this increase to continue long at its present rate. Every well-wisher to the Colony must earnestly hope to see other raw productions gradually assume a more important place in our exports; and I therefore draw particular attention to the first appearance of cotton as an export. The quantity is but small, only 14,344 lbs, and valued only at 1,423*l.*, and is therefore only worthy of notice as being the starting point of an exportation which it is highly probable will in a few years become of imperial importance. Copper ore also begins to appear among the exports, 268 tons, valued at 10,332*l.*, being the quantity shipped last year. If it were possible in the Customs' Returns to distinguish between washed and unwashed wool, the distinction would, I think, afford valuable information.

Shipping.

Tables LXVIII. to LXXIII. inclusive.

The trade of the Colony, as given in the above tables, is developing itself with extraordinary rapidity; not only has it greatly increased in its previously existing channels, but traffic has been commenced in a number of new directions. The Register of 1861 pointed out an increase on the year 1860 of vessels entered inwards in the ratio of 21·25 per cent. The increase of the year 1862 on the number of the year 1861 is still greater, being in the ratio of 29·48 per cent. It also appears that there is a large increase in the size of the vessels. The tonnage of 1861 exceeded that of 1860 in the ratio of 26·16 per cent., and the tonnage of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 in the ratio of 34·13 per cent.; in other words, the average tonnage of vessels in 1861 was 228·59 tons, whilst the average of 1862 was 234·28 tons. The following tables are prepared to facilitate a comparison between the trade of 1861 and that of 1862.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of VESSELS entered Inwards in the Two Years 1861 and 1862.

| Port of Entry. | 1861.    |        |        | 1862.    |        |        | INCREASE OR DECREASE.<br>Distinguished by the Sign<br>+ or —. |          |         |
|----------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|
|                | Vessels. | Tons.  | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons.  | Crews. | Vessels.                                                      | Tons.    | Crews.  |
| Brisbane - -   | 141      | 35,220 | 2,737  | 177      | 50,938 | 3,647  | + 35                                                          | + 15,718 | + 910   |
| Hervey's Bay - | 28       | 5,789  | 651    | 24       | 5,203  | 600    | - 4                                                           | - 586    | - 51    |
| Port Curtis -  | 30       | 8,053  | 596    | 27       | 5,497  | 468    | - 3                                                           | - 2,556  | - 128   |
| Rockhampton -  | 49       | 7,928  | 731    | 90       | 14,626 | 1,365  | + 41                                                          | + 6,698  | + 634   |
| Port Denison - | 3        | 387    | 35     | 12       | 1,048  | 74     | + 9                                                           | + 661    | + 39    |
|                | 251      | 57,377 | 4,750  | 330      | 77,312 | 6,154  | + 79                                                          | + 19,935 | + 1,404 |

The most noteworthy point in the Shipping Tables is the increase in the number of vessels which have arrived direct from Great Britain. In 1861 the number was only eight; in 1862 it has increased to twenty-three. Nor has this been accompanied by a diminution of shipping from New South Wales. In 1861 the vessels from that Colony numbered two hundred and twenty-three, of 47,782 tons. In 1862 this number increased to two hundred and sixty-six, of 48,566 tons burden. The following table provides means of making further comparisons.

O.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS entered Inwards in the Colony of QUEENSLAND, during the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

| Countries<br>whence arrived. | Year. | British.      |        |        |             |        |        | Foreign.      |       |        |             |       |        | Total.        |        |        |             |        |        |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
|                              |       | With Cargoes. |        |        | In Ballast. |        |        | With Cargoes. |       |        | In Ballast. |       |        | With Cargoes. |        |        | In Ballast. |        |        |
|                              |       | Vessels.      | Tons.  | Crews. | Vessels.    | Tons.  | Crews. | Vessels.      | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels.    | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels.      | Tons.  | Crews. | Vessels.    | Tons.  | Crews. |
|                              |       |               |        |        |             |        |        |               |       |        |             |       |        |               |        |        |             |        |        |
| Great Britain                | 1860  | 3             | 1,085  | 48     | 3           | 1,085  | 48     | 1             | 315   | 11     | 1           | 315   | 11     | 4             | 1,400  | 59     | 4           | 1,400  | 59     |
|                              | 1861  | 7             | 6,105  | 213    | 7           | 6,105  | 213    | 1             | 281   | 11     | 1           | 281   | 11     | 8             | 6,386  | 224    | 8           | 6,386  | 224    |
|                              | 1862  | 22            | 19,723 | 762    | 23          | 19,755 | 770    | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 22            | 19,723 | 762    | 23          | 19,755 | 770    |
| New South Wales              | 1860  | 196           | 42,950 | 3,603  | 18          | 43,160 | 3,621  | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 196           | 42,950 | 3,603  | 18          | 43,160 | 3,621  |
|                              | 1861  | 221           | 47,588 | 4,283  | 19          | 47,735 | 4,302  | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 221           | 47,588 | 4,283  | 23          | 47,732 | 4,306  |
|                              | 1862  | 262           | 48,247 | 4,946  | 4           | 48,566 | 4,974  | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 262           | 48,247 | 4,946  | 28          | 48,566 | 4,974  |
|                              | 1860  | 3             | 568    | 29     | 3           | 568    | 29     | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 3             | 568    | 29     | 3           | 568    | 29     |
| Victoria                     | 1861  | 9             | 1,396  | 130    | 9           | 1,396  | 130    | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 9             | 1,396  | 130    | 9           | 1,396  | 130    |
|                              | 1862  | 19            | 2,611  | 99     | 19          | 2,611  | 99     | 1             | 1,436 | 33     | 1           | 1,436 | 33     | 20            | 5,047  | 132    | 20          | 5,047  | 132    |
|                              | 1860  | 1             | 130    | 7      | 1           | 130    | 7      | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 1             | 130    | 7      | 1           | 130    | 7      |
| South Australia              | 1861  | 4             | 867    | 37     | 4           | 867    | 37     | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 4             | 867    | 37     | 4           | 867    | 37     |
|                              | 1862  | 6             | 1,049  | 52     | 6           | 1,049  | 52     | 1             | 316   | 9      | 1           | 316   | 9      | 7             | 1,365  | 61     | 7           | 1,365  | 61     |
| Tasmania                     | 1860  | 3             | 431    | 24     | 3           | 431    | 24     | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 3             | 431    | 24     | 3           | 431    | 24     |
|                              | 1861  | 4             | 533    | 28     | 4           | 533    | 28     | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 4             | 533    | 28     | 4           | 533    | 28     |
|                              | 1862  | 7             | 1,020  | 50     | 7           | 1,020  | 50     | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 7             | 1,020  | 50     | 7           | 1,020  | 50     |
|                              | 1860  | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      |
| New Zealand                  | 1861  | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      |
|                              | 1862  | 2             | 416    | 22     | 2           | 416    | 22     | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 2             | 416    | 22     | 2           | 416    | 22     |
| Other Ports<br>European      | 1860  | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      |
|                              | 1861  | 1             | 101    | 7      | 1           | 101    | 7      | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 1             | 101    | 7      | 1           | 101    | 7      |
|                              | 1862  | 3             | 888    | 104    | 3           | 888    | 104    | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | 3             | 888    | 104    | 3           | 888    | 104    |
| Other European Ports         | 1860  | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      |
|                              | 1861  | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      |
|                              | 1862  | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      | —             | —     | —      | —           | —     | —      | —             | —      | —      | —           | —      | —      |
| Totals                       | 1860  | 206           | 45,164 | 3,711  | 2           | 45,874 | 3,729  | 1             | 315   | 11     | 1           | 315   | 11     | 207           | 45,479 | 3,722  | 23          | 45,736 | 3,745  |
|                              | 1861  | 246           | 56,590 | 4,698  | 2           | 56,809 | 4,723  | 2             | 521   | 23     | 3           | 568   | 27     | 248           | 57,111 | 4,721  | 29          | 57,377 | 4,750  |
|                              | 1862  | 321           | 73,654 | 6,033  | 5           | 74,305 | 6,069  | 4             | 3,007 | 85     | 4           | 3,007 | 85     | 325           | 76,961 | 6,118  | 36          | 77,312 | 6,154  |



*Pastoral.*

QUEENSLAND.

Much difficulty has been experienced in collecting the live stock returns from the more distant commissioners' districts; the great distances in the interior to which settlers have during the past year pushed their stations, and as a consequence the difficulty of communicating with them, will account for the imperfect state of many of the commissioners' returns. In examining the following table, marked P, this must be borne in mind. The actual result of this table is to show that, as compared with the year 1861, horses have increased at the rate of 22·92 per cent., cattle at the rate of 8·92 per cent., and sheep at the rate of 6·17 per cent.

The returns of liens on wool and of mortgages on live stock, which will be found in the Register, numbered respectively LI. and LII., are documents of much importance to the pastoral interests. They show that during the year 1862 91 liens on the ensuing clip, that is, the clip of 1862-3, of 909,933 sheep, to secure the repayment of 165,487*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, were registered. The mortgages on live stock effected last year numbered 152 against 25 discharged. The balance of the year's transactions is as follows:—Additional mortgages 123; number of sheep mortgaged 918,917; of horned cattle 143,260; of horses 2,341; and the amount secured 577,020*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* If this sum be added to the mortgages in existence on the 31st December 1861, it makes a total of 1,759,539*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

The live stock pledged to secure this large sum are, sheep 2,700,434, cattle 311,962, horses 28,338. It must, however, be remembered, that in almost all cases the stations on which the above mortgaged stock are depasturing form part of the security; and that, leaving that security out of the question, the extremely moderate value of 8*s.* per sheep, 30*s.* per head of cattle, and 120*s.* per head of horses will about equal the money lent.

P.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK in the Colony of QUEENSLAND, in each of the Years 1860 to 1862 inclusive.

| Districts.              | 1860.       |         |           |       | 1861.   |         |           |       | 1862.   |         |           |       |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|
|                         | Horses.     | Cattle. | Sheep.    | Pigs. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep.    | Pigs. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep.    | Pigs. |
| Brisbane - -            | 2,609       | 55,804  | 42,895    | 2,049 | 3,012   | 54,836  | 14,235    | 1,842 | 2,562   | 26,654  | 30,976    | 1,297 |
| Ipwich - -              | 2,975       | 54,988  | 273,882   | 2,217 | 4,737   | 68,707  | 250,534   | 2,557 | 5,068   | 79,638  | 267,460   | 2,230 |
| Warwick - -             | 2,903       | 27,212  | 468,943   | 1,046 | 3,296   | 30,432  | 525,076   | 1,095 | 3,944   | 39,121  | 523,949   | 917   |
| Drayton and Toowoomba - | 1,309       | 11,554  | 229,061   | 428   | 1,855   | 32,625  | 343,994   | 486   | 2,616   | 22,440  | 460,452   | 522   |
| Gayndah* - -            | 1,780       | 35,196  | 506,066   | 264   | 2,275   | 46,361  | 542,462   | 265   | 1,468   | 38,242  | 418,525   | 285   |
| Dalby - -               | 1,599       | 18,698  | 337,545   | 115   | 1,298   | 15,965  | 405,481   | 109   | 1,494   | 18,350  | 355,018   | 122   |
| Callandoon -            | 1,698       | 24,095  | 142,948   | 59    | 2,726   | 55,740  | 134,622   | 88    | 5,278   | 31,493  | 145,516   | 111   |
| Maryborough -           | 1,818       | 65,053  | 112,953   | 778   | 1,862   | 69,995  | 92,149    | 715   | 2,404   | 82,954  | 96,594    | 975   |
| Rockhampton -           | 1,365       | 13,132  | 303,849   | 89    | 724     | 26,321  | 152,959   | 62    | 1,170   | 44,302  | 154,203   | 184   |
| Nanango - -             | 1,620       | 23,774  | 156,870   | 35    | 1,635   | 23,489  | 184,151   | 36    | 1,449   | 13,714  | 179,287   | 14    |
| East Maranoa -          | No Returns. |         |           |       | 951     |         |           |       | 1,206   | 51,558  | 427,919   | —     |
| West Maranoa†           |             |         |           |       |         |         |           |       | 2,024   | 83,911  | 36,963    | 43    |
| Kennedy‡                | 134         | 121     | 2         | 7     | 550     | 17,200  | 61,800    | —     | 550     | 17,200  | 61,800    | —     |
| Leichardt - -           | 859         | 4,337   | 282,548   | 13    | 2,461   | 48,928  | 847,797   | 118   | 2,704   | 27,311  | 981,384   | 113   |
| Condamine - -           | 2,173       | 82,943  | 493,281   | 29    | 307     | 3,851   | 84,104    | 4     | 455     | 9,959   | 134,029   | 1     |
| Gladstone - -           | 662         | 15,983  | 98,507    | 18    | 1,294   | 17,421  | 117,593   | 88    | 1,233   | 23,377  | 71,826    | 205   |
| Mitchell§ - -           | —           | —       | —         | —     | —       | —       | —         | —     | —       | —       | —         | —     |
| Total - -               | 23,504      | 432,890 | 3,166,302 | 7,147 | 28,983  | 560,196 | 4,093,381 | 7,465 | 35,625  | 610,204 | 4,345,901 | 7,019 |

\* The Gayndah Returns are very incomplete, returns from more than 20 stations being wanting.

† In the West Maranoa, returns from 13 stations are wanting.

‡ The returns from only eight stations in the Kennedy District have been received; the numbers for the year 1861 are therefore repeated.

§ No returns have been received from the Mitchell District.

*Financial.*

The Auditor General's Financial Statement, vide Table No. xciii., requires, I think, some little explanation, for else it might lead readers at a distance, and unacquainted with the circumstances, to under-estimate both the revenue and expenditure of Queensland for the past year.

A large quantity of Crown land was sold during the year 1862, and realized the sum of 110,526*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; of this a large portion was paid for by land orders, and not by cash. The sum thus paid by land orders, amounting to 51,144*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, or nearly one half of the total sum realized by the sale of land, is not included either in the year's receipts or expenditure, the reason being, I believe, that it was paid for by land orders, and not by cash. In this statistical document, however, professing to show the entire transactions of the past year, and to give a correct account of the resources of the Colony, I feel bound to notice both the receipt and expenditure of this large sum of money; for, as the Government of Queensland issued these land orders by authority of the Act of the Queensland Parliament, 24 Victoria, No. 15, and as they are declared by that Act to be as good as cash, for the purpose of paying for land purchased from the Crown, I am unable to see why the money which they represent should not appear as part of the year's revenue, and the balance be adjusted by charging the Immigration Department with a like sum, as money expended on the introduction of immigrants; without this arrangement no equivalent is shown for the alienation of many thousand acres of the territory of the Crown. It should also, I think, be borne in mind, that although the Treasury considers that it has only received the representative of money, but not the money itself, the Colony has actually received the benefit arising from that money's expenditure, in

QUEENS-  
LAND.

a large and valuable addition to its population. Viewing the subject in this light, I think I am fully justified in the following table, comparing the revenue and expenditure of the two years, 1861 and 1862, in treating the sum above alluded to on the one hand as revenue, and on the other as money expended on the introduction of immigrants. This alteration being made, the revenue of last year was 346,431*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, and its expenditure 368,171*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The revenue of 1862 is at the rate of 8*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.* per head of the average population of the year.

Q.—TABLE comparing the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Two Years 1861 and 1862.

| REVENUE.                                      |             |             | EXPENDITURE.                                      |              |              |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Items.                                        | 1861.       | 1862.       | Items.                                            | 1861.        | 1862.        |
|                                               | £ s. d.     | £ s. d.     |                                                   | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.      |
| Import Duties - - -                           | 71,218 5 1  | 96,107 11 8 | Schedule A. - - -                                 | 4,000 0 0    | 4,000 0 0    |
| Bonded warehouse rents and duties - - -       | 460 13 10   | 657 12 1    | Ditto B. - - -                                    | 4,000 0 0    | 6,223 11 0   |
| Land sales—Cash - - -                         | 68,700 13 3 | 59,381 15 0 | Ditto C. - - -                                    | 825 0 0      | 425 0 0      |
| Land orders - - -                             | —           | 51,144 17 4 | Executive and Legislative - - -                   | 7,604 3 3    | 8,046 15 9   |
| Rents and assessments on land and stock - - - | 57,314 9 9  | 82,059 6 7  | Colonial Secretary's office - - -                 | 1,456 9 7    | 2,035 0 0    |
| Deposits - - -                                | 6,451 3 9   | 194 6 0     | Registrar-General's ditto - - -                   | 974 10 8     | 2,636 0 5    |
| Timber licences - - -                         | 786 10 0    | 1,069 4 6   | Education - - -                                   | 10,000 0 0   | 6,740 3 4    |
| Postage - - -                                 | 6,348 1 2   | 8,878 16 4  | Immigration - - -                                 | 12,544 6 8   | 57,503 9 4   |
| Publicans and other licences - - -            | 4,956 7 8   | 7,295 16 8  | Police - - -                                      | 33,839 13 2  | 40,526 13 1  |
| Fees of office - - -                          | 3,106 9 7   | 5,662 5 3   | Lunatic Asylum - - -                              | 845 13 10    | 1,160 0 0    |
| Fines and forfeitures - - -                   | 489 9 4     | 2,125 2 2   | Government printing - - -                         | 8,084 18 3   | 10,410 13 10 |
| Rents, tolls, ferries, wharves - - -          | 169 1 8     | 288 15 0    | Steam dredge - - -                                | 707 10 0     | 292 10 0     |
| Pilotage, harbour dues, and fees - - -        | 642 11 8    | 1,544 12 3  | Miscellaneous under Chief Secretary - - -         | 24,604 14 10 | 32,981 12 11 |
| Immigration remittances - - -                 | 13,617 14 6 | 13,114 0 0  | Law Officers of the Crown - - -                   | 2,115 11 4   | 1,260 6 5    |
| Miscellaneous receipts - - -                  | 2,779 15 5  | 12,953 8 4  | Supreme Court - - -                               | 2,612 13 1   | 2,896 5 9    |
| Special receipts - - -                        | 403 17 3    | 482 19 4    | Sheriff - - -                                     | 1,660 0 0    | 2,176 5 8    |
| Electric telegraph receipts - - -             | 793 5 2     | 3,665 2 11  | Brisbane Gaol - - -                               | 3,258 3 5    | 3,756 9 3    |
|                                               |             |             | Coroners - - -                                    | 397 8 11     | 503 19 6     |
|                                               |             |             | Colonial Treasurer's office - - -                 | 1,781 16 8   | 2,524 6 2    |
|                                               |             |             | Customs - - -                                     | 6,646 2 11   | 8,001 8 0    |
|                                               |             |             | Post Office - - -                                 | 16,072 19 2  | 17,917 18 1  |
|                                               |             |             | Harbours - - -                                    | 3,946 18 2   | 7,486 19 5   |
|                                               |             |             | Miscellaneous under Treasurer - - -               | 5,812 5 10   | 23,442 17 0  |
|                                               |             |             | Interest on Government Debentures - - -           | 963 5 8      | 6,153 10 9   |
|                                               |             |             | Secretary of Lands and Works office - - -         | —            | 910 3 4      |
|                                               |             |             | Survey of Lands - - -                             | 19,673 10 3  | 18,958 18 0  |
|                                               |             |             | Occupation and sale of lands - - -                | 5,311 13 7   | 11,800 2 2   |
|                                               |             |             | Domain, gardens, and park - - -                   | 1,727 19 6   | 1,670 5 9    |
|                                               |             |             | Engineer of Roads' offices - - -                  | 2,205 6 7    | 3,339 14 0   |
|                                               |             |             | Colonial Architect's office - - -                 | 1,788 11 7   | 1,970 0 0    |
|                                               |             |             | Roads - - -                                       | 30,083 18 5  | 32,883 12 3  |
|                                               |             |             | Bridges - - -                                     | 6,569 10 6   | 11,122 16 9  |
|                                               |             |             | Payments in excess of various public works - - -  | —            | 1,898 9 9    |
|                                               |             |             | Other public works - - -                          | 15,089 1 11  | 15,289 7 5   |
|                                               |             |             | Miscellaneous in Lands and Works Department - - - | —            | 14,860 14 8  |
|                                               |             |             | Auditor-General's office - - -                    | 999 14 10    | 1,000 0 0    |
|                                               |             |             | Electric Telegraph - - -                          | —            | 3,665 7 10   |
|                                               |             |             | Miscellaneous - - -                               | 16,976 12 0  | —            |
| Total - - -                                   | 238,238 9 1 | 346,431 5 5 | Total - - -                                       | 255,180 4 7  | 368,171 17 7 |

The following table, with which I shall conclude, is a general summary of the principal results exhibited by the various tables compiled in this Register, and affords most unmistakeable evidence of the rapid progress the Colony of Queensland has made during the past year, and of the large amount of prosperity it has hitherto enjoyed.

R.—GENERAL SUMMARY for 1862.

|                                                                                     | Per Cent. |                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| Population has increased at the rate of - - -                                       | 31·16     | On total population of 31st December 1861. |
| Births in 1862 exceed those in 1861 by - - -                                        | 19·61     | On total number in 1861.                   |
| Marriages in 1862 exceed those in 1861 by - - -                                     | 78·13     | On total number in 1861.                   |
| Deaths in 1862 exceed those in 1861 by - - -                                        | 59·40     | On total number in 1861.                   |
| Number of enrolled electors has increased at the rate of - - -                      | 30·21     | On total number in 1861.                   |
| Land under cultivation has increased at the rate of - - -                           | 36·52     | On total quantity on 31st December 1861.   |
| Land alienated by the Crown in 1862 exceeds that alienated in 1861 by - - -         | 85·56     | On total quantity on 31st December 1861.   |
| Amount realized by the sale of Crown Lands in 1862 exceeds that in 1861 by - - -    | 12·71     | On total quantity on 31st December 1861.   |
| Horses have increased at the rate of - - -                                          | 22·92     |                                            |
| Cattle have increased at the rate of - - -                                          | 8·93      |                                            |
| Sheep have increased at the rate of - - -                                           | 6·17      |                                            |
| Bank notes in circulation on 31st December 1862 have increased at the rate of - - - | 38·03     |                                            |
| Deposits in Banks have increased at the rate of - - -                               | 5·85      |                                            |
| Bills under discount in the Banks have increased at the rate of - - -               | 164·53    |                                            |
| Total Consolidated Revenue of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by - - -                    | 45·37     |                                            |



QUEENS-  
LAND.

|                                                               | Per Cent. |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Customs Revenue of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by               | -         | 34·94  |
| Land Revenue of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by                  | -         | 52·64  |
| Total Imports of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by                 | -         | 36·39  |
| Total Exports of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by                 | -         | 55·16  |
| Export of wool in lbs. of 1861 exceeds that of 1862 by        | -         | 15·29  |
| Export of wool in £s sterling of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by | -         | 2·30   |
| Export of tallow in lbs. of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by      | -         | 20·53  |
| Export of hides in number of 1861 exceeds that of 1862 by     | -         | 16·03  |
| Shipping inwards of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by              | -         | 31·47  |
| Tonnage of shipping inwards of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by   | -         | 34·74  |
| Shipping outwards of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by             | -         | 30·34  |
| Tonnage of shipping outwards of 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by  | -         | 229·78 |
| Persons taken into custody in 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by    | -         | 53·99  |

A diminution.

*Conclusion.*

The large area over which the European population of Queensland has so quickly spread itself, extending from the 29th to about the 18th parallel of south latitude, and from the 153d to about the 144th meridian of east longitude, has necessarily increased the difficulty of collecting the required returns from the more distant localities at a sufficiently early period of the year to permit their complete publication in this Register; and it will be observed that the stock returns from one district are wanting. In every other respect this Register will bear favourable comparison with those of former years; the returns are generally more complete, and have, I believe, been compiled with fewer errors.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. O. DARVALL,  
Registrar-General.

## VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

## No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. H. DARLING, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 18.)  
MY LORD DUKE,

Government Offices, Melbourne,  
March 14, 1864.

OWING to a heavy pressure of business in the department of the Government printer, unusual delay has occurred in printing the annual volume for 1862, designated the "Statistics of Victoria," which for some years past has been substituted for the "Blue Book," required by the Colonial Regulations.

2. Your Grace is aware that my connexion with the Government of the Colony commenced many months after the close of the period embraced in this compilation, which I have now, therefore, the honour to transmit, with no other remark than that there is prefixed to it a statistical summary from the year 1836, viz., from the foundation of the Colony as a dependent settlement of the Government of New South Wales, up to the latest date to which it has been found possible to render with completeness the details embraced under the most important of the various heads which the summary includes.

3. This interesting and remarkable document (a copy of which I beg to annex) tells its own tale of a progress and prosperity which, although fluctuating in some of its main elements, is, upon the whole, I apprehend, unparalleled in colonial history. The steady annual increase in the number of schools, and of those attending them, and of churches and chapels, is, I trust, a sure indication that a people enjoying so large a measure of material prosperity are not unmindful of the foundations upon which their moral well-being and happiness should be established.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.  
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c.      &c.      &c.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY of VICTORIA from 1836 to 1862 inclusive.

| Year. | Population. |          |          | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Immigration. | Emigration. | Flour Mills. | Manufactories, Works, &c. | Land Sales.      |                  | Number of Acres under Cultivation. | Live Stock. |                |           |
|-------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
|       | Males.      | Females. | Persons. |         |         |            |              |             |              |                           | Number of Acres. | Amount realized. |                                    | Horses.     | Horned Cattle. | Sheep.    |
| 1836  | 186         | 38       | 224      | 1       | 3       | —          | —            | —           | —            | —                         | —                | —                | 50                                 | 75          | 155            | 41,332    |
| 1837  | 984         | 280      | 1,264    | 7       | 1       | 1          | 740          | —           | —            | —                         | 88               | 7,116            | —                                  | —           | —              | —         |
| 1838  | 3,080       | 431      | 3,511    | 28      | 20      | 15         | 1,260        | —           | —            | —                         | 38,694           | 33,977           | —                                  | 524         | 13,272         | 310,940   |
| 1839  | 4,104       | 1,718    | 5,822    | 142     | 67      | 57         | 3,221        | —           | —            | —                         | 38,280           | 70,236           | —                                  | —           | —              | —         |
| 1840  | 7,254       | 3,037    | 10,291   | 358     | 198     | 177        | 4,080        | —           | —            | —                         | 83,561           | 219,300          | 8,210                              | 2,872       | 50,537         | 782,283   |
| 1841  | 14,331      | 6,025    | 20,416   | 618     | 319     | 406        | 6,908        | 830         | —            | —                         | 40,811           | 49,811           | 4,881                              | —           | —              | —         |
| 1842  | 15,691      | 6,108    | 23,799   | 1,025   | 413     | 514        | 4,136        | 1,064       | —            | —                         | 16,698           | 21,085           | 8,121                              | 4,065       | 100,792        | 1,404,333 |
| 1843  | 15,892      | 6,211    | 24,103   | 1,317   | 313     | 964        | 1,264        | 2,000       | —            | —                         | 7,338            | 8,296            | 12,068                             | 6,273       | 187,156        | 1,602,798 |
| 1844  | 17,626      | 9,108    | 26,734   | 1,336   | 240     | 328        | 2,648        | 1,423       | —            | —                         | 181              | 985              | 15,689                             | 7,078       | 187,373        | 1,800,512 |
| 1845  | 20,924      | 10,656   | 31,280   | 1,521   | 327     | 316        | 4,355        | 1,519       | —            | —                         | 3,856            | 8,718            | 25,004                             | 9,260       | 231,602        | 1,792,527 |
| 1846  | 23,531      | 14,803   | 38,334   | 1,596   | 328     | 301        | 3,676        | 1,775       | —            | —                         | 4,601            | 19,194           | 31,499                             | 11,400      | 290,439        | 2,996,992 |
| 1847  | 26,004      | 16,932   | 42,936   | 1,661   | 361     | 337        | 4,568        | 1,540       | —            | —                         | 27,337           | 69,122           | 37,180                             | 13,202      | 322,824        | 4,164,203 |
| 1848  | 30,697      | 20,693   | 51,390   | 1,789   | 405     | 351        | 8,235        | 1,669       | —            | —                         | 17,345           | 31,716           | 40,173                             | 16,405      | 386,688        | 5,130,277 |
| 1849  | 39,556      | 26,864   | 66,320   | 1,913   | 593     | 593        | 14,618       | 1,992       | —            | —                         | 27,610           | 70,146           | 52,185                             | 16,738      | 346,562        | 5,318,046 |
| 1850  | 45,495      | 30,867   | 76,162   | 2,673   | 780     | 939        | 10,760       | 3,304       | 22           | 46                        | 40,042           | 97,970           | 62,179                             | 21,219      | 378,806        | 6,032,783 |
| 1851  | 58,235      | 39,254   | 97,489   | 3,040   | 1,165   | 1,028      | 15,433       | 3,706       | 27           | 56                        | 63,707           | 201,840          | 57,298                             | 22,086      | 390,923        | 6,589,923 |
| 1852  | 110,825     | 57,496   | 168,321  | 3,750   | 2,105   | 1,958      | 94,064       | 31,638      | 88           | 57                        | 231,297          | 671,035          | 36,604                             | 34,021      | 491,380        | 6,551,590 |
| 1853  | 146,456     | 75,980   | 222,436  | 3,025*  | 3,213*  | 2,550      | 92,312       | 42,443      | 26           | 208                       | 285,828          | 1,545,441        | 34,654                             | 15,163      | 410,139        | 5,594,220 |
| 1854  | 205,629     | 108,678  | 312,307  | 7,542   | 6,261   | 3,765      | 83,410       | 34,975      | 40           | 152                       | 405,679          | 1,857,965        | 64,724                             | 27,093      | 481,840        | 5,332,007 |
| 1855  | 234,450     | 129,674  | 364,324  | 11,041  | 6,603   | 3,847      | 66,571       | 26,395      | 51           | 227                       | 438,972          | 763,554          | 115,135                            | 38,430      | 534,113        | 4,577,872 |
| 1856  | 255,827     | 141,733  | 397,560  | 14,420  | 5,728   | 4,116      | 41,594       | 21,187      | 77           | 213                       | 437,562          | 749,318          | 179,983                            | 47,832      | 646,613        | 4,641,548 |
| 1857  | 297,547     | 165,588  | 463,135  | 17,384  | 7,440   | 4,524      | 74,255       | 20,471      | 88           | 386                       | 500,343          | 1,067,450        | 237,729                            | 55,683      | 614,537        | 4,766,922 |
| 1858  | 323,576     | 180,943  | 504,519  | 19,929  | 9,015   | 4,552      | 58,168       | 25,882      | 89           | 421                       | 255,724          | 638,650          | 298,990                            | 68,323      | 699,330        | 5,578,413 |
| 1859  | 335,708     | 194,554  | 530,262  | 22,092  | 9,469   | 4,769      | 32,735       | 19,615      | 97           | 407                       | 459,082          | 814,164          | 358,728                            | 69,298      | 683,534        | 5,794,127 |
| 1860  | 328,251     | 209,596  | 537,847  | 22,863  | 12,061  | 4,351      | 29,037       | 21,689      | 94           | 475                       | 492,243          | 663,238          | 419,380                            | 76,536      | 722,332        | 5,780,596 |
| 1861  | 321,724     | 220,076  | 541,800  | 23,461  | 10,522  | 4,434      | 26,912       | 35,398      | 104          | 429                       | 514,745          | 623,598          | 439,865                            | 84,067      | 628,092        | 6,236,258 |
| 1862  | 325,768     | 229,976  | 555,744  | 24,391  | 10,080  | 4,525      | 37,836       | 38,203      | 104          | 603                       | 844,969          | 910,862          | 465,430                            | 86,067      | 576,601        | 6,764,551 |

(continued.)

| Year. | Shipping.          |          |                    |          | Exports of Colonial Produce. |            |                |                  |                           |                    |            | Imports. (Total Value.) | Exports. (Total Value.) | Gross Revenue.† | Gross Expenditure.† | Schools. |     | Number of Churches, Chapels, &c. | Convictions in the Supreme Court. |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|       | Inwards.           |          | Outwards.          |          | Gold.                        |            | Wool. (Value.) | Tallow. (Value.) | Hides and Skins. (Value.) | Number of Schools. | Scholars.  |                         |                         |                 |                     |          |     |                                  |                                   |
|       | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Quantity.                    | Value.     |                |                  |                           |                    |            |                         |                         |                 |                     |          |     |                                  |                                   |
|       |                    |          |                    |          | oz.                          | £          | £              | £                | £                         |                    |            |                         | £                       | £               | £                   |          |     |                                  |                                   |
| 1836  | —                  | —        | —                  | —        | —                            | —          | 11,639         | 28               | 22                        | 115,379            | 12,178     | 6,071                   | 2,165                   | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1837  | 140                | 12,754   | 140                | 13,424   | —                            | —          | 21,631         | 499              | 117                       | 73,230             | 27,998     | 40,020                  | 16,874                  | 4               | 78                  | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1838  | 187                | 11,717   | 136                | 11,879   | —                            | —          | 45,226         | 396              | 246                       | 204,722            | 77,084     | 74,008                  | 35,840                  | 2               | 250                 | 6        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1839  | —                  | —        | 189                | 20,352   | —                            | —          | 67,902         | 963              | 251                       | 435,367            | 128,980    | 255,984                 | 70,129                  | 11              | 625                 | 13       | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1840  | 262                | 43,416   | 232                | 34,834   | —                            | —          | 85,735         | 786              | 561                       | 364,399            | 200,305    | 152,824                 | 201,363                 | 20              | 601                 | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1841  | 272                | 52,500   | 528                | 34,156   | —                            | —          | 151,440        | 975              | 801                       | 277,427            | 198,783    | 87,290                  | 124,631                 | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1842  | 287                | 43,760   | 225                | 34,265   | —                            | —          | 201,383        | 1,700            | 743                       | 188,036            | 254,492    | 73,565                  | 67,165                  | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1843  | 288                | 43,605   | 230                | 27,602   | —                            | —          | 174,044        | 13,907           | 989                       | 151,062            | 256,847    | 69,913                  | 61,048                  | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1844  | 229                | 29,066   | 247                | 34,596   | —                            | —          | 399,537        | 12,207           | 1,913                     | 245,298            | 468,597    | 98,539                  | 43,241                  | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1845  | 273                | 31,337   | 291                | 31,114   | —                            | —          | 351,441        | 3,040            | 2,256                     | 315,561            | 425,201    | 96,347                  | 51,995                  | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1846  | 349                | 40,509   | 340                | 35,717   | —                            | —          | 565,805        | 15,802           | 3,267                     | 437,696            | 668,511    | 138,293                 | 73,460                  | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1847  | 423                | 47,885   | 425                | 44,634   | —                            | —          | 556,521        | 37,998           | 2,066                     | 373,076            | 675,359    | 144,761                 | 140,290                 | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1848  | 409                | 67,618   | 446                | 55,094   | —                            | —          | 574,594        | 100,261          | 2,184                     | 479,831            | 755,326    | 229,398                 | 140,259                 | —               | —                   | —        | —   | —                                | —                                 |
| 1849  | 484                | 97,003   | 460                | 82,909   | —                            | —          | 824,190        | 132,893          | 5,196                     | 744,925            | 1,041,798  | 259,453                 | 190,440                 | 160             | 6,807               | 28       | 111 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1850  | 555                | 108,630  | 508                | 87,097   | —                            | —          | 734,618        | 123,203          | 7,414                     | 1,056,497          | 1,422,909  | 486,332                 | 397,693                 | 129             | 7,060               | 89       | 170 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1851  | 712                | 120,426  | 658                | 111,005  | 145,147                      | 580,587    | 1,062,787      | 60,261           | 13,306                    | 4,069,742          | 7,451,549  | 1,677,181               | 960,253                 | 115             | 7,841               | 40       | 471 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1852  | 1,657              | 408,216  | 1,475              | 350,296  | 2,724,933                    | 10,899,733 | 1,651,871      | 13,251           | 11,811                    | 15,842,637         | 11,061,544 | 3,202,139               | 3,409,332               | 206             | 13,653              | 128      | 562 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1853  | 2,094              | 721,473  | 2,263              | 694,807  | 8,150,021                    | 12,690,083 | 1,618,114      | 22,750           | 29,465                    | 17,650,061         | 11,775,204 | 6,154,928               | 6,043,049               | 391             | 20,107              | 147      | 370 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1854  | 2,596              | 791,604  | 2,607              | 798,837  | 2,392,065                    | 9,568,262  | 1,405,959      | 29,117           | 41,871                    | 12,067,939         | 13,493,338 | 4,962,333               | 4,716,696               | 438             | 24,478              | 349      | 309 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1855  | 1,907              | 551,726  | 1,995              | 581,557  | 2,793,061                    | 11,172,261 | 1,508,613      | 35,380           | 72,103                    | 14,062,269         | 15,489,760 | 2,946,058               | 2,232,064               | 465             | 26,323              | 473      | 272 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1856  | 1,920              | 538,600  | 1,959              | 538,362  | 2,985,096                    | 11,942,783 | 1,335,642      | 62,363           | 191,828                   | 17,256,209         | 15,079,512 | 3,272,040               | 2,963,326               | 675             | 30,671              | 587      | 425 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1857  | 2,190              | 694,594  | 2,207              | 694,526  | 2,761,528                    | 11,046,113 | 1,678,290      | 43,987           | 106,527                   | 15,108,249         | 13,989,209 | 3,064,783               | 2,915,379               | 740             | 42,132              | 746      | 535 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1858  | 2,034              | 648,103  | 2,015              | 641,254  | 2,528,198                    | 10,112,752 | 1,756,950      | 10,354           | 172,446                   | 15,622,891         | 13,807,859 | 3,258,792               | 3,450,241               | 772             | 46,265              | 662      | 582 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1859  | 2,026              | 634,131  | 2,036              | 661,518  | 2,280,676                    | 9,122,702  | 2,025,066      | 18,269           | 141,236                   | 15,098,730         | 12,992,704 | 3,639,035               | 3,511,308               | 886             | 51,698              | 874      | 416 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1860  | 1,814              | 531,642  | 1,861              | 599,137  | 2,156,661                    | 8,626,942  | 2,088,713      | 75,784           | 100,384                   | 13,532,452         | 13,828,006 | 3,070,721               | 3,125,767               | 882             | 56,473              | 980      | 402 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1861  | 1,778              | 549,195  | 1,820              | 549,807  | 1,967,420                    | 7,869,758  | 2,350,956      | 66,516           | 130,350                   | 13,457,787         | 13,039,422 | 3,217,750               | 2,853,121               | 989             | 65,541              | 1,137    | 414 | —                                | —                                 |
| 1862  | 1,715              | 556,188  | 1,766              | 581,892  | 1,638,285                    | 6,885,192  |                |                  |                           |                    |            |                         |                         |                 |                     |          |     |                                  |                                   |

\* The Number of Births and Deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record, but they are known to be considerably under the mark. It is supposed that each in reality amounted to not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen owing to the system of registering Births and Deaths having been entirely changed during the year, and to the new system not having been at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold field population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

† The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are believed to be only approximate.



## TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

No. 18.

No. 18.

[Not received.]

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir D. DALY to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 49.)

Government House, Adelaide,  
September 19, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of this Province for the year 1862. The annexed Report of the Government Statist, Mr. Josiah Boothby, is so ably and elaborately compiled as to obviate the necessity for any lengthened comments on my part. The Returns comprised in the Blue Book are important, as indicating a very satisfactory state of progress, and stamp the condition of the Colony, whether considered from a social, commercial, agricultural, financial, or general point of view, as exceedingly hopeful.

*Population.*

2. The population at the end of 1862 numbered 135,329 souls, being an increase of 4,702 over the previous year, of which 545 were gained by excess of immigration over emigration. It is gratifying to observe that the balance between the sexes is very evenly maintained, the entire population being composed of 69,608 males and 65,721 females. In this respect, South Australia shows the least disproportion of any of the Australian Colonies. This disparity as affecting the social condition of the inhabitants, is still more reduced when the comparison is made between the males and females from 21 years and upwards, the former numbering 30,637, and the latter 27,075. When it is borne in mind that pastoral pursuits engage the attention of a large portion of the community, and that a large number of adult males must necessarily be occupied in the arduous and hazardous task of opening up new country for settlement in the distant portions of the Province, the excess of 3,562 adult males must be considered as a necessary evil.

3. The attention that has been given to maintain throughout the marriageable ages this approach to equalization, by extensive assisted female immigration, will prove as the Colony advances of incalculable benefit, and the population will each succeeding year increase in a geometrical ratio.

4. With reference to nationality, the statistical tables show that the native-born amount to 38·35 per cent. of the population. The next largest class are persons of English birth, who form 35·36 per cent. Ireland has contributed 10 per cent., Germany 6·98 per cent., and Scotland 6·03 per cent. There are about one sixth more Englishmen than Englishwomen; the reverse being the case as regards the Irish, there being one third more Irishwomen than Irishmen. It is a matter for congratulation, as indicative of the steady industry of the great bulk of the people, that 85 per cent. of the population are country residents. The rapid settlement of an energetic people upon the agricultural lands of the Province, employed directly or indirectly in its cultivation, and in the opening up of new sources of mineral and pastoral wealth, cannot fail to advance the general prosperity.

*Aborigines.*

5. At the last general census in 1861 the total Aboriginal population in the occupied districts of the Province was 5,046. In the pastoral districts the proportion of the sexes was found to be nearly equal, but in the counties or settled districts the males considerably exceeded the females, the former being 1,022 in number and the latter 799. The whole of the children throughout the Colony numbered only 850.

6. It is the melancholy and all but unanimous testimony of the early settlers, and others best qualified to form a correct opinion, that the Aboriginal population is fast

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dying out, but there are no records from which to ascertain the rate of decrease for the last year or any previous period. The causes of the decrease are disease, sterility, or infecundity of the females, and infanticide, which it is believed is a crime of very frequent occurrence.

7. Opinions are very conflicting as to how far their social condition is affected by the new settlements. From evidence given before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council in 1860, it appears that the natives in general have been in no way benefited by being brought into contact with Europeans; but I think this view is open to modification, since it cannot be denied that the squatters, who are justly called "the pioneers of civilization," treat them with much forbearance and kindness, and encourage the natives to remain on their "runs" for the sake of their services. The young men especially soon become exceedingly useful as shepherds, shearers, reapers, stock-keepers, colt breakers, &c., and the lubras as washerwomen and in other domestic occupations. About a fourth part of the able-bodied males were employed by the settlers in 1861, and the proportion is now probably even greater. Generally, they are well remunerated, and some of them obtain as high wages as the best white labourers.

8. It is pleasing to be able to inform your Grace that the reports of the Missionary establishments at Poonindie and Point Macleay are encouraging. At Poonindie there are 36 natives who receive careful religious and moral instruction, and who are trained to habits of industry. The experiment there made proves in its results the possibility of the civilization of the race, and confirms the opinion so often expressed by Missionaries that Christianity is the only efficient instrument for its accomplishment. Further evidence is afforded by the success of the Missionary Institution at Point Macleay. Doctor Walker, the Protector of the Aborigines, to whom I am chiefly indebted for this information, informs me that the beneficial influence of the religious instruction imparted to the natives is apparent without, as well as within the establishment. Many of their superstitions have been abandoned, their character for honesty has improved, they observe the Sabbath as a day of rest, and a considerable number appear at morning and evening service, neat and clean, and conduct themselves with great propriety; that the capacity of the young to receive education is proved beyond dispute, and that from frequent and personal examination he is of opinion that they make as rapid progress as the average of white children. The crime of infanticide is also less prevalent, and this is the only locality in the Province where the Aboriginal population instead of gradually declining is evidently increasing.

9. The extension of such agencies affords the only hope of the social as well as the moral and spiritual elevation of the race.

10. A sum of money is annually put on the estimates and voted by the legislature, for provisions, blankets, medical attendance, &c. for the Aborigines. The amount voted last year was 3,191*l.* 5*s.*, and this year a further sum of 500*l.* has been added. Depôts have been formed in the localities where the natives are more numerous, and flour, tea, sugar, blankets, &c. are distributed among the sick and infirm and destitute according to their necessities.

#### *Immigration.*

11. The amount expended on immigration during the year was 5,223*l.* against 6,984*l.* in 1861, but during the decennial period from 1853 to 1862 the total sum of 760,359*l.* was disbursed for this important service.

12. Prior to the establishment of responsible Government in October 1856, the Land Fund was, after deducting "primary charges," for survey and management of Crown lands, divided into two equal parts called the "Immigration Fund," and the "Crown Moiety" or "Reserved Fund." These divisions were not, however, always strictly adhered to, as the Executive had the power of transferring from one fund to the other. Subsequently, the amount for immigration was annually voted by Parliament; but during the Session of 1862 my ministry were fortunate in passing Act No. 17., which provides that one third of the gross proceeds of the sale of the waste lands of the Crown shall be appropriated as, and constitute a separate fund, to be called the "Immigration Fund."

#### *Wages.*

13. Blacksmiths, bricklayers, and skilled labourers were paid during 1862 at the rate of 10*s.* and ordinary labourers at 6*s.* per diem, being a decrease of 6*d.* on the daily rates current during the previous year. On the other hand, there was, during the same period, a slight advance on the wages given to domestic and farm servants.



14. This state of the labour market is very encouraging to the prudent and industrious immigrant, who sees a fair prospect before him of earning sufficient money in the course of two or three years to purchase or rent a farm for cultivation on his own account.

15. All the capital he requires to carry into effect this purpose does not exceed 100/.; a sum which at the present rate of wages is readily acquired, and with which an intelligent steady man may start with every prospect of success.

#### *Savings Bank.*

16. The returns connected with this establishment are satisfactory, and of themselves evidence the thriving condition of the labouring population. The total amount of depositors balances, including interest, in 1862, was 152,663*l.*, against 121,414*l.* in 1861.

17. There are numerous Friendly and Building Societies and kindred institutions in the Colony, of which the working classes avail themselves for investing their savings to advantage. Besides the foregoing, much money is lent by this class on mortgage, at from 8 to 12 per cent.

18. With labour fairly if not highly paid, provisions abundant and good and also reasonable in price, with cheap land within the reach of all, and with a mild and healthy climate, the position of the labouring man in this Colony may be viewed as an enviable one.

#### *Insolvencies.*

19. The insolvencies were, with one exception, productive of very little inconvenience to the commercial community. The bulk of them were trifling in amount, and the aggregate amount small, compared with the mercantile transactions of the Colony, which have been carried on with creditable punctuality. The total number of insolvencies was 165 against 108 in 1861, and the deficiency, as shown in the Insolvents Schedules, 68,970*l.*, against 63,761*l.* in 1861. Most of the petitioners for relief were small farmers, who, as stated in a former part of this Despatch, were mere labourers, and possessed little capital, but who, in cultivating land on their own account, incurred liabilities which the fall in the price of their produce prevented their discharging; but the insolvents themselves lived on the abundance of the land, and when relieved of their debts were immediately able to earn good wages as labouring men again.

20. The low price of grain which proved disadvantageous to the farming class of course represents abundance and cheapness of the necessities of life for the labouring classes.

#### *Litigation.*

21. The facilities afforded by Act 15 of 1861, extending the jurisdiction of the Local Courts, (which came into force on the 31st March 1862,) appear to have led to an increase of litigation; the total number of summonses issued for hearing in the Local Courts of the Province being 8,099, and the total amount of claims sued for being 80,953*l.*, in 1862, against 5,839 summonses issued and 39,747*l.*, amount of claims sued for in 1861. The number of writs, however, issued in the Supreme Court was 1,011, against 1,120 in 1861, and the amount for which judgments were signed was 14,608*l.*, against 20,488*l.* in 1861.

#### *Real Property Act.*

22. The Real Property Act continues to advance steadily in public estimation and confidence, and in few other ways can this be more satisfactorily proved than in the fact that there is a general disposition not to lend money on any property which is not under that Act. The amount lent on mortgage under the Real Property Act in 1862 was 213,829*l.*, against 53,719*l.* in 1859. The total number of transactions in the Lands Titles Registration Office were 2,891, and the value of the land brought under the operation of the Act was 477,502*l.*, in 1862, against 2,183 and 451,475*l.* in 1861.

23. The Assurance Fund constituted by the Act, for compensating persons who may establish their title to land for which a Crown title has been issued to another, amounted at the end of the year to 4,329*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, of which 3,550*l.* was invested in bonds, and no demand has as yet been made upon it, which must be considered satisfactory, the Act having been already five years in operation.

24. The great benefit conferred by the Act is, that it fixes by the stamp of official authority every transaction in land under its provisions, thus doing away with the necessity for the investigation of the prior title, and the long and expensive abstracts of title which were the result of the old system, and is obviously of great advantage to those landowners whose titles, though good for holding, are not marketable, on account of some technical defect, or of the absence of the means of the strict legal proof, which the principles of the old system rendered necessary.

25. Unquestionably in the first instance the Real Property Act received its sole support from the small land owners, who were a more numerous body compared with the large proprietors, and who, perhaps, from being frequently compelled to mortgage their property, were attracted by the cheap and speedy means of so doing thus held out to them.

26. Latterly, however, the large landowners have been equally taking advantage of it.

27. The receipts and expenditure of the establishment were as follows: In 1861 the receipts were 2,342*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditure 4,416*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; in 1862 the receipts were 3,315*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditure 4,531*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

#### *Crown Lands.*

28. I beg to submit for your Grace's notice the accompanying diagram,\* which I have caused to be drawn up in the Surveyor General's Department, illustrating at once the rise and fall during each year, as well as the accumulation in the sale of Crown Lands during the successive years from the foundation of the Colony to date, and also exhibiting the amount realized by such sales. It shows also the number of immigrants introduced and the gross cost of the Immigration Department, which is peculiarly a charge against the Land Fund, under the system of colonization by which this Colony was founded. Accurate information connected with the statistics of the Immigration Department could only be furnished from the year 1847.

29. It will be seen that during 1862 the area of land sold by the Crown was 129,910 acres, which realized 152,659*l.*, against 147,355 acres, and for which 189,015*l.* was paid into the Treasury in 1861. From 1835 to the close of 1862 the total extent of land alienated from the Crown was 2,510,315 acres, or upwards of 4,400 square miles (giving upwards of 62 acres to each male over 14 years of age), which realized 3,150,216*l.*

30. It would be a work of supererogation to enlarge on this subject, as the diagram affords, at a glance, more information than I could hope otherwise to convey so intelligibly.

#### *Agriculture.*

31. The returns show that 2,105,877 acres of land were enclosed at the end of 1862. The average cost of enclosure, I am informed, may be stated at 70*l.* per mile. The area of land under cultivation was 494,511 acres in 1862, against 486,667 acres in 1861. The main crops cultivated were, wheat, barley, oats, maize, and hay. The wheat crop extended over 320,160 acres in 1862, giving 3,841,824 bushels, or an average produce of 12 bushels to the acre, while it covered 310,636 acres in 1861, yielding 3,410,756 bushels, or an average produce of 10 bushels and 59 lbs. to the acre.

32. The produce of 12 bushels per acre appears strikingly small when contrasted with the average produce of wheat in the United Kingdom, and which is given by Mr. McCulloch at 30 bushels. I have before me a letter from a gentleman largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, and I do not think I can do better than to place the following extract before your Grace:—"The reason for the low average as to quantity per acre is that a very large extent of very bad land has been ploughed up; land that could scarcely be expected to yield a crop before it had been well worked and manured, and which will not be done while land is so much cheaper than labour. In fact the least possible amount of labour is bestowed upon the land here. It is simply ploughed, sown, and reaped. I know land in the neighbourhood of Gawler that has been cropped every year for the last 14 years with only one small sprinkling of manure. This slovenly mode of cultivation will easily account for the small produce in the Colony. In spite of all this there cannot be a question but that our agriculturists, &c. do progress, and improve their position and means, by adding section to section and field to field. This may be accounted for by the numerous lucrative employments they can turn their attention to, when not actually occupied on their farms; but the great help is the machine known as Ridley's reaping machine, which may with more propriety be called a thrashing machine, for it travels over and actually thrashes the crop as it stands, and with it two men (with two men to work the machine) may in an ordinary harvest day gather in from 12 to 14 acres of wheat, which after this process will only require winnowing to prepare it for the market. This machine is a colonial invention, constructed first by Mr. John Ridley about the year 1841 or 1842, in a season when it was found that the labour within the Colony was quite unequal to the task of gathering in the harvest. It has since that time been improved upon, and has become so common that no farm is to be found without one, and upon the use of this implement depends the success of our agricultural operations; for without it one tenth of the grain grown in this Colony

\* Not printed.



" could not be gathered in. During the past year 252,994 acres of wheat were reaped by machine, and 66,291 acres by hand.

33. " The climate of the more southern Colonies of Australasia being so much less suited to the use of this implement gives us a very great advantage, and enables us to compete successfully with them in the produce of grain.

34. " Although the average produce of the Colony is very low, it is satisfactory to know that where an improved system of agriculture has been adopted it has proved successful, and those who have been able to improve their position and secure large farms are now adopting a more expensive course of fallowing and resting the land, and they find the yield is greatly increased. It is computed by competent authority that one man with two horses can well cultivate 80 acres of land, doing all the work that is required to plough, sow, and gather in the crop, by using the machine above referred to."

35. The exports of bread stuffs, grain, &c., the produce of the Colony, were valued at 633,241*l.* against 712,789*l.* in 1861. This decrease represents simply the decline in the value of the produce. Reference to the tables will show that the quantities of flour, bran, and pollard, wheat, barley, and oats, exported, were greatly in excess of the quantities exported in the previous year.

36. While the farmers have been actively engaged in bringing under culture an extent of land mapped out by tens of thousands of acres annually, the squatters, with untiring energy and sterling Anglo-Saxon enterprise, have been spreading their flocks and herds over country measured by hundreds of thousands of acres; and as year after year the astonishing increase of live stock proceeded they have continued to spread over wider and wider areas, until the country occupied for pastoral purposes now extends from the south-eastern angle of the Province to within 120 miles of the 27th degree of latitude, and to the westward to the head of the great Australian Bight. The country lying north-east of Spencer's Gulf, which for many years was reported to be barren and worthless, is now thickly stocked. In 1840 there were 959 horses, 16,052 horned cattle, and 166,770 sheep, grazing on the pastoral lands of the Colony; at the close of 1862 there were 56,251 horses, 258,342 horned cattle, and 3,431,000 sheep. The total area leased for depasturing purposes was 36,901 square miles, besides an area of 25,571 square miles applied for but not yet leased.

37. Commensurate with the vast increase of live stock has been the produce of the wool staple, the total export of which amounted at the end of 1862 to 13,229,009 lbs., representing a money value of 635,270*l.*

38. The accompanying diagram\* will best illustrate the rapid growth of the pastoral wealth of the Province, and the map enclosed herewith shows the exact localities of the "runs" which are occupied, and also distinguishes by means of different colours the areas leased in each year, as well as the lands applied for, under the Waste Lands Regulations, but which are not yet leased. It shows also the lines of main road, in all 236 miles, formed and metalled to the close of 1862; 57 miles of railway, along which rolled 306,140 passengers and 187,762 tons of goods; the 709 miles of telegraphic lines opened, with 1,026½ miles of wire, by which 76,725 messages were transmitted; and also the 52 mines which were in operation, and from which metals and minerals valued at 547,619*l.* were exported.

39. With regard to the possibility of extension, that is, the possibility of profitably occupying for pastoral purposes the remote country not yet taken up, I may quote the following remarks from a recent writer, who says,—“For some years after the Colony was founded, it was held that country could not be profitably occupied 40 or 50 miles remote from Adelaide. When I first came here in 1849 the majority of the squatting stations did not extend more than 100 miles, though there were outlying stations for 100 miles more, and it was then said it was impossible profitably to go further. Now, far to the north of this point, all the country is occupied, and the further stations extend to between 400 and 500 miles from Adelaide, and now, and at all intermediate periods, the theory of the impossibility of profitable extension has had numerous advocates. I cannot, however, find any more salient arguments against further extension than have been advanced at each of these periods, and in the meantime the discoveries of Mr. Stuart and others have established that an immense tract of country is open, and fit for occupation, if the distance from the seaboard be not too great. I can only say, that during the rapid and great extension that has actually taken place precisely the same arguments have at all times been forthcoming to prove that it could not go further, and are now advanced to prove the same thing.

" The difficulties of transit are precisely among the difficulties which human ingenuity

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*Imports.—Exports.*

41. The total imports were valued at 1,820,656*l.*, against 1,976,018*l.* in 1861; and the total exports at 2,145,796, against 2,032,311 in 1861, of which the produce of the Colony is stated at 1,920,487*l.*, against 1,838,639 in 1861. This large and progressive increase in colonial produce will be found chiefly under the three heads of Bread Stuffs, Grain, &c., Wool, and Metals and Minerals, the exports of which together amounted to 1,816,130*l.*

*Revenue.*

42. The amount of revenue raised was 548,709*l.*, against 558,586*l.* in 1861. This decrease arose in the customs receipts, which stood at 116,445*l.*, against 126,465*l.* in 1861, and was the effect of the abolition of the five per cent. ad valorem duties, and the imposition of a fixed duty on the items beer, &c., spirits, wine, hops, coffee, sugar, tea, and tobacco.

*Expenditure.*

43. The gross expenditure was 579,382*l.*, against 482,951*l.* in 1861. The excess of expenditure over revenue is apparent but not real, since there was a balance in the Treasury on the 31st December 1862 of 73,371*l.*, and which amount was carried to the credit of this year. It is also desirable that I should observe that the sum expended on public works was 134,537*l.*, against 104,511*l.* in 1861, and payments for interest and redemption of loans for public works were made to the amount of 81,600*l.* against 50,855*l.* in the previous year.

*Public Debt.*

44. The amount of loans for public works outstanding on the 31st December 1862 was 853,300*l.*

*Manufactories.*

45. The tables referring to manufactories, works, &c., in the municipal towns and country districts, during the years 1861 and 1862, evidence the enterprize and self relying character of the colonists. There were 70 brick manufactories, against 59 in 1861, and 42 manufactories of agricultural implements, against 40 in 1861. Among the 198 other manufactories is one for the production of ice, which merits notice. Adelaide is now abundantly supplied with ice, artificially made, according to the process invented and patented by Mr. Harrison. The manufacture is conducted by Messrs. Sinnett and Co., the proprietors of the patent right for this Colony, and their manufactory has been in operation for about three years.

46. The machinery at present standing is capable of producing nearly three tons of ice in the twenty-four hours, and the ice is supplied to consumers at so moderate a rate as to have brought it into very general use, in substitution of a very uncertain supply at a very heavy expense.

*Botanic Garden.*

47. A botanic garden was established in Adelaide in 1855. It was suggested, laid out, and is still managed by the first Director, Mr. G. W. Francis, F.H.S., acting under a board of Governors. It consists of 40 acres of fruitful and undulating ground, commanding a fine view of home park like scenery, and of a magnificent range of mountains six or seven miles distant. Part of the ground has been excavated into extensive lakes and watercourses, which are covered with water fowl, with rustic bridges, water falls, islands, &c. About 30 acres are laid out in ornamental cultivation, and contain a vast collection of native and other plants; also there are numerous cages and enclosures for native animals.

48. In 1858 a special grant of 1,000*l.* was allowed for a domed conservatory. This is a large and handsome structure, filled with palms and other tropical produce. It is flanked by two houses for florists flowers; various summer houses, seats, and places of shelter are scattered about the ground; and numerous fountains, statues, and vases decorate various parts. There has been lately built a model in rustic work of the Parthenon, intended as a museum and lecture room. This is flanked by two rustic houses, one for ferns, the other for orchids. So favourite is the garden as a place of public resort, that generally there are hundreds of visitors, and on Sunday afternoons and on public holidays 2,000 or 2,500 are very usual numbers. Nothing is sold, and nothing charged for admittance. The garden is open every day; on Saturday and Sunday for limited hours;



on the other days from sunrise to sunset. The whole expense is about 2,500*l.* a year, voted annually.

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### *Exploration.*

49. 1862 will be ever memorable in the annals of South Australia, as having been the year in which Mr. Stuart and his party crossed the continent from the shores on the Southern Ocean to those washed by the Indian Sea in Van Diemen's Gulf, and established the practicability of a direct overland route, and also dissipated the idea so long entertained with regard to the sterility of the interior, and its utter unfitness for profitable settlement. In my Despatch No. 73., of the 23d December 1862, I informed your Grace that Mr. Stuart, in speaking to me of this route, had used these words, "that it" could be made a straight line for telegraphic purposes, whilst no difficulty exists on the "whole line to prevent horses, cattle, or sheep from being driven across, having been in "his last journey only one night without water, and of the permanency of these waters "he has not the least doubt."

### *Gold.*

50. For some time past there has been a growing conviction that the range of mountains within sight of this city present strong indications of the existence of gold bearing rocks. This belief possesses importance from the fact that gold has been discovered, in small quantities, at various intervals of time, and in several places along the range, besides which several shafts have been sunk at Echunga, and from which gold in paying quantities has been obtained. The diggings there strike me as being similar in appearance to some of the Victorian gold fields, which I visited in the early part of 1862. There is an impression abroad that the search for gold has not hitherto been carried on with sufficient energy, or with that combination of theory and practice which becomes so important to ensure success in mining matters. Urged by these views, I am happy to report that my Government has just engaged the services of Mr. Hargraves, the gentleman so well known in connexion with the gold fields of Victoria and New South Wales, and who is to receive a salary at the rate of 1,000*l.* a year during the time he shall be engaged in superintending the search for gold in this province. The Parliament have also offered a reward of 5,000*l.* to the discoverer of a remunerative gold field. It therefore appears more than probable that at no distant day I may have the satisfaction of announcing to your Grace that the precious metal has been added to the many existing sources of prosperity of this thriving Colony.

### *Conclusion.*

51. I have treated the subjects embraced in this Report at greater length than I had at first contemplated, but I have found it difficult to say less, due regard being had to their importance, as illustrating the rapid growth and present prosperous state of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Signed) D. DALY, Governor.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

REPORT to the Honourable HENRY AYERS, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 19.

SIR,

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, July 20, 1863.

In presenting the "Statistical Register of South Australia for the year ended 31st December 1862," I have the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the accompanying prefatory report.

Having on several occasions drawn attention to the advantages derivable from the dissemination of carefully prepared statistical returns upon all subjects of importance, whether relating to the social progress or material welfare of the Colonists, I may be permitted to state that, through the support the Government have been pleased to accord to me, the fifth annual issue of this volume appears as a reliable record of all matters affecting the Colony, of which statistics can be at present collated. Experience continually suggests improvements in the method of rendering the information, some of which will be observed in the following tables; and in these brief remarks I shall epitomise the chief facts brought to light, with a view to afford those persons, who from want of opportunity or inclination are precluded from studying voluminous statistical tables, a general insight into the subjects of which they treat, and for the information of the many here and abroad whom the more detailed reports annually presented to Parliament fail to reach, but who are deeply interested in the Colony's development.

### *Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

Additional returns are this year inserted, showing the births and deaths in each month, together with the causes of death, specified in the several classes and orders as at present adopted by the

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Registrar-General of England and the neighbouring Colonies. As the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages now presents an annual report on this subject, it becomes unnecessary to refer minutely to the vital statistics of the Colony. The following are the principal results.

In 1862, 6,075 births were registered; 3,090 males and 2,985 females; exceeding the number registered in the previous year by 574. 1,189 marriages were solemnized, being 31 more than last year.

Of the 1,918 deaths recorded, or 44 less than in the previous year, 814 were those of infants under one year, and 1,028 under two years of age, together forming 53 per cent. of the total mortality, against 53·8 per cent. in 1861, and 57·7 per cent. in 1860.

The natural increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths was 4,157 persons, or at the rate of 3·1 per cent., against 2·8 per cent. in the previous year.

#### *Charitable Institutions.*

Classed under this head are returns solely from the establishments supported by the State for the relief of bodily and mental suffering, and which take the place of what are elsewhere chiefly sustained by private benefaction or voluntary subscriptions. Great assistance is afforded, however, to the sick through the agency of numerous friendly societies throughout the Colony, and by various private benevolent institutions; but no reliable record of their operations in this respect is at present obtainable. It should be borne in mind that the Government establishments in Adelaide receive cases from all parts of the Colony, and therefore must not be viewed as the eleemosynary assistance required by the metropolis.

The number of patients admitted to the Adelaide Hospital during 1862 was 752, or 40 more than in the previous year. The number of cases treated was 842, out of which 60 terminated fatally; 663 patients were discharged (cured or relieved), and 119 remained in the establishment on the last day of the year. The daily average number in the hospital was 106; 65 males and 41 females; against 89 in the year 1861.

The diseases treated are specified for ten years under their various classes; and although, during that period, the annual number of patients treated has increased from 398 to 842, it is satisfactory to notice that the deaths were, with one exception, less numerous last year than in either of its predecessors. The average duration of stay of patients, whether labouring under acute or chronic diseases, bears a similarly favourable contrast with former years.

The records of the Lunatic Asylum show the number of inmates at the commencement of the year to have been 167, and the admissions during the year 73 persons; 45 males and 28 females; making a total number of 240 patients treated, or 30 more than in 1861. 44 inmates were discharged (either cured or relieved), and 19 deaths occurred; 12 males and 7 females; reducing the number remaining in the asylum on the last day of 1862 to 177 persons, or an increase of ten over the number at same date last year. The average daily number of inmates was 171; 97 males and 73 females; against 152 in the previous year.

The number of inmates of the Destitute Poor Asylum was 116; 58 males and 58 females; all of whom may be classed as aged and infirm, or sick persons, and deserted children; no able-bodied person being at any time allowed in-door relief. These numbers are considerably less than in any year since 1856, and show a reduction of 20 on the last return. The number of persons to whom out-door relief was administered has fallen from 429, in 1861, to 347, being many less than the number relieved in either of the three previous years. All the male adults and many of the females were relieved in consequence of sickness; the residue, with the whole of the children, became recipients either through the death or desertion of the head of the family.

The total cost of these establishments is defrayed by Government, and amounted in 1862 to 14,336*l.*, a considerable reduction on the annual expenditure of each of the preceding six years, in connexion with charitable institutions.

#### *Crime.*

From the circumstance of this Province never having been a receptacle of transported offenders, is to be attributed the comparative immunity from peril of life and property, serious offences, in South Australia, being of unfrequent occurrence. After an interval of eight years, however, during which period no white person suffered the extreme penalty of the law, two offenders were convicted, in 1862, of the crime of murder, and sentences of death carried into execution.

With the above exceptions, the number of convictions in the Supreme Court, for offences against the person, have numbered eight only in each of the three past years; offences against property, brought to a conviction, numbered 36, against 40 in 1861. The total number of offenders convicted before a jury was 64, being two more than in 1861, but many less than in either of the nine years preceding.

Of 336 cases preliminarily investigated in the magistrates courts (a less number than in any year since 1856), 117 were committed to the Supreme Court; 90 to the local courts of full jurisdiction, and 129 were dismissed. The proportion of convictions in the Supreme Court is about 55 per cent. of the number committed for trial.

Minor offences, informations laid under Acts of Council, and charges of drunkenness, heard and determined by the magistrates in a summary way, numbered 3,618 cases, and 495 informations were laid, but not proceeded with. The number of minor charges preferred is yearly increasing, but the convictions do not maintain a similar proportion. The number of charges of drunkenness in streets was 925, or one less; and the convictions, 891, or two less than in the previous year. Comparing the convictions for this offence during the past three years against those of the three preceding years, viz. 2,650 and 3,526 respectively, it will be seen that this evil has very considerably lessened.



*Education.*SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

Returns of the Central Board of Education show an increase in the number of licensed schools and schoolmasters; the former being 227, the latter 155. The number of schoolmistresses was 72. The scholars number 11,417 on the rolls, the average attendance being 8,810, an increase of 504 on the previous year. Seventy-seven per cent. of the whole number of scholars were taught at schools situate in the country districts; 14 per cent. in the city of Adelaide, and nine per cent. in other municipal towns. The proportion of boys to girls was 53·7 to 46·3 respectively, nearly the same as in the three previous years. Seventy-eight per cent. of the numbers on the roll attended on the average; a slight improvement. The average number of scholars on the roll at each licensed school 50·3; the average attendance 38·8. The above relate only to licensed schools. It is estimated that, including private schools, the proportion of scholars to the whole population is as 1 in 7·6. Forty-eight district schoolhouses have been erected on an approved plan, and to which aid has been granted to the amount of 9,133*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The expenditure defrayed by the Board amounted in 1862 to 14,852*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, of which 11,551*l.* 10*s.* was distributed in stipends to teachers, giving an average amount for each scholar of 1*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.* 10,695*l.* 3*s.* was received by teachers from parents, &c. of scholars, as school fees, making for each scholar 1*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* In addition, 860*l.* 12*s.* was paid in the shape of fees by the Government for the education of destitute children and orphans, giving an average cost of each child 1*l.* 19*s.* 0¾*d.* Each licensed school costs on the average 61*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*, all expenses included.

The returns from the South Australian Institute, and the country institutes, 27 in all, show a large increase in the numbers availing themselves of these educational aids, additional material for usefulness, and increased support in voluntary subscriptions. The total number of books in their respective libraries was 24,166; the number of subscribers, 2,157; and the annual income, 2,228*l.*, exclusive of the Government grant, amounting to 1,500*l.*

During the past 10 years Government has devoted 133,828*l.* to the cause of education; in 1862 the expenditure amounted to 16,179*l.*

*Exchange, Currency, &c.*

The banking returns now being supplied to an uniform date, a comparison of the assets and liabilities of the several banks can be instituted half yearly. During the past few years, banking facilities have been much extended, branches having been established in all towns of importance throughout the Province.

The following is a comparison of the statements of the average liabilities and assets of the several banks within the Colony for the half years ended 31st December 1861 and 1862 respectively, taken from the weekly statements:—

## LIABILITIES.

|                             | 1861.          | 1862.         |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
|                             | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.       |
| Notes in circulation        | 238,223 8 7    | 228,766 7 8   |
| Bills in circulation        | 9,020 3 3      | 9,851 7 4     |
| Balances due to other banks | 33,705 14 11   | 17,171 12 8   |
| Deposits                    | 743,737 10 5   | 703,035 11 3  |
| Total average liabilities   | 1,024,686 17 2 | 958,824 18 11 |

## ASSETS.

|                                                                         | 1861.          | 1862.          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                                                         | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.        |
| Coin and bullion                                                        | 338,255 19 11  | 270,433 13 7   |
| Government securities                                                   | 4,600 0 0      | 4,600 0 0      |
| Landed property and bank premises                                       | 52,534 8 10    | 56,461 1 11    |
| Notes and bills of other banks                                          | 12,824 12 3    | 9,268 15 2     |
| Balances due from other banks                                           | 28,651 6 1     | 47,244 0 0     |
| Notes and bills discounted, and other debts due to banks not enumerated | 1,432,201 18 3 | 1,542,906 19 0 |
| Total average assets                                                    | 1,869,068 5 4  | 1,930,914 9 8  |

The usual returns, showing the rates of exchange and of interest allowed to depositors prevailing during the year, are also given, together with statements of the coin and bullion held, and the note circulation of the banks during the past eight years.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.*Savings Bank.*

This institution affords, through its annual returns, a valuable index to the state of the industrial classes, as regards their power of accumulation and general prosperity. Still more favorable than even its predecessors, the statement for the year 1862 shows a large increase in the number of depositors, and in the amount deposited, and strongly evidences the favorable position of the class most largely availing itself of the benefits of this institution. The following figures give the more important items of the returns for the four past years:—

|                                  | 1859.  | 1860.  | 1861.   | 1862.   |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| New accounts - - - - No.         | 706    | 893    | 1,081   | 1,264   |
| Increase in depositors - - - - " | 271    | 367    | 681     | 629     |
| Amount deposited - - - - £       | 39,430 | 52,293 | 65,373  | 79,482  |
| " withdrawn - - - - "            | 34,906 | 38,168 | 37,627  | 54,495  |
| " depositors' balances - - - - " | 71,895 | 88,889 | 121,414 | 152,663 |
| " reserve funds - - - - "        | 7,550  | 9,126  | 10,175  | 10,842  |
| " total funds - - - - "          | 79,445 | 99,016 | 131,590 | 163,506 |

The amount lent on mortgage now amounts to 106,362*l.* sterling.

In 1862, a branch was opened at Port Adelaide. The figures for the previous years apply, therefore, to the chief office, which, up to the close of 1861, conducted the whole business for the Colony. The numerous friendly and building societies and kindred institutions have, however, afforded means to the working classes of investing their savings to a very large extent.

*Immigration and Emigration.*

Government assisted immigration was resumed towards the close of the year, after a lapse of 20 months; the returns showing an addition to the population, by the excess of arrivals over departures, of 545 souls. Two immigrant ships arrived during the latter part of 1862, bringing 611 persons, thus nearly counterbalancing the efflux to the New Zealand Gold Fields in the early part of the year. The returns of departures hence now being checked by the official list of arrivals in the neighbouring colonies, intercolonial migration by sea is accurately enumerated.

The two immigrant vessels above referred to brought 281 males and 330 females; 293 of English, 183 of Scotch, and 135 of Irish nationality.

From Great Britain the total arrivals numbered 972, against 334 last year; the departures for Great Britain were 256, and 244 last year. From British Colonies, chiefly the neighbouring, 2,111 persons arrived, against 2,598 in 1861; and the departures 2,421 persons, against 1,833 in the previous year. Of the 2,421 persons departing in 1862, 1,438 were adult males, most on a temporary visit to the gold fields. 147 persons arrived from foreign states. Only eight departed direct for foreign ports. The aggregate arrivals numbered 3,230, the departures 2,685, leaving an increase of 545 souls, as above stated.

Without a continuous stream of well-selected immigrants, the working power of the population cannot be maintained, even at its present small ratio. Of the whole community, the males of 14 years of age and upwards form only about 35 per cent. During the five years, 1853-7, 38,457 persons were added to the population by immigration. In the same period, 33,420 persons were introduced at the public expense. During the last last five years, 1858-62, 7,168 Government immigrants have arrived; but the net increase of population by sea has only been 6,531 persons during that period. The immigration expenditure during the former quinquennial period was 611,109*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and 149,249*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* during the latter.

*Imports and Exports.*

The combined import and export trade last year was slightly under that of its predecessor, being 3,966,452*l.*, against 4,008,329*l.* The falling off occurs in the imports, which amount to only 1,820,656*l.*, against 1,976,018*l.*, whilst the exports have increased from 2,032,211*l.* to 2,145,796*l.* There appears in 1862 a net excess of exports over imports of 325,140*l.* against an excess of 56,293*l.* in 1861. Imports retained for home consumption amounted to 1,595,347*l.* during the year, against 1,782,346*l.* in 1861. The increase on the exports of produce of the Colony is 81,848*l.*; the figures for the two years being 1,920,487*l.* and 1,838,639*l.* respectively. The value of imported goods reshipped and exported was 225,309*l.*, against 193,672*l.* in 1861.

From the United Kingdom we received 1,178,963*l.* worth of goods, being an excess of 235,356*l.* over the exports hence, 943,607*l.* The direct trade with the Mother Country now reaches over 2,000,000*l.* sterling, the balance of trade being considerably in favour of South Australia, taking the shipments to Great Britain by way of Melbourne into account.

Victoria supplied us with goods to the value of 198,274*l.*, the exports thence reaching 556,422*l.*, a balance of 358,148*l.* in our favour. The combined import and export trade with that Colony during the past year fell to 754,696*l.* from 1,191,803*l.* in 1861, occasioned by a reduction in the quantity of goods imported of 167,754*l.*, and in the value of the exports of 269,373*l.* on that year's operations.

Exports to New South Wales have increased from 252,713*l.* in 1861 to 323,994*l.* in 1862, the imports thence falling from 206,819*l.* to 129,798*l.*, the balance of trade in favour of this Colony advancing from 45,894*l.* to 194,196*l.*



Other Australian Colonies received from this Province produce to the following amounts:— Queensland 1861, 11,650*l*.; 1862, 20,264*l*. Western Australia 1861, 19,742*l*.; 1862, 13,178*l*. And New Zealand in 1861, 20,801*l*., rising to 72,870*l*. in 1862. The shipments to the Cape Colony in 1861 were valued at 2,706*l*.; in 1862 at 20,446*l*.; and to India the exports have risen from 33,858*l*. to 145,645*l*. From the before-mentioned places the imports are inconsiderable. The imports (23,631) from Tasmania exceeded the exports thence by 21,287*l*. From China in 1861 we received 66,539*l*., and 84,119*l*. in 1862, without any direct export in return.

The usual detailed tables of imports and exports supplied by the Collector of Customs are appended, showing the quantity and value of articles, place of shipment, quantity entered for home consumption or of Colonial produce exported, and the amount of customs duties collected.

*Exports, the Produce of the Colony.*

Similar information to that afforded in previous years is given under this head, showing the shipments of South Australian staple produce during the past decennial period, and the places to which the chief articles have been exported.

The following tables show at a glance the rapid strides made during that period in the export trade of the three great staples, breadstuffs, wool, and minerals. Since 1852 the aggregate exports of Colonial produce has amounted to thirteen and a half millions, of which the exports of flour and grain, after supplying our own requirements, amounted to over five millions; of wool, to over four and a quarter millions; and of minerals, chiefly copper, to over three millions and a half sterling, the remaining half million being composed of miscellaneous products, raw or manufactured.

The total exports of produce and of each of the great staples in the years 1853, 1857, and 1862,—the shipments in the five years ended 1857 and 1862 respectively,—with the average annual export during those periods,—and the proportion which the shipments of agricultural, pastoral and mineral produce bore to the whole of produce exported, are shown in the next table.

| Period.                                        | Total Exports of Produce. | Of which Exports.       |           |                            |                         |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                                |                           | Breadstuffs, Grain, &c. | Wool.     | Copper and other Minerals. | Miscellaneous Products. |
|                                                | £                         | £                       | £         | £                          | £                       |
| In the year 1853 - - - - -                     | 731,595                   | 257,144                 | 236,020   | 176,744                    | 61,687                  |
| „ 1857 - - - - -                               | 1,744,184                 | 755,840                 | 504,520   | 458,839                    | 24,985                  |
| „ 1862 - - - - -                               | 1,920,487                 | 633,241                 | 635,270   | 547,619                    | 104,357                 |
| Total in five years, 1853-57 - - - - -         | 5,255,521                 | 2,121,972               | 1,618,601 | 1,294,013                  | 220,935                 |
| „ 1858-62 - - - - -                            | 8,192,658                 | 2,924,795               | 2,737,455 | 2,230,628                  | 299,780                 |
| Average of five years, 1853-57 - - - - -       | 1,051,104                 | 424,394                 | 323,720   | 258,402                    | 44,187                  |
| „ 1858-62 - - - - -                            | 1,638,131                 | 580,959                 | 547,491   | 446,125                    | 59,956                  |
| Rate per cent. of average exports of 1853-57 - | 100                       | 40·4                    | 30·8      | 24·6                       | 4·2                     |
| „ „ 1858-62 -                                  | 100                       | 35·4                    | 33·4      | 27·2                       | 3·9                     |

It will be seen that whilst at the commencement of the decade (1853) the exports of produce did not amount to three quarters of a million, they reached at its close nearly two millions sterling. The average yearly shipments of the first five years 1853-57 were valued at 1,051,104*l*., and of the second, 1858-62, at 1,638,131*l*.; the actual exports in the past year amounting to 1,920,487*l*., declared value.

The average annual exports of the five years ending 1862 show the following increases upon the average of the previous five years, viz. :—

Upon the total exports of produce 56 per cent.; upon the export of breadstuffs 37 per cent.; upon wool 67 per cent.; upon copper and other minerals 70 per cent. increase; and 30 per cent. on miscellaneous products.

Each class of staple-produce exports contributed in the following proportions to the total shipments of South Australian produce, calculated upon the yearly average of the six quinquennial periods mentioned, viz. :—

| Of the Total Shipments.            | Average, 1851-1855. | Average, 1852-1856. | Average, 1853-1857. | Average, 1854-1860. | Average, 1857-1861. | Average, 1858-1862. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Breadstuffs, &c. formed -per cent. | 32·3                | 37·1                | 40·4                | 38·2                | 38·0                | 35·5                |
| Wool - - - - -                     | 28·4                | 29·0                | 30·8                | 31·6                | 32·5                | 33·4                |
| Copper, &c. - - - - -              | 32·9                | 28·5                | 24·6                | 27·6                | 26·7                | 27·2                |
| Miscellaneous products - - - - -   | 6·4                 | 5·4                 | 4·2                 | 2·6                 | 2·8                 | 3·9                 |

It therefore appears that the three great staples are now shipped in nearly equal proportions, and that the shipments of agricultural products, so long predominant in the returns, have declined,

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while those of the pastoral and mining interests have advanced. The first-named class gave 35½ per cent., the second class 33½ per cent., and the third 27 per cent. of the average annual export of staple produce during the years 1858 to 1862 inclusive.

*Bread Stuffs, Grain, &c.*

With reference to the value of cereal produce exported, as shown in the preceding table, it will be remarked that the value of the shipments in 1857 exceeded those of 1862, owing to the high rates ruling in the former year. The quantity exported in 1862 was 51,092 tons (flour and wheat), against 37,554 tons in 1857, an increase of 13,538 tons, or 36 per cent.

The value of bread stuffs exported in 1861 amounted to 712,789*l.*, against 633,241*l.* last year; but the quantity of flour and wheat shipped was 3,100 tons more in 1862 than in the previous year. The export during the past five years has averaged in value 580,959*l.*, against 424,394*l.* in the previous similar period; but the quantity shipped in those periods amounted to 180,779 tons and 85,509 tons respectively. The export of wheat in grain has increased six fold, whilst that of flour has not doubled, comparing the average of the years 1858-62 with that of 1853-7, as exhibited in the annexed table.

| Period.                        | Flour.  | Wheat.    | Total<br>(in Flour). | Bran<br>and Pollard. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                | Tons.   | Bushels.  | Tons.                | Tons.                |
| In the year 1853               | 7,671   | 61,856    | 9,045                | 2,710                |
| " 1857                         | 33,103  | 200,328   | 37,554               | 6,553                |
| " 1862                         | 35,604  | 696,960   | 51,092               | 6,700                |
| Total in five years, 1853-57   | 76,676  | 397,504   | 85,509               | 17,564               |
| " 1858-62                      | 132,113 | 2,189,992 | 180,779              | 24,139               |
| Average of five years, 1853-57 | 15,335  | 79,501    | 17,102               | 3,513                |
| " 1858-62                      | 26,423  | 437,998   | 36,156               | 4,828                |

At present the largest customer for wheat and flour is New South Wales, taking 13,869 tons of the latter, and 39,460 quarters of the former. Victoria took 10,416 tons flour, and 18,153 quarters of wheat; a very considerable decrease upon the quantity shipped there in 1861. New Zealand took 1,972 tons flour and 17,673 quarters of wheat; and Queensland, Mauritius, and Cape Town about 1,500 tons each; all much larger quantities than had hitherto been shipped to those markets. Small parcels were shipped to India, Batavia, and Hong Kong; thus opening up new markets. To Great Britain the exports of flour amounted to 3,607 tons (against 344 tons in 1861), and of wheat to 6,303 quarters, against 30 quarters in the previous year.

*Wool.*

Last year, 13,229,009 lbs. weight of wool were shipped, against 13,164,391 lbs. in 1861; the declared value being 635,270*l.* and 623,007 respectively.

From the decennial return it will be seen the total shipment of wool during the five years ending 1857 was 31,592,636 lbs., giving an average annual export of 6,318,527 lbs. weight; and that the shipments of the past five years nearly doubled those amounts, having reached 55,396,711 lbs., and the average yearly shipment 11,079,342 lbs. weight. The shipments in 1862 were nearly treble those of 1853, ten years ago.

After deducting from the total of last year's shipment the quantity of wool imported via River Murray (989,720 lbs.), it appears that the South Australian clip amounted to 12,239,289 lbs., which gives the average weight of each fleece at a trifle over 3½ lbs., calculating the total number of sheep and lambs returned for that year, viz., 3,431,000, to have been shorn.

The following summary shows the rapid increase in the export of wool which has characterized the last 10 years.

| Period.                        | Quantity.  | Value.    |    |    |  |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|----|----|--|
|                                | Lbs.       | £         | s. | d. |  |
| In the year 1853               | 4,607,281  | 236,020   | 0  | 0  |  |
| " 1857                         | 9,695,203  | 504,520   | 0  | 0  |  |
| " 1862                         | 13,229,009 | 635,270   | 0  | 0  |  |
| Total in five years, 1853-57   | 31,592,636 | 1,618,601 | 0  | 0  |  |
| " 1858-62                      | 55,396,711 | 2,737,455 | 0  | 0  |  |
| Average of five years, 1853-57 | 6,318,527  | 323,720   | 0  | 0  |  |
| " 1858-62                      | 11,079,342 | 547,491   | 0  | 0  |  |



During the past three years wool has been shipped from each of the following ports in the proportions stated :—

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|                      | 1860.      | 1861.      | 1862.      |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                      | Lbs.       | Lbs.       | Lbs.       |
| From Port Adelaide   | 5,699,200  | 6,662,020  | 7,162,032  |
| Port Wakefield       | 1,908,800  | 2,285,269  | 2,041,550  |
| Port Robe            | 1,549,540  | 876,660    | 1,758,980  |
| Port Augusta         | 2,573,831  | 3,335,442  | 2,180,354  |
| Port MacDonnell      | —          | 5,000      | 42,593     |
| Port Wallaroo        | —          | —          | 43,500     |
| Total Export of Wool | 11,731,371 | 13,164,391 | 13,229,009 |

At the new ports, MacDonnell and Wallaroo, 42,593 lbs. and 43,500 lbs. of wool were laden. The quantity shipped to Great Britain by way of Melbourne during the year was 483,093 lbs.; the remainder going direct.

#### Minerals.

Mineral produce has been shipped from South Australia during the last ten years of the value of 3,524,641*l.* During the first half of that period 1,294,013*l.*, and 2,230,628*l.*, or nearly double the amount, during the latter. In 1862 the exports reached to 547,619*l.*, greater than in any preceding year, and 95,447*l.* more than in that previous.

The following table gives the quantities of mineral produce exported in quinquennial periods, with the average yearly shipments :—

| Periods.                       | Copper. | Lead. | Copper Ore. | Lead Ore. | Regulus. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-----------|----------|
|                                | Cwts.   | Cwts. | Tons.       | Tons.     | Tons.    |
| Total in five years, 1853-57   | 146,550 | 34    | 28,557      | 1,646     | 245      |
| „ 1858-62                      | 316,889 | 4,767 | 35,133      | 1,295     | 1,441    |
| Average of five years, 1853-57 | 29,310  | 7     | 5,711       | 329       | 49       |
| „ 1858-62                      | 63,378  | 953   | 7,026       | 259       | 288      |

Last year, 85,872 cwt. of fine copper were shipped, against 61,047 cwt. in 1861. Of the former, 26,005 cwt. were sent to Great Britain; 31,382 cwt. to Melbourne, for transhipment; and 28,145 cwt. to India. The greater part of the ore being now smelted in the Colony, the export of the crude mineral last year was only 6,216 tons, against 7,817 tons the year before. This quantity went forward to England direct and by way of Melbourne in about equal proportions. Of lead, only 426 cwt. were shipped, against 1,256 cwt. in 1861; but an increase appears under the head of lead ore and of regulus; of the latter, 418 tons were exported.

#### Miscellaneous.

Various manufactures and raw materials, the produce of South Australia, to the value of half a million sterling, have been shipped during the past decade; in 1862, 104,357*l.*, or double the value in 1861, were exported,—consisting, amongst others, of the following items, viz.: drays and agricultural implements 1,495*l.*; horses 536 value 11,095*l.*; sheep (6,369) 7,838*l.*; leather 2,297 cwt. 10,073*l.*; tallow 1,031*l.*; bark 2,866*l.*; gum 1,628 cwt. 1,215*l.*; hides, skins, bones, and hoofs, 2,142*l.*; bacon and hams 324 cwt., and 3,515 cwt. butter, value 19,316*l.*; eggs 5,985*l.*; hay 9,130*l.*; fruit 8,766*l.*; onions 870 cwt. 453*l.*; and of wine 20,574 gallons, declared at 6,777*l.* value. These articles show a considerable increase on the shipments of former years, and in the aggregate make up an important addition to the amount of exports the produce of the Colony.

#### River Murray Trade.

With settlers on the Victoria side of the river but little trade was effected during 1862, viâ the Murray, they taking only 2,020*l.* worth of goods, against 9,512*l.* in 1861, and having ceased to export wool by the river. The shipments to New South Wales increased from 44,107*l.* in 1861 to 60,822*l.*; receiving in return 52,927*l.*, principally wool (2,394 bales), against 119,647 the year before.

#### Insolencies.

Although last year the number of insolencies (168) was 62 more than in 1861, the deficiency (68,970*l.*) shown in the insolvents schedules was only 5,209*l.* greater, owing to most of the petitioners for relief being small farmers. 91 fiats were issued on the petition of debtors at large; 64 on petition

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of imprisoned debtors, of whom 52 applied in formâ pauperis, and only 10 on petition of creditors. In addition, six private arrangements by deed, of which the official assignee had notice, were made during the year. The total amount of liabilities was 145,788, and of assets 76,818*l.*, as declared in the insolvents' schedules.

#### *Lands—Crown.*

During 1862 the extent of land sold by the Crown was 129,910 acres, against 147,354 acres in 1861. Of these, 85,636 acres were country sections, realizing at public auction 1*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.* per acre, in 882 lots; 7,280 acres in 68 special country lots, at an average of 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* per acre; and 104 acres town lands, realizing 27*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per acre. In addition to the above, 36,890 acres of country land that had previously passed the hammer were bought privately, at an average rate of 1*l.* per acre. The total area of land alienated to the 31st December 1862 was 2,510,623 acres. The land sales altogether amounted to 148,695*l.* against 183,352*l.*, in the previous year.

With reference to the extent of land leased by the Crown for depasturage purposes, 37,224 square miles have been granted on fourteen years leases, of which 7,054 square miles have been resumed by the Government, leaving, at the close of 1862, 30,170 square miles in occupation under this tenure; many thousand square miles of country, however, are held under claims for leases yet to be issued. 110 annual leases with right of renewal, comprising 3,587 square miles, were issued, making the total of leased depasturage, 33,757 square miles. The total rent received at the Treasury during the year for pastoral leases, together with the assessment on stock running thereon, amounted to 77,049*l.*, and the sum of 3,078*l.* was paid for depasturage of stock on waste lands within hundreds.

Applications for mineral leases numbered 237, against the unprecedented number of 1,002 in 1861; most of the latter, however, were not proceeded with. 218 leases are now current, including 16,096 acres of land, six leases for 445 acres having been cancelled. Last year, 250 applications were forfeited after expiry of right of search. The usual returns are given of the number of depasturage certificates, timber, gold, and quarrying licences issued, and the rent derived from aboriginal reserves; also, a statement of the total amount received at the Treasury during the last ten years for the sale and occupation of the waste lands, by which it appears the amount derived from this source in 1862 nearly reach a quarter of a million sterling.

#### *Litigation.*

Under this head the information afforded gives those interested an opportunity of ascertaining the effect of the late extension of the jurisdiction of the Local Courts. The number of writs issued in the Supreme Courts was 1,011, against 1,120 in 1861; the records entered for trial 67, or 36 less than in the previous year. 41 bills, claims, and petitions in equity were heard; 54 probates, for 175,074*l.* of property, were sworn to, against 47, for 67,447*l.*, and letters of administration to the number of 44, against 37 in 1861, were issued, representing 42,770*l.* and 36,640*l.* respectively. 12 divorce and matrimonial causes were heard, and three appeals from the Insolvency and 16 from the Local Courts were entertained. From the tabular statements of the number of cases heard in the Local Courts during the past three years, of which the following is an abstract, it will be seen that litigation has been much increased by the facilities afforded under the new Act:—

|                            | 1860.  | 1861.  | 1862.  |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Summonses issued - - - No. | 7,231  | 5,839  | 8,099  |
| Amount of claim - - - £    | 50,106 | 39,747 | 80,953 |
| Judgments obtained - - - „ | 18,358 | 14,413 | 25,231 |

As a large number of cases were settled out of court, after the issue of the summons, and before being called on for hearing, the whole amount recovered through the agency of these courts is not fully represented by the figures set forth in the third line of the preceding table.

#### *Loans for Public Works.*

The public debt of South Australia, incurred for the formation of railways, waterworks, and harbour improvements, all now completed, amounted at the close of 1862 to 853,300*l.*

Since the first issue, in 1854, bonds representing the sum of 1,005,900*l.* have been issued, of which 152,600*l.* were redeemed up to date of the return.

The amount expended on the above-mentioned public works is 1,015,149*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, against which the amount of loan now outstanding is 853,300*l.* as before stated.

#### *Meteorological.*

In addition to very full meteorological observations supplied by C. Todd, Esq., Observer, &c., the following abstract, showing the rain-fall at Adelaide during each month of the last 24 years, has been obligingly furnished by G. S. Kingston, Esq., M.P., who has recorded this valuable information since the foundation of the Colony:—



| YEARS.                                                 | January. | February. | March.  | April.  | May.    | June.   | July.   | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total for the Year. | Average Annual Fall, as shown by preceding Observations. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                        | Inches.  | Inches.   | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches.    | Inches.  | Inches.   | Inches.   | Inches.             | Inches.                                                  |
| 1839                                                   | 0'453    | 0'446     | 0'85    | 0'379   | 0'245   | 3'497*  | 2'128   | 4'767*  | 0'85       | 2'57*    | 3'31*     | 0'345     | 19'84               | —                                                        |
| 1840                                                   | 0'335    | 2'01*     | 0'437   | 1'202   | 1'487   | 3'247*  | 1'9     | 2'039*  | 4'64*      | 1'9*     | 0'19      | 3'82*     | 24'107*             | 21'973                                                   |
| 1841                                                   | 0'45     | 0'35      | 0'81    | 3'57*   | 1'71    | 2'32    | 0'758   | 2'823   | 2'045      | 0'94     | 0'47      | 1'71*     | 17'956              | 20'634                                                   |
| 1842                                                   | 0'37     | 0'71      | 1'015*  | 1'808   | 2'05    | 2'401   | 2'09    | 2'77    | 1'931      | 2'633*   | 1'19      | 1'35*     | 20'318              | 20'555                                                   |
| 1843                                                   | 0'21     | 0'54      | 0'59    | 1'06    | 2'98*   | 1'72    | 3'307*  | 2'16    | 1'085      | 1'64*    | 0'2       | 1'7*      | 17'192              | 19'883                                                   |
| 1844                                                   | 0'41     | 0'175     | 0'74    | 1'68    | 1'845   | 1'138   | 3'655*  | 2'115   | 2'34*      | 1'045    | 0'91      | 0'825     | 16'878              | 19'382                                                   |
| 1845                                                   | 0'134    | 0'32      | 0'28    | 0'53    | 2'68    | 3'695*  | 2'245   | 3'266*  | 1'95       | 1'165    | 1'28      | 1'335*    | 18'83               | 19'303                                                   |
| 1846                                                   | 0'14     | 2'32*     | 0'675   | 2'5*    | 3'58*   | 1'97    | 3'78*   | 2'64    | 2'59       | 2'235*   | 2'95*     | 1'505*    | 26'885*             | 20'251                                                   |
| 1847                                                   | 0'17     | 0'03      | 1'608*  | 3'5*    | 2'37    | 7'8*    | 4'40*   | 1'77    | 2'335*     | 0'655    | 1'185     | 1'7*      | 27'613*             | 21'068                                                   |
| 1848                                                   | 0'00     | 0'0       | 0'965*  | 0'75    | 2'23    | 1'32    | 2'48    | 2'85    | 3'19*      | 2'88*    | 2'415*    | 0'655     | 19'735              | 20'935                                                   |
| 1849                                                   | 0'00     | 0'285     | 0'61    | 2'29*   | 1'835   | 7'21*   | 4'03*   | 3'511*  | 2'423*     | 0'79     | 1'96      | 0'5       | 25'444*             | 21'345                                                   |
| 1850                                                   | 4'00*    | 0'13      | 0'25    | 0'9     | 1'74    | 3'54*   | 1'09    | 1'27    | 2'154      | 0'72     | 1'795     | 1'685*    | 19'274              | 21'173                                                   |
| 1851                                                   | 0'123    | 0'15      | 0'952*  | 1'52    | 6'34*   | 3'34*   | 5'04*   | 5'36*   | 2'808*     | 1'2      | 3'55*     | 0'25      | 30'633*             | 21'9                                                     |
| 1852                                                   | 1'5      | 0'4       | 0'03    | 2'17    | 2'97    | 3'06    | 4'33*   | 6'24*   | 2'04       | 1'57     | 1'92      | 1'11      | 27'34*              | 22'239                                                   |
| 1853                                                   | 0'405    | 0'675     | 0'328   | 6'78*   | 4'468*  | 2'67    | 2'408   | 2'495   | 3'453*     | 2'073*   | 0'42      | 0'82      | 26'995*             | 22'6                                                     |
| 1854                                                   | 0'103    | 0'03      | 1'05*   | 2'815*  | 1'525   | 1'158   | 2'556   | 2'548   | 0'711      | 1'737    | 0'598     | 0'515     | 15'346              | 22'149                                                   |
| 1855                                                   | 0'04     | 1'28*     | 3'12*   | 1'1     | 3'093*  | 2'545   | 3'33*   | 1'876   | 3'413*     | 1'733    | 0'575     | 1'045     | 23'145*             | 22'208                                                   |
| 1856                                                   | 0'875*   | 2'5*      | 0'598   | 3'655*  | 2'645   | 6'225*  | 1'573   | 1'868   | 1'655      | 2'475*   | 0'55      | 0'304     | 24'921*             | 22'358                                                   |
| 1857                                                   | 0'49     | 0'78      | 3'825*  | 1'247   | 0'704   | 4'505*  | 1'86    | 3'315   | 0'99       | 2'1*     | 1'315     | 1'025     | 21'156              | 22'295                                                   |
| 1858                                                   | 0'88*    | 2'67*     | 0'23    | 1'33    | 4'145*  | 1'06    | 3'02*   | 1'633   | 2'016      | 0'635    | 2'165*    | 1'708*    | 21'522              | 22'256                                                   |
| 1859                                                   | 0'34     | 1'16*     | 0'0     | 0'735   | 4'67*   | 2'075   | 0'75    | 1'733   | 0'671      | 1'455    | 0'753     | 0'51      | 14'842              | 21'903                                                   |
| 1860                                                   | 0'175    | 0'0       | 2'105*  | 4'405*  | 2'456   | 3'628*  | 1'408   | 0'765   | 1'662      | 1'445    | 0'873     | 0'748     | 19'67               | 21'804                                                   |
| 1861                                                   | 0'49     | 0'58      | 1'46*   | 2'005*  | 4'253*  | 1'941   | 4'163*  | 1'168   | 2'43*      | 1'825*   | 0'583     | 4'235*    | 25'133*             | 21'955                                                   |
| 1862                                                   | 0'275    | 0'78      | 0'39    | 1'611   | 5'15*   | 1'81    | 5'405*  | 3'338*  | 1'755      | 1'165    | 0'759     | 0'155     | 22'593*             | 21'981                                                   |
| Average of 21 years (1839 to 1859, both inclusive) - } | 0'543    | 0'808     | 0'903   | 1'977   | 2'631   | 3'166   | 2'706   | 2'897   | 2'156      | 1'626    | 1'414     | 1'163     | —                   | 21'903                                                   |

\* Shows when the fall of the month and year is above the average.

The above statement shows that the yearly fall of rain has varied between 30'633 inches in 1851 and 14'842 in 1859, or a difference of rather more than 50 per cent. between the highest and lowest. The average monthly and yearly rain-fall as deduced from 21 years (1839 to 1859 inclusive) observations are also given. Taking the average in septennial periods ending 1845, 1852, and 1859 respectively, the rain-fall of the middle septennial period, 25'275 inches, was greatly in excess of both the others, while the latter is also in excess of the first period. The average annual fall during the first seven years was 19'303 inches, during the second 25'275 inches, and during the last 21'132 inches respectively.

Population.

Since the census taken in April 1861, when 126,830 persons were enumerated, the population tables have been made up from the registry of births and deaths, and from lists of arrivals and departures by sea, corrected by returns from the neighbouring Colonies. No record is kept of the number of persons crossing the frontier.

The following abstract shows the estimated population on the 31st December 1862 :—

|                                                                                                 | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Population on 1st January 1862                                                                  | 67,254 | 63,373   | 130,627  |
| Increase of population by excess of immigration over emigration (by sea), to 31st December 1862 | 304    | 241      | 545      |
| Increase by excess of births over deaths up to 31st December 1862                               | 2,050  | 2,107    | 4,157    |
| Total on 31st December 1862                                                                     | 69,608 | 65,721   | 135,329  |
| Increase in 1862                                                                                | 2,354  | 2,348    | 4,702    |

In addition to the above, 300 Chinese disembarked at Port Robe, and proceeded immediately overland to Victoria.

Postal.

Very great facilities are afforded to the public in the way of internal postal communication, considering the thinly peopled and extensive area of the outlying districts. 17 additional post offices were opened during the year, and the length of the mail routes extended from 2,295 to 2,571 miles, 9127.

SOUTH  
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The distance travelled by mails is a better criterion of the expansion of the postal system, having increased from 478,426 miles to 553,890 miles during the 12 months. The following figures show considerable increases:—

|                              | 1861.     | 1862.     |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of letters - - - -    | 1,540,472 | 1,640,153 |
| Number of newspapers - - - - | 1,089,424 | 1,136,023 |
| Income - - - - £             | 16,496    | 17,448    |
| Expenditure - - - - „        | 16,423    | 18,582    |

The extension of the money order system in connexion with the post office and telegraph departments, to Great Britain and the neighbouring Australian Colonies, will be attended with great benefits to the industrial classes in the safe transmission of small amounts; nearly every town of importance in this, and the adjoining provinces being in correspondence under this system.

#### *Public Worship.*

Under this head will be found the statistical information supplied by the several religious denominations. During 1862 additional accommodation was largely provided by the erection of 36 places of worship containing 7,881 sittings. The rapid increase of late years is exhibited in the following figures, showing that three-fifths of the whole population can now be accommodated with sittings at the same time. With but few exceptions, in the early days of the Colony, this result has been arrived at by the unaided voluntary efforts of the colonists:—

|                                           | 1860.  | 1861.  | 1862.  |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of churches or chapels - - - -     | 343    | 374    | 410    |
| „ sittings in ditto - - - -               | 57,735 | 65,056 | 72,816 |
| „ rooms, used, &c. - - - -                | 184    | 172    | 172    |
| „ sittings in ditto - - - -               | 6,215  | 5,679  | 5,800  |
| Total number of places of worship - - - - | 527    | 546    | 582    |
| „ sittings provided - - - -               | 63,950 | 70,735 | 78,616 |

Of 410 churches and chapels, 359 have Sunday schools connected, at which 20,705 scholars attended, or more than half of the children in the Colony of the ages of from 5 to 15 years. The number of teachers is 2,840, 1,348 males and 1,492 females, or one teacher for every eight scholars nearly. The progress made during the last three years is as follows:—

|                        | 1860.  | 1861.  | 1862.  |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sunday schools - - - - | 283    | 318    | 359    |
| „ teachers - - - -     | 2,297  | 2,536  | 2,840  |
| „ scholars - - - -     | 16,319 | 18,327 | 20,705 |

In 1862 many schoolhouses were enlarged, ministers' residences erected, and several handsome edifices constructed for public worship, showing marked activity in this respect amongst the leading denominations.

#### *Railways.*

The return showing the amount of traffic on the South Australian Railways—the whole length projected, 57 miles, being in operation,—and the receipts and expenditure connected therewith since the inauguration of the system in April 1856, affords a variety of particulars relating to the progress and working of this national undertaking. The result of the past two years operations for the whole line is shown in the following abstract:—



|                        | 1861.   | 1862.   | 1861.  | 1862.  |
|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
|                        |         |         | £      | £      |
| <b>REVENUE—</b>        |         |         |        |        |
| Number of passengers   | 306,140 | 289,308 | —      | —      |
| Passenger receipts     | —       | —       | 25,168 | 24,738 |
| Tons of goods          | 187,762 | 197,247 | —      | —      |
| Goods receipts         | —       | —       | 44,767 | 65,334 |
| Other receipts         | —       | —       | 2,266  | 4,482  |
| Total revenue          | —       | —       | 72,203 | 94,555 |
| <b>EXPENDITURE—</b>    |         |         |        |        |
| Management             | —       | —       | 1,466  | 1,559  |
| Locomotive department  | —       | —       | 17,218 | 19,273 |
| Maintenance of line    | —       | —       | 18,085 | 16,762 |
| Other working expenses | —       | —       | 24,247 | 41,846 |
| Total expenses         | —       | —       | 61,016 | 79,405 |

The item, under the head of expenditure, "other working expenses," includes large payments for the goods traffic agency, paid for out of the year's gross income, and included in the revenue side under "goods receipts;" but this method of stating the account was only adopted during the latter half of 1861, so that a comparison is impracticable. The inspector of railways, however, in a report laid before Parliament, has furnished the subjoined table, from which a comparison may be drawn, the income and expenses being reduced to one basis.

| Years. | Miles open. | Revenue.   | Expenditure. | Per-centage<br>of<br>Expenditure. | Profits.   |
|--------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
|        |             | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.      |                                   | £ s. d.    |
| 1856   | 7½          | 15,873 0 0 | 15,236 0 0   | 95·4                              | 637 0 0    |
| 1857   | 24½         | 39,528 0 0 | 37,774 0 0   | 92·0                              | 1,754 0 0  |
| 1858   | 32½         | 51,582 0 0 | 44,291 0 0   | 85·5                              | 6,601 0 0  |
| 1859   | 32½         | 48,068 0 0 | 39,871 0 0   | 82·5                              | 8,197 0 0  |
| 1860   | 45          | 55,588 0 0 | 43,636 0 0   | 78·5                              | 11,952 0 0 |
| 1861   | 57          | 64,935 0 0 | 53,808 0 0   | 82·1                              | 11,127 0 0 |
| 1862   | 57          | 67,483 0 0 | 54,400 0 0   | 80·7                              | 13,083 0 0 |

#### Revenue and Expenditure.

During the past ten years the total revenue collected by the Government has amounted to the sum of 5,051,627*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; the ordinary revenue contributing 2,422,153*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and the land fund 2,629,473*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; the total expenditure during the same period having amounted to 5,174,546*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Some misconception existing as to whether the capital of the Colony, as represented by the receipts accruing from the disposal and leasing of the waste lands, has been devoted intact to the purposes for which it was originally intended, viz., the prosecution of public works, and the promotion of immigration, it is desirable to show the expenditure for those objects, during that period, as follows:

|                                                     | £         | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| To defray the cost of public works                  | 1,601,823 | 3  | 2  |
| „ Interest and redemption of loans for public works | 414,219   | 8  | 0  |
| „ Immigration                                       | 760,359   | 1  | 2  |
| Total expenditure on public works and immigration   | 2,776,401 | 12 | 4  |
| Amount of land fund receipts                        | 2,629,473 | 10 | 3  |
| Deficiency of land fund                             | 146,928   | 2  | 1  |

Showing, that the whole of the capital raised by the sale and occupation of the waste lands, and six per cent. of the ordinary income of the Colony besides, has been appropriated to the improvement of the public property, and to the introduction of labour, leaving the sum of 2,275,225*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, or less than 40*s.* per annum per head of the population, to meet all the ordinary cost of, and the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Government, and likewise to defray the charges of the establishments maintained for the management and disposal of Crown lands, the superintendence of public works, and the immigration departmental expenditure, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum, but not included in the above statement. The land sales during the period have amounted to 2,236,081*l.* (deducting sums received for compensation on improvements, and repaid), or only four-fifths of the whole expenditure on public works and immigration.

*Roads.*

Great attention has always been paid in this Colony to the construction and maintenance of the principal lines of internal communication, as well as of means of reaching the sea-board, and facilities for the shipment of produce. During the past ten years the Central Board of Main Roads has expended 718,353*l.*, appropriated from the revenue; the extent of main lines formed and metalled to the close of 1862 was 236 miles, 202 miles having been completed since 1853. District roads have also been made and improved to a great extent by the local municipalities and councils, those bodies having expended, since 1855, the sum of 364,299*l.* on public works, the rates being supplemented from the general revenue for that purpose. In addition to these facilities, 13 jetties have been erected by the Government at outports, at a total cost of over 107,000*l.*, including expenditure on approaches, harbour improvements, moorings, &c.

*Shipping.*

The number of vessels entered at South Australian ports in 1862 was less than in 1861, but the aggregate tonnage was greater. The shipping cleared exceeded both in number and tonnage those of the previous year.

The total number of vessels arriving and departing, and the aggregate tonnage in the two years, was as follows:—

|                               | 1861. |         | 1862. |         |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
|                               | No.   | Tons.   | No.   | Tons.   |
| <b>ARRIVALS—</b>              |       |         |       |         |
| Great Britain - - - - -       | 49    | 25,255  | 49    | 29,744  |
| British Possessions - - - - - | 334   | 70,858  | 308   | 66,779  |
| Foreign States - - - - -      | 18    | 7,083   | 17    | 8,708   |
| Total - - - - -               | 401   | 103,196 | 374   | 105,231 |
| <b>DEPARTURES—</b>            |       |         |       |         |
| Great Britain - - - - -       | 21    | 11,268  | 33    | 18,695  |
| British Possessions - - - - - | 355   | 79,857  | 346   | 85,818  |
| Foreign States - - - - -      | 11    | 5,010   | 13    | 6,787   |
| Total - - - - -               | 387   | 96,135  | 392   | 111,290 |

Beyond the increase in the departures direct for Great Britain, there is little to note, further than that the number of vessels employed in the Victorian trade has decreased, whilst the shipping engaged in that with New South Wales have very much increased.

*Telegraphs.*

112 miles of wire were erected during this year, making 709 miles of line opened, and 1,026½ miles of line erected, at a total cost of 64,821*l.* Six additional stations were also opened during the year, making a total of 33 offices. 76,725 messages were transmitted, or only 16 more than in 1861, a decrease occurring on the short line connecting the port with the city; the receipts, however, amounted to 8,047*l.*, against 7,382*l.*, an increase of 665*l.* on the previous year. The neighbouring Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland are connected with South Australia by a chain of telegraph wire, nearly 4,000 miles in extent, thereby affording those Colonies, and also Tasmania and New Zealand, the earliest and latest telegraphic communication at present possible with Europe and the East. Under the present ocean postal arrangements, South Australia, by providing a branch service to King George's Sound, at a cost to the Province of some 15,000*l.* per annum, places the adjoining Colonies in possession of European intelligence 48 hours before the mail steamer can reach Melbourne.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*

My customary annual report on the statistics relating to agriculture and live stock, published in May last, affords full information on that subject; but as this volume has a larger circulation, it is desirable that the summary tables be appended to these statistics, and the following extracts from the report are reproduced, as exhibiting the principal points connected with the subject of general interest.

“The area of country and suburban land sold by the Crown, during the twelve months ended December 1862, amounted to 129,803 acres, making a total of 2,508,851 acres alienated to that date, or 18·6 acres per head of the population, an increase of not quite half an acre per head over 1861. The above forms but one-seventh of the total area of the proclaimed counties, 17,518,720 acres, out of which large areas of arable land may be selected, at present more profitably devoted to sheep pasturage. The enclosure of land has been extensive during the past season; 231,050 acres being added to the fenced land, making a present total of 2,105,877 acres. Enclosed pasture land is returned at 1,611,366 acres, an increase of 223,206 acres, or sixteen per cent. on the previous year. Land under



tillage in 1862-3 amounted to 494,511 acres, or 7,844 acres more than in the previous season. This is equal to 3.65 acres to each individual of the population. Twenty per cent. of the purchased land is under crop, against nineteen per cent. in 1861; it would appear, therefore, that the sales of Crown land do not more than keep pace with the requirements of agriculture, a large portion of the land purchased during the past few years having remained under pasture. No less than 320,160 acres, or sixty-five per cent. of the total area of land in cultivation in 1862-3, was under wheat, against 310,636 acres, or sixty-four per cent., in the previous season. The increase in the acreage under wheat is 9,524 acres, or only three per cent. The wheat harvest produced 3,841,824 bushels, against 3,410,756 bushels in the previous season; an increase of 431,068 bushels, or over 12½ per cent. Of this quantity 1,177,493 bushels were reaped off 98,688 acres in the county of Light, and 1,140,679 bushels were taken off 95,902 acres in the county of Adelaide, the two largest wheat-growing districts. The average yield per acre of wheat was 12 bushels, against 10 bushels 59 lbs. in the previous season. Whilst, however, the average for the Province gives 1 bushel and 1 lb. per acre more than last year, some of the districts in which this cereal is chiefly grown show a still larger yield, as in county Sturt the average yield is two bushels more than that of last season, and in county Adelaide 1½ bushels.

“An important feature in these returns is the great increase in the cultivation of the vine, and in the manufacture of wine. Although the latter will not for some years bear due proportion to the area of our vineyards and the number of vines planted, owing to the circumstance that only the old established vineyards produce anything like a fair yield per acre, sufficient is shown to prove that the wine of this province will become, at no distant date, one of our greatest staples. The quantity shipped last year was over 20,000 gallons, or sevenfold that of any previous year. It appears probable that the home and export demand for South Australian wines will for some time be far in excess of our power of production. The total acreage under vines is returned as 4,777 acres, against 3,918 acres last season, or an increase of 859 acres, or 25 per cent. A like increase of one-fourth appears in the number of vines, those in bearing now numbering 2,929,756, and 2,920,941 not in bearing; of the former, the increase during the year is 568,182, and of the latter 534,800 plants. A very large increase appears in the quantity of wine made, the returns showing 472,797 gallons, against 312,021 gallons; an excess of 160,776 gallons, or nearly 50 per cent. on the quantity produced in the preceding season. The collectors state that improved appliances are becoming more general, and greater attention paid to produce a superior quality of wine, the demand for which is, however, such as to prevent the retention of any large quantity in the cellars for a period sufficiently long to ensure its maturity. The number of wine presses is returned at 140, an increase of 11. Up to this date 43 licences for permission to use a still for the purpose of distilling the fermented juice of the grape have been issued. An increased quantity of grapes sold, or otherwise disposed of, except in wine making, is returned, the figures being 26,551 cwts. and 23,229 cwts. respectively. As stated last year, it is probable that a large portion of the grapes sold were purchased by winemakers possessed of better appliances for wine making than the small vine growers; still the shipment of this fruit to the neighbouring Colonies in the season is considerable.

“The number of horses is stated at 56,251, against 52,597 in the previous year; an increase of 3,654, chiefly in the counties, where horses are displacing bullocks on farms. The number of South Australian horses shipped to India and other ports during the past four years has exceeded 500 annually. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a correct return of the cattle in counties, owing to the apprehension that the information may be used in connexion with the granting of depasturage licences; for which, however, there is no ground, as the strictest secrecy is enjoined upon the collectors, and which I believe to be faithfully observed. The number stated to be depasturing in counties is 178,537, against 193,554; the total in the Province being 258,342, against 265,434 last year, a decrease of 7,092 head. A considerable increase appears in the number of sheep, which, together with the lambs, make a total of 3,431,000 against 3,038,356 last season, or an addition of 392,644 or 12½ per cent. This description of stock is now being placed on the more northern runs, 27,490 being returned as depasturing in the country north of Mount Serle. The number returned in the South-eastern District is 905,742, against 778,156 last year; a large proportion of these are depastured on purchased and enclosed land. In the Port Lincoln District, the number of sheep have increased from 310,745 to 353,895. The increase in the counties has been great, owing to the introduction of sheep upon farms, now much practised, and it is reported with the best results.”

#### *Conclusion.*

The principal statistical facts relating to the progress of the Colony since its foundation are comprised in the last table of this volume; in itself affording a striking view of the general and substantial advance made by this community during the short space of 26 years, and the foregoing brief remarks, confined to the year under review, and its immediate predecessors, will confirm the opinion that the present sound position of South Australia is one calling for congratulation, and that the future prosperity of this Province promises to be as great as its past development has been rapid.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. BOOTHBY,  
Government Statist.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 27.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, Perth,

February 20, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1862, with such a Report on the contents, in the accompanying letter from the Colonial Secretary, as to make it unnecessary for me to offer any remarks on the greater part of the subject therein noticed.

2. The statistical returns now transmitted show that the total revenue for the year 1862 amounted to 69,406*l.*, including 2,069*l.* obtained on loan from the Western Australian Bank, and that the actual revenue was, therefore, only 67,337*l.*, the expenditure being 72,267*l.*, and the deficiency 4,930*l.*

3. The deficiency has arisen from adequate provision not having been made by my predecessor to meet the liabilities incurred by him.

4. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a steady increase in 1862 under the important heads of customs and land revenue, and that, after deducting the bank loan, the revenue for that year exceeds that for 1861 by 67*l.*, notwithstanding a decrease of 3,185*l.* in the amount received on account of land sales during the year 1862, as compared with 1861.

5. The increase in the amount of imports and exports is encouraging, and is likely to be rendered still more so by the introduction of English capital for carrying on mining operations, and by the arrangements in progress for opening out new country.

6. The small amounts of money and labour at my disposal for roads, bridges, and public works in 1862 have been expended principally on the roads near Perth, the works at the new Government House, and in repairing the damages caused by a disastrous flood.

7. I concur generally with the opinions expressed in the Colonial Secretary's letter, but I think he is over sanguine with regard to the extension of the convict system in Western Australia, for although many more convicts could be received for employment on public works, only a limited number can be absorbed when they become eligible for discharge from such works, and extreme caution will be required to prevent the supply of ticket-of-leave men being in excess of the demand.

8. During the greater part of the year 1862 considerable monetary depression has prevailed throughout the Colony, produced chiefly by over speculation, losses caused by an unprecedented flood, and the diminution of a previously lavish Government expenditure. I am glad, however, to be able to report that a recent general improvement in the state of public and private affairs affords good reason to hope that both will soon be established on a sound basis.

I have, &amp;c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

Encl. in No. 20.

Enclosure in No. 20.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, February 16, 1863.

HEREWITH I have the honour to enclose, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Blue Book for the year 1862, which has been compiled with much care, and which, I believe, with few exceptions, fairly represents the state of the Colony at the present time.

*Excess of Expenditure.*

1. It is again my duty to record an excess of expenditure over revenue, and a comparison between the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 appears to show a startling alteration in the administration of the Colonial finances.

*Comparison of Revenue and Expenditure.*

2. In 1860, with (in round numbers) a revenue of 70,000*l.*, there was only an expenditure of 62,000*l.*; in 1861, with a revenue of only 67,000*l.*, there was an expenditure of 81,000*l.*; and in 1862 the revenue was 69,406*l.*, and the expenditure 72,267*l.* During the three years there has been an aggregate expenditure of 8,861*l.* in excess of revenue received.



*Explanation of Excess.*WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA

3. On your Excellency's arrival in the Colony you entered so fully into the state of the finances that it is unnecessary for me to state the causes of this increased expenditure; it will simply suffice to say that the funds closely hoarded in 1860 were expended with a lavish hand in 1861, in which latter year, as no one better knows than your Excellency, contracts for public works were entered into which absorbed the entire funds for 1862, and a moiety of those for the current year, thus limiting the power hitherto in your hands to completing the works authorized by your predecessor.

*Present Financial State of the Colony.*

4. It is a real gratification to me to state that the present judicious administration of the public finances, coupled with a revenue steadily progressing under every sound and material head, render it in every way probable that at the close of the current year the Colony will stand untrammelled by a single debt, with a revenue fully equal to its moderate wants, and with fair means at disposal for progress in those public works for which there is so great a demand.

*Increase and Decrease.*

5. The decrease in the amount received from the sale of land is simply, as compared with the two preceding years, when new land regulations were promulgated, and when large purchases were made by settlers in all parts of the Colony, to secure the land in the immediate neighbourhood of their homesteads, which would otherwise have been thrown open to general competition. This decrease is in a great measure balanced by an increase in receipts from land under lease, which is daily extending. The increased amount of expenditure (2,451*l.*) in the establishments is accounted for by additions to the judicial, police, and educational establishments, and by the payment of 500*l.* of the Governor's salary, heretofore drawn in England; but this and other trifling increases are more than met by decreased expenditure on public works and other services, exclusive of establishments, in all of which strict supervision and economy were used.

*Imperial Convict Expenditure.*

6. It is to me a matter of regret as well as surprise that the Imperial convict expenditure remains in amount so small and stationary. With means to absorb a large number of convicts, with a fair field for their reformation and advancement in life, with the example of many who have become not only respectable but independent members of society, and with the outcry in England as to where convicts are to be sent, it is difficult to understand why the supply is not more abundant. Employment there is in ample quantity, temptation to relapse into crime is marvellously small, escape is next to an impossibility, and with a desire on the part of the colonists to welcome them, and a still greater desire in England to send them away, I cannot but think it a subject of regret that the powers of the Colony have never been tested as to the numbers that can be received. I believe those in the Colony have little idea of its capabilities as regards absorption of labour, not alone in the public service, but in works of private energy and enterprise.

*Public Works.*

7. I am unable to note the commencement of any public works of importance during 1862. The funds for this service have been employed in completing contracts entered into in 1861; and although the estimated amount has been exceeded, there is a decrease of above 10,000*l.* on the expenditure of 1861. The new Government House is approaching completion, and it is hoped will be occupied before the close of the present year.

*Population.*

8. In noting an addition of 1,555 persons to the population, it is satisfactory to observe, that while this has been in some measure attributable to a rather larger arrival of convicts during the year, there has been a greater number of births and marriages than in any preceding year, and a less number of deaths than in 1861 by 29. The deaths during the year have been only at the rate of 1.3 per cent., while the births have averaged 3.6 per cent. of the population.

*Education.*

9. There is little to note under this head beyond a steady progress in the establishment of new schools in rural districts, and a more general desire on the part of persons in the bush to acquire some means of education for their families. The very scattered and outlying population consequent on the scarcity of good land makes it difficult to induce competent masters to proceed far into the interior, and the cost of public education must be an increasing amount from year to year, as the population extends from place to place.

*Imports and Exports.*

10. With an increasing population it is only natural that the value of imports should increase in proportion, but it would appear that an over importation of articles must have taken place in 1860, for the value of the imports in that year amounted to within 3,000*l.* of those in 1862, while in 1861 there is a deficiency of 25,000*l.* There is a steady increase in all articles of use and luxury, but there is not that decrease which it is desirable to see in those articles that can and ought to be manufactured and supplied in the Colony. On the other hand, it is very satisfactory to observe the increased value of the exports on every article of colonial produce, with the exception of sandal wood,

on which there is a slight decrease, and I do not think I am too sanguine in hoping that this state of things is daily assuming a better aspect, and that a very few years will place the Colony in that healthy position in which the exports equal or exceed the imports.

#### *Shipping.*

11. A glance at the shipping returns would seem to prove that at the Port of Albany there was a greater amount of commerce than at any other port in the Colony; but the large amount of tonnage at that port is caused by the arrival and departures of the Mail Steamers, and of the vessels bringing coal for their service.

#### *Agriculture.*

12. I have been particular in impressing upon the resident magistrates the necessity of sending correct returns of the produce and stock in their respective districts; and I have more faith in the returns generally rendered for 1862 than in those of preceding years. These returns show in the aggregate an increased acreage under cultivation, and an increased number of stock of all descriptions. The great extent of land under tillage and pastoral lease warrants belief in these returns; and notwithstanding the bad lambing season in 1860, the amount of wool exported exceeds that of previous years.

For the first time in the annals of the Colony I am able to insert four acres of cotton under crop, and it may reasonably be anticipated that in the Blue Book of 1863 cotton will appear in such a quantity as to warrant its insertion as an "export." That it may be cultivated with profit in more than one district of the Colony I firmly believe, and I hold that the community at large are indebted to the one or two enterprising individuals who are willing to brave the laughter of their fellow colonists, and persevere in its cultivation.

Cotton seed, as you are aware, has been distributed throughout the Colony, but it has been difficult to persuade settlers to plant more than a few seeds by way of experiment, and when they have succeeded with these they appear to have no desire to attempt its growth on a larger scale, but adhere to the every day crops of wheat and barley, and grumble at the return received therefrom.

#### *Mines.*

13. It is becoming to be matter of general belief that the future wealth of Western Australia lies in its mineral resources, which are slowly but gradually developing themselves, and are beginning to attract the attention of capitalists from England and the neighbouring colonies. All those whose opinions are worthy of belief speak in very high terms of the mineral indications in the Victoria district, and allude to the district generally as surpassing any part of the known world in the richness of its copper ore. The proximity of the mineral country to the port of embarkation is a great inducement to capitalists, and if a sufficient supply of convicts is sent to keep the price of labour below that in the Eastern Colonies there can be no doubt that enterprise and capital will meet abundant reward, and the vexed question of what is to be done with English convicts be settled for many years to come.

#### *Land.*

14. The sale of land in the Colony in proportion to the number of its inhabitants exceeds that in any Colony I am acquainted with. 12,000 acres were sold in 1862, a larger amount in the two preceding years, and with a population of 17,000 persons, the majority of whom hold little or no land; nearly one and a half million acres of land have been alienated in fee, and seven millions of acres are held under lease.

#### *Crime.*

15. In a Convict Colony the criminal statistics are generally closely examined, and at a first glance it must be confessed the amount of crime during the year 1862 in proportion to numbers is startling. A closer scrutiny is, however, more cheering.

With a population of some 8,000 adult males, where the bond class, including expirees, outnumber the free, there have been only 26 cases of crime during 1862 of such importance as to be tried before the Supreme Court. Of these cases 22 are of the convict class, and the majority of the crimes for which they were tried were not of a very serious nature. There has been no case of murder during the year. A reference to the return of summary convictions shows a total of 3,513 convictions during the year, one half of the number for drunkenness, and more than one moiety of the remaining half for offences not of a criminal nature.

Of the whole number, 2,473 are confessedly convictions in the convict class, and out of the 1,040 returned as convictions of free men, there are many expirees and conditional-pardon holders, who assert themselves to be (and are truly) free men, and of whom the police do not possess sufficient information to give their exact status. Among this number must also be included all convictions of the Aborigines, which in 1862 were very heavy. I hope in future returns to give the convictions of the native population in a separate form.

With this explanation there would appear to be no reason for alarm at the amount of crime, and it is by no means going beyond the truth to state that life and property are as safe in Western Australia as in any portion of Her Majesty's dominions, or that a person exercising common courtesy of demeanour may travel from one end of the Colony to the other, and meet from the convict population every possible civility and kindness, and not hear any language of an obscene or abusive nature. I would not wish it to be supposed such language is not used, but that a feeling exists that it will not be publicly tolerated, and it is for such reasons kept entirely in the background.



*Concluding Remarks.*WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

16. In concluding my Annual Report I can but remark, that, notwithstanding the many drawbacks to the speedy prosperity of the Colony, which can never hope to rival its more fortunate sisters to the eastward of the Australian Continent, there are many points of more hopeful aspect than could have been foreseen but a very few years since. Its progress mainly depends on the extension of the convict system, and I can but again repeat my confident opinion that it is capable of very great extension, and my hope that its powers may be fairly tried.

At the present time all seems working to this end, and there can be no better period to test its working than under the administration of your Excellency, whose great experience and judgment in convict management on a much larger scale elsewhere warrant the certainty that a good account will be rendered of any number of men that may be sent to the Colony.

From the date of your arrival in the Colony to the present time your hands have been tied for want of means and labour; and I cannot conclude my report better than by expressing an earnest hope that both may ere long be available, and that your Excellency may have the gratification of looking back ere the close of your administration on very many works that may have been undertaken during your residence in the Colony, and which may have tended to its progress and prosperity.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) FRED. P. BARLEE.

## NEW ZEALAND.

No. 21.

REPORT of the REGISTRAR GENERAL for 1862.

NEW  
ZEALAND.

No. 21.

Sir, Registrar General's Office,  
Auckland, December 19, 1863.

I HAVE now the honour to present the Statistical Tables for 1862, completed in the form in which the preceding six volumes of "Statistics of New Zealand" (commencing from the year 1853) have been issued. As you are aware, a considerable proportion of the information contained in them is already in the hands of the members of the Colonial Legislature, by means of a number of tables which (it having been found impracticable from various causes, of which circumstances leading to unusual delay in the printing were the chief, to have the entire volume ready before the opening of the late session,) I prepared with a view to the convenience of immediate reference during the proceedings of the General Assembly, and which were laid before both Houses at an early period of the session by command of his Excellency. The tables so issued by anticipation are of course included with those which could not then be supplied in the present volume, which is designed, like its predecessors, for more general circulation and more permanent preservation.

In accordance with the plan adopted in previous volumes, I proceed to give here in a very condensed form (though with some explanatory additions) the substance of the information embodied in such of the following tables as relate to matters of most general interest. References in the margin will direct those who are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the details on any special branch of the statistics to the tables in which the required particulars will be found.

Such an estimate of the population of the Colony as it is possible to arrive at in the years in which a census is not taken is given in Table I.\* It has been constructed in the way usually regarded as affording tolerably close approximate results; viz., adding to the previously ascertained population the excess of immigration over emigration, and the excess of births over deaths during the year. According to this estimate, the population of New Zealand on the 31st December 1862 (exclusive of the military and their families) was 125,812; viz., 79,680 males, and 46,132 females, being an increase amounting to 23,791; viz., 15,618 males, and 8,173 females. Centesimally, this increase was 24.37 per cent. on males, 21.53 per cent. on females, and 23.31 per cent. on the whole population.

The progress of the population during the respective quarters of the year is compendiously exhibited in the following summary:—

|                                                                                  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| FIRST QUARTER.                                                                   |        |          |        |
| Excess of births over deaths during first quarter - -                            | 275    | 313      | 588    |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during first quarter - - - - | 3,019  | 1,218    | 4,237  |
| Increase during first quarter - -                                                | 3,294  | 1,531    | 4,825  |

\* None of the tables attached to the Registrar General's Report are printed.

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|                                                                                                                                                                                | Males. | Females. | Total.  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| <b>SECOND QUARTER.</b>                                                                                                                                                         |        |          |         |
| Excess of births over deaths during second quarter -                                                                                                                           | 274    | 315      | 589     |
| Increase (in number of females) from excess of immigration over emigration during second quarter. -                                                                            | —      | 1,091    | 1,091   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | 3,568  | 2,937    | 6,505   |
| Deduct decrease (in number of males) from excess of emigration over immigration during second quarter* -                                                                       | 1,998  | —        | 1,998   |
| Net increase during six months -                                                                                                                                               | 1,570  | 2,937    | 4,507   |
| <b>THIRD QUARTER.</b>                                                                                                                                                          |        |          |         |
| Excess of births over deaths during third quarter -                                                                                                                            | 371    | 431      | 802     |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during third quarter -                                                                                                     | 6,906  | 1,456    | 8,362   |
| Increase during nine months -                                                                                                                                                  | 8,847  | 4,824    | 13,671  |
| <b>FOURTH QUARTER.</b>                                                                                                                                                         |        |          |         |
| Excess of births over deaths during fourth quarter -                                                                                                                           | 388    | 433      | 821     |
| Increase from excess of immigration over emigration during fourth quarter -                                                                                                    | 6,383  | 2,916    | 9,299   |
| Total increase during 1862 -                                                                                                                                                   | 15,618 | 8,173    | 23,791  |
| Population as enumerated in the Census of December 1861, (adding 3,000 males, the estimated number of gold miners in Otago, who could not be included in the Census Returns) - | 64,062 | 37,959   | 102,021 |
| Estimated total population on the 31st December 1862 -                                                                                                                         | 79,680 | 46,132   | 125,812 |

The proportions in which the total increase in the population of the colony is distributed amongst the several provinces cannot be ascertained with accuracy, for reasons which are stated in a note to Table No. I., being chiefly (1) the fact that the numbers of arrivals and departures between ports in the Colony, officially reported by the emigration officers, do not agree, (the former very considerably exceeding the latter); and (2) the uncertainty as to the amount of over-land migration from one province to another. But as it is desirable to furnish some indication of the probable population of each province at the close of 1862, I have made up an estimate based on a calculation of the migration between the ports in the respective provinces; which, however, assumes to be no more than an approximation to the actual numbers, and indeed in the aggregate necessarily exceeds the estimated total for the whole Colony by the excess of arrivals over departures in the official returns. It is to be remarked however, that Southland is to be excepted from this general statement, a census of that Province taken by the Provincial Government in December 1862 furnishing reliable numbers, of which, of course, I avail myself.†

I subjoin a table which shows the population of the Provinces in December 1862, as thus calculated, in comparison with the population ascertained by the Census of New Zealand in December 1861.

| Province.     | Population in December 1861 when the last Census of the Colony was taken. |        |        | Approximately estimated Population in December 1862. |        |        | Numerical Increase or Decrease. |       |        | Centesimal Increase or Decrease.          |       |                          |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
|               |                                                                           |        |        |                                                      |        |        |                                 |       |        | On the Numbers of the Sexes respectively. |       | On the Total Population. |
|               | Males.                                                                    | Fem.   | Total. | Males.                                               | Fem.   | Total. | Males.                          | Fem.  | Total. | Males.                                    | Fem.  |                          |
| Auckland -    | 13,494                                                                    | 10,926 | 24,420 | 15,155                                               | 12,489 | 27,644 | 1,661                           | 1,563 | 3,224  | 12·30                                     | 14·30 | 13·20                    |
| Taranaki -    | 1,169                                                                     | 875    | 2,044  | 1,226                                                | 985    | 2,211  | 57                              | 110   | 167    | 4·87                                      | 12·57 | 8·17                     |
| Wellington -  | 6,626                                                                     | 5,940  | 12,566 | 7,444                                                | 6,199  | 13,643 | 818                             | 259   | 1,077  | 12·34                                     | 4·36  | 8·57                     |
| Hawke's Bay - | 1,667                                                                     | 944    | 2,611  | 1,609                                                | 999    | 2,608  | 58†                             | 55    | 3†     | 3·41†                                     | 5·82  | 0·11†                    |
| Nelson -      | 5,337                                                                     | 4,615  | 9,952  | 6,146                                                | 4,945  | 11,091 | 809                             | 330   | 1,139  | 15·15                                     | 7·15  | 11·44                    |
| Marlborough - | 1,503                                                                     | 796    | 2,299  | 1,537                                                | 849    | 2,386  | 34                              | 53    | 87     | 2·26                                      | 6·65  | 3·78                     |
| Canterbury -  | 8,939                                                                     | 7,101  | 16,040 | 11,651                                               | 8,781  | 20,432 | 2,712                           | 1,680 | 4,392  | 30·33                                     | 23·65 | 27·38                    |
| Otago -       | 24,161                                                                    | 6,002  | 30,163 | 35,419                                               | 10,169 | 45,588 | 11,258                          | 4,167 | 15,425 | 46·59                                     | 69·42 | 51·13                    |
| Southland -   | 1,107                                                                     | 713    | 1,820  | 2,187                                                | 1,268  | 3,455  | 1,080                           | 555   | 1,635  | 97·56                                     | 77·84 | 89·83                    |

\* The Dunedin Return for the June Quarter of 1862 shows an Emigration of 3,612 Males to the Australian Colonies against an Immigration of 1,460 Males from those Colonies.

† An abstract of the principal results of the Census of Southland in December 1862 (compiled from the returns published in the Gazette of the province), will be found in Appendix A. and Appendix B. of this volume.

‡ Decrease.



According to this calculation, the population of the Northern and the Middle Islands respectively would be, Northern Island, (including the Provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay,) males, 25,434; females, 20,672; total, 46,106: Middle Island, (including the Provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland,) males, 56,940; females, 26,012; total, 82,952.

The immigration (over seas) to New Zealand in 1862 amounted to 34,290 souls; viz., males, 25,072 adults, and 1,933 children; females, 5,571 adults, and 1,714 children.

The emigration (over seas) from the Colony during the year amounted to 13,299 souls; viz., males, 12,525 adults, and 170 children; females, 478 adults, and 126 children.

The net excess of immigration over emigration is thus shown to have been 20,991 souls, which was distributed amongst the Provinces in the following proportions: Otago, 14,058; Auckland, 3,277; Canterbury, 2,768; Southland, 517; Nelson, 271; Wellington, 99; and Hawke's Bay, 3.\*

A classification of the whole immigration and emigration of the year, according to the countries from which the Immigrants arrived and to which the Emigrants went, shows the following results:—

| Immigration.            |        |          |        | Emigration.           |        |          |        |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| —                       | Males. | Females. | Total. | —                     | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| From the United Kingdom | 5,318  | 3,429    | 8,747  | To the United Kingdom | 238    | 133      | 371    |
| „ Australian Colonies   | 21,503 | 3,811    | 25,314 | „ Australian Colonies | 12,127 | 447      | 12,574 |
| „ Other British Ports   | 95     | 34       | 129    | „ Other British Ports | 267    | 11       | 278    |
| „ Foreign States        | 89     | 11       | 100    | „ Foreign States      | 63     | 13       | 76     |

It thus appears that the excess of immigration over emigration, viewed in relation to countries, was:—United Kingdom, 8,376; Australian Colonies, 12,740; Foreign States, 24. In the division relating to other British ports, the emigration exceeded the immigration by 149.

The arrivals and departures between the ports of the Colony are shown in a separate table, which is a correct compilation from the returns forwarded by the emigration officers, but (for reasons referred to above, and stated in notes to the table,) the numbers can be regarded as affording, at best, only approximately reliable information.

The births registered in New Zealand in 1862 amounted to 4,064; viz., 2,090 males, and 1,974 females, being an increase of 623 (viz., 338 males, and 285 females,) over the number in 1861.

The deaths registered in 1862 were 1,231, viz., 773 males, and 458 females. The number in 1861 was 1,109 (viz., 632 males, and 477 females). Thus it appears that, while the total of deaths showed an increase in 1862 as compared with 1861 amounting to 122, the number of deaths of females in 1862 was actually 19 less than in 1861, the increase being on the deaths of males, which were 141 more in 1862 than in 1861. Of the total in 1862, 497 (viz., 266 males and 231 females,) were children under five years of age. 145 of the deaths (133 males and 12 females) were not occasioned by disease, but by drowning and other external causes.

The excess of births over deaths in 1862 was 2,833; viz., 1,317 males, and 1,516 females. The total excess of births over deaths in eight years included in these tables was 14,690; viz., 7,046 males, and 7,644 females.

The marriages solemnized in New Zealand in 1862 numbered 1,091, being an increase of 213 as compared with 1861. The numbers for the respective Provinces in each year since “The Marriage Act 1854” came into operation, and also the numbers solemnized in each year by officiating ministers of the several religious bodies, and by registrars, will be found in the tables referred to in the margin.

The tables relating to trade and interchange (as well as the revenue tables) have, as in preceding years, been prepared in the office of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Porter. They include several new tables.

Tables VIII. to XIII. inclusive relate to shipping. The first two show the numbers, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports

\* Making a total of 20,993, from which is to be deducted two—excess of emigration over immigration at Taranaki.

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of the Colony during the year, exhibiting a total inwards of 813 vessels of 301,395 tonnage, and a total outwards of 783 vessels, with 288,647 tonnage, being an increase, as compared with 1861, of 217 vessels, with 103,379 tonnage inwards; and of 237 vessels, with 83,297 tonnage outwards.

The next two (which are new tables) show the particulars of vessels, tonnage, and crews, classified with relation to the "Countries whence arrived" and "Countries for which cleared;" and the following two (also new) show the nationality of the vessels, inwards and outwards. From the latter it appears that of the total of 813 vessels inwards 187 were British, with 126,044 tonnage; 496 Colonial, with 109,350 tonnage; 111 American, with 58,304 tonnage; 5 French, with 2,287 tonnage; 12 German, with 3,889 tonnage; and 2 Dutch, with 1,491 tonnage.

Although they occupy a different place in the numerical arrangement, it may be convenient here to refer to the tables relating to registered vessels belonging to ports in New Zealand. The total number in December 1862 was 287 vessels of 10,825 tonnage, against 252 vessels of 9,144 tonnage in 1861. Of the total, 206 vessels with 6,863 tonnage belonged to the port of Auckland.

In the report prefixed to the statistics of 1861 I invited attention to the very encouraging increase in the imports of the Colony during that year, amounting to 945,478*l.*, the total value of imports in 1861 having been 2,493,811*l.* against 1,548,333*l.* in 1860. A much more remarkable advance is, however, presented by the figures for 1862, in which year the total value of imports reached the sum of 4,626,082*l.*, being an increase, as compared with 1861, of no less than 2,132,271*l.* or 85.50 per cent. Taking the imports of the Provinces separately, the centesimal increase in 1862 was, Auckland 37.99; Taranaki, 19.79; Wellington, 36.51; Hawke's Bay, 65.20; Nelson, 31.63; Marlborough, 76.80; Canterbury, 77.10; and Otago (including Southland, which, not having been established as a Province until April 1861, does not appear independently in the summaries until 1862), 151.63. It is thus evident that, although Otago, with its rich gold fields, stands foremost here as in various other branches of the statistical returns, yet all the other Provinces participated more or less largely in the general prosperity indicated by the total increase.

The total value of exports from New Zealand in 1862 was 2,422,734*l.*, against 1,370,247*l.* in 1861, being an increase of 76.81 per cent. The increase was, no doubt, as may be supposed, occasioned to a large extent by the productiveness of the Otago Gold Fields, giving to that Province a centesimal increase of 107.11 on the previous year. Wool, however, (which is the other great export of the Colony financially viewed,) also exhibited a striking increase, the total value of the wool exported in 1862 having been 674,226*l.*, against 523,728*l.* in 1861, being a centesimal increase of 28.73 per cent. on the export of 1862 as compared with that of 1861, which was itself an increase on that of 1860 amounting to 17.85 per cent.

The details of imports and exports at the several ports will be found in Tables xviii. and xix.; and the following tables (xx. to xxviii.) contain comparative summaries, showing, in a compendious form, not only for the immediately preceding year (1861), but also for the previous years since 1853, the totals of the principal articles of export. Separate tables are devoted to gold, grain, kauri gum (an export of the Province of Auckland exclusively), oil, potatoes, timber, and wool respectively. To those who desire to trace in particular branches the progressive advance of New Zealand, these tables will, I trust, furnish interesting information in a convenient shape; while for those who may be content to look only at general totals for the Colony and its several Provinces, Tables xvi. and xvii. furnish views of the total value of imports and exports for the successive years from 1853 to 1862 inclusive. The range of advance will be seen to have been thus:—

|                                |   |   |           |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------|
|                                |   |   | £         |
| Total value of imports in 1853 | - | - | 597,827   |
| " " 1862                       | - | - | 4,626,082 |
| Total value of exports in 1853 | - | - | 303,282   |
| " " 1862                       | - | - | 2,422,734 |

The tables relating to revenue include a considerable variety of information in addition to the particulars embodied in the former volumes of statistics, and add their conclusive testimony to other evidences of the rapid progress of the Colony.

The customs revenue, which in 1861 exceeded that for 1860 by 71,695*l.*, shows for 1862 an advance, as compared with 1861, amounting to 138,573*l.*, or 53.12 per cent., the respective totals being 399,436*l.* in 1862, against 260,863*l.* in 1861.

The total ordinary revenue in 1862 was 508,332*l.*, against 324,146*l.* in 1861. The territorial revenue in 1862 was 606,830, against 347,354*l.* in 1861. The total revenue

Details of  
Imports and  
Exports.

Revenue.



in 1862 was 1,115,162, against 671,500*l.* in 1861. The increase in 1862, centesimally calculated, shows 56·82 on ordinary revenue, 74·70 on territorial revenue, and 66·07 on the total revenue in this single year. Table xxxi. will enable the reader to mark the advance to this point during the successive years since 1853, when the general total of the Colonial Revenue was only 149,820*l.*

The following table presents a comparative view of the revenue of the several Provinces in 1861 and 1862, showing the centesimal increase or decrease for each in the latter year:—

| REVENUE—1861-62.                  |                   |         |                                  |                      |         |                                  |                                 |           |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Provinces.                        | Ordinary Revenue. |         |                                  | Territorial Revenue. |         |                                  | Total Ordinary and Territorial. |           | Centesimal Increase or Decrease. |
|                                   | 1861.             | 1862.   | Centesimal Increase or Decrease. | 1861.                | 1862.   | Centesimal Increase or Decrease. | 1861.                           | 1862.     |                                  |
|                                   | £                 | £       |                                  | £                    | £       |                                  | £                               | £         | £                                |
| Auckland - - - - -                | 90,836            | 103,518 | 13·96                            | 6,856                | 7,416   | 8·16                             | 97,692                          | 110,934   | 13·55                            |
| Taranaki - - - - -                | 11,296            | 11,167  | 1·14                             | —                    | 545     | 500·45                           | 11,296                          | 11,712    | 3·68                             |
| Wellington - - - - -              | 43,280            | 48,570  | 12·22                            | 30,085               | 20,264  | 32·64                            | 73,365                          | 68,834    | 6·17                             |
| Hawke's Bay - - - - -             | 10,784            | 11,541  | 7·01                             | 38,055               | 28,814  | 24·28                            | 48,839                          | 40,355    | 17·37                            |
| Nelson - - - - -                  | 27,232            | 31,257  | 14·78                            | 29,305               | 65,877  | 12·47                            | 56,537                          | 97,134    | 71·80                            |
| Marlborough - - - - -             | 2,801             | 4,203   | 50·05                            | 15,804               | 17,010  | 7·63                             | 18,605                          | 21,213    | 14·01                            |
| Canterbury - - - - -              | 47,014            | 71,058  | 51·14                            | 98,434               | 223,514 | 127·06                           | 145,448                         | 294,572   | 102·52                           |
| Otago (including Southland) - - - | 90,877            | 226,846 | 149·61                           | 128,815              | 243,390 | 88·94                            | 219,692                         | 470,236   | 114·04                           |
| Chatham and Stewart's Island - -  | 26                | 172     | 561·53                           | —                    | —       | —                                | 26                              | 172       | 561·53                           |
|                                   | 324,146           | 508,332 | 56·82                            | 347,354              | 606,830 | 74·70                            | 671,500                         | 1,115,162 | 66·07                            |

The income and expenditure of the General and Provincial Governments during the year ended December 31st, 1862, are shown in a (new) table, the preparation of which has been a work of considerable labour in the Treasury Department.

Income and  
Expenditure.

The two following tables show, in detail, the revenue and the expenditure of the several Provinces in 1862. There also are newly constructed Tables.

The next table shows, in detail, the receipts and disbursements by the receivers of land revenue in the several Provinces during the year ended December 31st, 1862.

An altogether new table shows the funded debt of the General and Provincial Governments on the 31st December 1862, specifying the authority under which the liabilities were respectively incurred; the amounts authorized to be borrowed; the amount of debentures in circulation; the rate of interest; the rate of sinking fund; when the debentures are redeemable; the unexpended balance of amount raised; the amount of sinking fund accrued, and what amount and in what manner invested. It will, of course, be understood in examining this table that it does not profess to give information later than the date specified in its heading, viz., the 31st of December 1862. It should also be understood that the table includes only those Loan Acts under the operation of which money had actually been raised previous to the end of 1862.

"An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations" having been passed by the General Assembly in 1860, a table is introduced containing the names and other particulars relating to the companies registered under this Act, from the commencement of its operation to the end of 1862.

Joint Stock  
Companies.

The series of tables showing the land sales in the Colony from the 1st April 1856 (the earliest date to which the information could be carried with accuracy), which was commenced in the Statistical Volume for 1861, is continued in the present volume. The first table (No. xxxix.) shows in detail the particulars relating to the waste lands sold or otherwise disposed of, in the several Provinces during the year 1862; the second (No. xli.) contains a summary which shows the totals for each province during the entire period from April 1856 to December 1862; and the third (No. xlii.), classifying the information with respect to time rather than to locality, shows in a similarly compendious summary the totals for the whole Colony during each year of that period.

Land Sales.

A table in the usual form shows the average prices of provisions and live stock in the several Provinces in 1862.

Prices of  
Provisions.

A series of seven tables affords a variety of information relating to the Post Office in 1862, including the numbers of letters and newspapers respectively received at, and despatched from, the several chief post offices in the Colony, and the number of letters despatched to places out of the Colony, specifying the offices from which they were

Post Office.

NEW  
ZEALAND.

despatched, and the places of their destination. This latter branch of information admits of a comparison with the previous year (which alterations in the form of the returns prevent being made accurately in some other particulars), and the result is strikingly indicative of the increase of correspondence by which the year has been marked. The total of the letters despatched to places out of the Colony in 1861 was 257,374, and in 1862, 421,855.

Postal  
Revenue.

A further view of progress is afforded by a comparative table of the postal revenue of the several Provinces of New Zealand, for the years 1858 to 1862 inclusive, distinguishing the amounts for each quarter of those years. It will be seen that the total advanced from 6,024*l.* in 1858 to 14,108*l.* in 1861, while an unprecedented advance took place in 1862, in which year the postal revenue reached the sum of 22,710*l.*, being an increase of 60·97 per cent. on the preceding year.

## Money Orders.

As the money-order system did not come into operation in New Zealand until the 1st August 1862, the information in relation to it given in this volume only extends over a period of five months, viz., to December 31st in that year. Up to that date the total number of orders issued in the Colony was 1,410, viz., 1,059 on Great Britain; 349 on Victoria; and 2 on places in New Zealand. The respective amounts were:—Orders on Great Britain, 4,716*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; on Victoria, 1,859*l.* 9*s.*; and on places in New Zealand, 15*l.*; total 6,590*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* The orders paid in the Colony were 160; viz., issued in Great Britain, 102; in Victoria, 56; in New Zealand, 2. The amounts in these cases were, issued in Great Britain, 515*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; in Victoria, 294*l.* 18*s.*; in New Zealand, 15*l.*; total, 824*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Legal and  
Criminal  
Statistics.

The legal and criminal statistics occupy a series of 11 tables, which have been prepared substantially in accordance with the plan pursued in previous years, and do not present any features calling for special notice here. They have been compiled from returns including the Supreme Court, the District Courts, and the Resident Magistrates' Courts, distinguishing in the latter class the cases, whether civil or criminal, in which Europeans or Maories, or both, were concerned. The last table in the series (No. LX.) shows the numbers of prisoners, male and female, committed to the gaols in New Zealand during 1862, specifying the causes of imprisonment; in what country the prisoners were born; to what class they belonged; and the degree of their education. The total number committed was 2,692; viz., 2,368 males and 324 females.

## Savings Banks.

The table relating to savings banks shows the number of those valuable institutions in New Zealand in 1862; the dates of their establishment; the numbers of depositors; and the amounts deposited and withdrawn during the year; distinguishing the European and Maori depositors.

## Education.

In the years in which the Census is taken a large amount of information on the subject of education is, of course, collected, although (as I had occasion to remark in my report on the Census of 1861, as well as in that on the Census of 1858) “the columns for school attendance were those which in many instances were least satisfactorily filled up.” An effort was made to procure for the present volume, not merely a continuation but an enlargement, with all attainable accuracy, of the information previously acquired. With this view, a series of questions respecting public schools were prepared, and forwarded to the several Provinces. The result, however, has I regret to say, been only very partially successful. Different Provinces have their different systems, their different modes of keeping their records, and their different periods of making up their annual accounts; and delay, difficulty, and ultimate defectiveness characterised many of the returns from the particular localities in which public schools were established. The returns from the Province of Nelson have been received only within a few days, after the middle of this month of December, and when the last pages of these statistics were in the printer's hands, and it would not have been possible to go minutely into new returns without further delaying the issue of this volume. From Canterbury no returns have been received in the form requested; but by the same mail a Provincial Gazette of the 1st instant has come to hand, containing an elaborate report of an Education Commission appointed to inquire into the subject in that Province. I have introduced into Table LXII. as much as could immediately be made available of the information from those Provinces; but it is right to add, that the Canterbury Commissioners, while they express their belief that such statistics as they have embodied in their report are “substantially correct,” yet frankly state that “The returns furnished from the various quarters to which they have applied are so inaccurate, incomplete, and in many cases contradictory, as to prevent their arriving at more than general conclusions.”

With respect to returns which were received in sufficient time for detailed examination, considerable labour has been devoted in this office to the attempt to compile the par-



particulars so as to tabulate the results in clear statistical form. For the present, however, I find that no more complete or satisfactory summary than that in Table LXII. can be produced consistently with a due regard to correctness. Even the figures there given are to be received as only the best approximations that could be made, except in the number of public schools in the several Provinces, which may be accepted as reliable, and which were:—In Auckland, 55; Wellington, 13; Hawke's Bay, 2; Nelson, 23; Marlborough, 5; Canterbury, 37; Otago, 21; and Southland, 2.

The gratifying fact, however, is certain, notwithstanding the incompleteness of the statistical details just now available, that the magnitude of the interests involved in the education of the rising generation is not overlooked or lightly regarded in New Zealand. If to the public schools known to exist were added the numerous private schools, many of them of a high character, in successful operation in various parts of the Colony, and the amount of home-education in progress, there can be no doubt that a total would be arrived at, which, although it would not fully satisfy, yet could not fail to encourage and cheer those who see in the intellectual and moral training of the young an inestimable and indispensable element in the true progress and prosperity of the community. I trust, also, that by the co-operation of the boards of education and others whose sympathy in the object may be anticipated, future endeavours to demonstrate statistically what is really being effected in this great undertaking will be more successful than perhaps could have reasonably been expected in a first attempt to collect detailed and diversified particulars.

The numbers of the population in the Province of Southland, ascertained by a census taken by the Provincial Government in December 1862, have been, as already stated, introduced in the general estimate of the population; but further information relating to the people, their habitations, their condition, and the cultivations and live stock owned by them, have been compiled from the census returns, and are given in the appendix to this volume. The results strikingly exhibit the rapid progress of this young Province; showing an increase in December 1862, as compared with December 1861, of 89·83 per cent. on the population; 60·32 per cent. on the land fenced; 71·33 per cent. on the land under crop; 49·87 per cent. on horses; 25·47 per cent. on horned cattle; and 49·02 per cent. on sheep.

Census:  
Statistics of  
Southland.

In the report on the statistics of 1861 I stated that meteorological instruments having been recently forwarded by the General Government to the several Provinces, with a view to an extended and uniform system of observation, it might be anticipated that more complete information on this important subject would in future be available. For reasons explained in "Remarks" by Dr. Knight, Director of the Meteorological Stations (Appendix C.), the results of these arrangements appear in only a limited and comparatively imperfect form for 1862. The appendix, however, contains Dr. Knight's interesting "Remarks on the Meteorology of New Zealand, in 1862," and tables showing the results of observations, more or less complete, made at Auckland, New Plymouth, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, and Dunedin. Much fuller and more satisfactory contributions to the Meteorology of New Zealand may, no doubt, be expected from the observations in 1863.

Meteorology.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN B. BENNETT,  
Registrar-General.





## EASTERN COLONIES.

## CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. J. MACCARTHY, to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 141.)

Queen's House, Colombo, August 20, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book Returns for this Colony for the year 1862.

2. Some delay has ensued in their transmission from the fact of their having been for the first time printed throughout, instead of being forwarded, as hitherto, in manuscript. But I trust that this delay will be fully compensated for by the improved form in which I am thus enabled to submit them to your Grace.

3. I will now proceed to indicate briefly some of the more important results exhibited in these Returns. It is satisfactory to observe that these results demonstrate the continued progress and prosperity of the Colony.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

4. The revenue for last year amounted to 759,135*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, showing an excess of 7,138*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* over the revenue of the preceding year (1861), which amounted to 751,997*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* The principal items of increase are, 1,332*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.* under the head of tolls on bridges, ferries, roads, &c., arising from the higher prices obtained in 1862 for the toll-rents; 3,542*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* in the arrack rents, which realized better prices than in the preceding year; 5,179*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* in the sale of salt. The increase is chiefly in the North-western Province, and is attributed to a larger demand for salt in 1862 than in 1861. The increase of 2,544*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* under the head of sale of unserviceable stores is owing principally to payments for railway stores received from the late railway company, and sold by Government in the course of the year. The increase appearing under the head of interest is caused chiefly by the payment of the sum of 1,462*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* by the Oriental Bank on account of interest on the amount of export duty funded in the bank.

5. There were on the other hand decreases under several other heads. In land sales there was a decrease of 13,135*l.* in the Western, North-western, Southern, and Eastern Provinces. This was, however, made up to a great extent by the sales effected in the Northern and Central Provinces, leaving a sum of only 2,009*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* as the actual decrease. Under the head of land revenue, too, there was a decrease of 4,066*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.* in the item of paddy, caused by the failure of the crops from drought in the North-western and Southern Provinces. The sum of 2,837*l.* 14*s.* 3¾*d.* appears as the decrease under the head of judicial and blank stamps, which is attributed to the reduction in the rates of stamp duty effected under the Ordinance No. 11. of 1861. Deducting, however, from this the increase in the items of postage stamps (1,131*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*) and composition for stamp duty on bank notes in circulation (685*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*), the actual decrease under the head of stamps was only 1,020*l.* 14*s.* 10¾*d.* There is a decrease of 4,218*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* under the head of commissariat stores, provisions, building materials, caused by a diminution in the quantity of stores, &c. sold to public departments in 1862.

6. The total ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to 626,653*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.* The excess of revenue over the expenditure of the year was therefore 132,481*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* But, in addition to the above sum of 626,653*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.*, there was a further expenditure under the authority of the Surplus Fund Ordinances of a sum of 3,483*l.* 18*s.* 11¾*d.* making the total expenditure of the year 630,137*l.* 14*s.* 8¼*d.*, and reducing the surplus revenue to 128,997*l.* 16*s.* 2¾*d.* It should also be noted that in the revenue for the year is included the sum of 38,498*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, being proceeds of the duties on exports, which are reserved as a separate fund to meet railway liabilities.

## CEYLON

7. As compared with the expenditure of the preceding year, that of 1862 shows a decrease of 8,576*l.* 8*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* The following are the principal items in which the decreases occur:—establishments, 5,544*l.*, caused by savings on the salaries and contingencies of the various public departments; works and buildings, 4,777*l.* 3*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, this decrease was owing to the larger outlay on account of heavy works undertaken in 1861, there having been in that year, as stated in my Despatch No. 105. of the 27th May 1862, an increase of nearly 4,000*l.* on account of works and buildings over the expenditure of 1860); the slight decrease of 1,457*l.* under the head of roads, streets, and bridges consists of small balances on miscellaneous works remaining unexpended at the end of the year, and carried forward to the following one. Under the head of interest there is a decrease of 15,969*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The debt to the late railway company having been paid up in 1861, no payment on account of interest on that item appears in the accounts of 1862.

8. Under some of the heads there is an increase in the expenditure of 1862 as compared with that of the preceding year. A larger expenditure for provisions and other necessities for prisoners in the principal gaols caused an increase of 2,599*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in the item of police and gaols. Owing to the measures adopted by me in the past year, and reported to and approved by your Grace, for the promotion of the immigration of coolies from the continent of India, an increase of 2,342*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* appears under this head, and a sum of 12,030*l.* 12*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* figures under the head of railway liabilities in the returns of last year, whilst there was no expenditure on this account in the year preceding.

*Assets and Liabilities.*

9. The Auditor-General's return of assets and liabilities shows that on the 1st January 1863 the total amount of the assets at that date was 384,081*l.* 9*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, and the amount of liabilities 231,620*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, leaving an apparent balance in favour of the Ceylon Government of 152,460*l.* 12*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* The assets include a sum of 68,327*l.* 2*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, being amount of revenue debts outstanding. Of this the large sum of 36,897*l.* 18*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* is considered to be irrecoverable, and will have to be struck off the returns, on authority being obtained from Her Majesty's Government. 3,455*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* are awaiting the decision of courts of law; and there is a prospect of recovering only the sum of 27,973*l.* 10*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* Deducting from the gross balance of 152,460*l.* 12*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* the above sum of 68,327*l.* 2*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and the further sum of 707*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, amount of surcharges outstanding, which may admit of explanation, and be settled by vouchers, the net balance would be 83,425*l.* 15*s.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* But the assets also include a sum of 25,596*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, being amount of export duty funded in the Oriental Bank to meet railway liabilities, which should likewise be deducted, leaving 57,829*l.* 7*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* as the actual surplus balance available for ordinary purposes. This is still considerably larger than the amount of the balance on the 1st January 1862, which was only 15,895*l.* 8*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

10. The statement of liabilities includes the sum of 100,000*l.*, amount of debentures sold in England to pay the debt to the railway company, which, as remarked in my Despatch No. 105. of the 27th May 1862, will not be payable until after the expiration of seven years from the date of the issue of the debentures, and a further sum of 36,045*l.* for interest on those debentures which will be spread over the remainder of that period.

11. As compared with the liabilities on the 1st January 1862, which amounted to 335,014*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, there was a decrease in the amount of liabilities on the 1st January of the present year of 103,393*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

12. The statement of assets shows that the amount of cash in hand in the General Treasury and the several district chests on the 1st January 1863 was 251,351*l.* 8*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* Deducting from this the amount of deposits (74,315*l.* 9*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*), and the Treasury notes still outstanding (925*l.*), the balance in favour of the Government was 176,110*l.* 19*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

*Imports and Exports.*

13. The Customs returns show that there was increase of 440,261*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* in the value of goods imported in 1862, as compared with 1861, and a decrease of 79,318*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* in the exports, the value being:—

*Imports.*

|      | £         | s. | d. |
|------|-----------|----|----|
| 1861 | 2,292,459 | 13 | 0  |
| 1862 | 2,732,721 | 11 | 2  |



|      |         | <i>Exports.</i> |    |    |
|------|---------|-----------------|----|----|
|      |         | £               | s. | d. |
| 1861 | - - - - | 2,284,285       | 4  | 7  |
| 1862 | - - - - | 2,205,966       | 16 | 8  |

14. The above figures do not, however, include the specie imported and exported, which is as follows:—

*Specie imported in 1862.*

|                |         | £         | s. | d. |
|----------------|---------|-----------|----|----|
| United Kingdom | - - - - | 5,000     | 0  | 0  |
| India          | - - - - | 857,914   | 15 | 2  |
| Mauritius      | - - - - | 3,700     | 0  | 0  |
| Australia      | - - - - | 562,853   | 1  | 0  |
| Suez           | - - - - | 47,650    | 4  | 4  |
|                |         | <hr/>     |    |    |
|                |         | 1,510,418 | 0  | 6  |

*Specie exported in 1862.*

|                 |         | £       | s. | d. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|----|----|
| British India   | - - - - | 286,153 | 8  | 6  |
| Maldivé Islands | - - - - | 2,000   | 0  | 0  |
|                 |         | <hr/>   |    |    |
|                 |         | 288,153 | 8  | 6  |

15. Adding these to the value of goods imported and exported, the total value of the imports and exports of 1862, as compared with those of the preceding year, stands thus:—

|      |         | <i>Imports.</i> |    |    |
|------|---------|-----------------|----|----|
|      |         | £               | s. | d. |
| 1861 | - - - - | 3,663,749       | 17 | 1  |
| 1862 | - - - - | 4,243,139       | 11 | 8  |

|      |         | <i>Exports.</i> |    |    |
|------|---------|-----------------|----|----|
|      |         | £               | s. | d. |
| 1861 | - - - - | 2,706,207       | 2  | 2  |
| 1862 | - - - - | 2,494,120       | 5  | 2  |

16. The increase in the value of imports is caused partly by a considerable increase in the quantity of wine and spirits imported; by the enhanced value of cotton piece goods; but chiefly by an increase in the official value of grain. In 1861 and for some years previously rice was valued at 4s. a bushel in the returns; but the real value having been much higher for a considerable time past, the official value of rice was raised 2s. and of other grain 1s. a bushel for 1862. This accounts for 462,536*l.* of the increase shown. There was, however, a decrease in rice and paddy imported of 19,184 bushels, the quantity imported in 1862 being 4,820,719 bushels, against 4,839,903 bushels in 1861.

17. The diminution in the value of exports is attributable chiefly to a falling off in the quantity of coffee exported in 1862, which was 605,178 cwts., whilst in 1861 it was 648,026 cwts., showing a decrease of 42,848 cwts. There was an increase in cinnamon and cocoanut oil; of the former, 875,475 lbs. were exported in 1862, against 845,218 lbs. in 1861, being an increase of 30,257 lbs. Of cocoa-nut oil, the quantity exported in 1862 was 1,429,531 gallons; in 1861, 1,040,428 gallons; being an increase of 389,103 gallons.

18. The revenue derived from imports and exports in 1862 was 234,077*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, showing the slight increase of 938*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* over that of the preceding year. Adding to the above sum, the port dues, warehouse rents, &c., viz., 7,532*l.* 6*s.*, the total customs revenue for the year amounted to 241,609*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

19. I append to this Despatch a return of exports of coffee, cinnamon, cocoa-nut oil, and coir, the produce of the Colony, for the last 10 years; return of the total value of imports and exports (including specie and bullion) in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862; statement of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the same years. The number of vessels entered in 1862 were 2,788; tons 447,481. The number of those cleared were 2,791; tons 441,511. Registered vessels belonging to Ceylon were 407; tons 21,538.

*Public Works.*

20. I forward the following documents required by Her Majesty's Government, in addition to the Return of public works included among the Blue Book Returns.

Estimated expenditure out of surplus funds for 1863.

Analytical statement of progress of public works borne on the budget of 1863.

CEYLON.

Progress of expenditure on Surplus Fund Ordinances from 1857 to 1862, and the estimated expenditure for 1863.

Profit and loss on works undertaken as remunerative from 1857 to 1862.

Enclosure 2.

21. I enclose also copies of Reports by the Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads, on the state of the Public Works Department, to which is appended a Report on the progress of expenditure on roads, and receipts from tolls for the year 1862.

22. From the abstract attached to the Blue Book Return it will be seen that the total expenditure on public works during the past year amounted to 150,895*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* viz.

|                                                                          | £       | s. | d.  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|-----|
| Government money                                                         | 106,339 | 6  | 0½  |
| Commutation money paid in assessment for labour under the Road Ordinance | 17,122  | 15 | 10½ |
| Private contributions                                                    | 7,659   | 16 | 11¼ |
| Cost of establishment                                                    | 19,773  | 15 | 10¼ |
|                                                                          | 150,895 | 14 | 8½  |

This is exclusive of the expenditure on military works, which are not included in the Returns.

23. The amount expended in opening new roads was 17,197*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, viz.: 12,526*l.* 19*s.* 6¾*d.* Government money, and 4,670*l.* 18*s.* 0¼*d.* private contribution. One of the principal lines of new road undertaken during the past year was that from Palmadulla to Ballangodde in the Western Province. This is a continuation of the line from Colombo through Ratnapoora, round the western and southern base of the central mountain zone of the Island, to Onvah, by the Happooletta Pass. The importance of this communication had been frequently urged on the Government, though, being a work of some magnitude, requiring a large outlay, its commencement had been long deferred. But extensive tracts of Crown land having recently been sold in the Onvah district, and several new coffee estates having been opened in it, the necessity of establishing this communication as the best line for the conveyance of the produce to the port of shipment was again pressed on the Government. After duly considering the representations made, and personally visiting the country through which the road was to run, I felt satisfied that the work was one calculated essentially to develop the resources of the Island, and that the assistance sought for should not longer be withheld. An estimate of 18,644*l.* for this portion of the line was submitted by the Commissioner of Roads, and a vote of 12,000*l.* was granted for it in the Supply Bill for 1862, of which a sum of 8,550*l.* 13*s.* 11¼*d.* was expended during the year.

24. The following are the other new roads opened during the past year, and the amounts expended on them :—

*Central Province.*

|                                                                                           | £     | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| From Maddool Kelle to Hooloogange in Doombera                                             | 3,603 | 9  | 4½ |
| Opening a new road, the Pooselawa line, towards the valley of the Poondooloya in Kotmalie | 3,556 | 11 | 11 |
| Completion of road from Madawelle to Rajawelle in Doombera                                | 611   | 8  | 1¾ |
| Do. Ratotte Road in Matelle                                                               | 273   | 0  | 2  |

*Northern Province.*

|                                          |     |    |    |
|------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| From Kodigamoe to Poottoor               | 429 | 19 | 2  |
| From the Central Road towards Mulletivoe | 138 | 2  | 1½ |

25. The amount expended for the upkeep of roads and canals was 65,626*l.* 17*s.* 4¾*d.* of Government money, and 20,111*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* of commutation money and private contributions. The expenditure on canals and inland navigation amounted to 4,285*l.* 17*s.* 7¾*d.* The northern canals between Colombo and Putlam have been kept in a state of efficiency, and the traffic on them has increased to a considerable extent. The canal tolls were rented in 1862 for 3,152*l.*, whilst in 1852 they yielded only 293*l.* The average expenditure on metalled roads is stated by the Commissioner of Roads to have been about 106*l.* a mile, the maximum on the Kandy Road about 280*l.*, the minimum on the Galle Road about 55*l.*, and the average cost of all other roads about 24*l.* a mile. The cost of the repair of the road from Colombo to Galle, Matura, Tangalle, and Hambantotte, was 9,499*l.* 10*s.* 6¾*d.*; the receipts from tolls being 7,659*l.* The expenditure on the road from Colombo to Kandy was 20,412*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*, whilst the receipts from tolls



amounted to 31,690*l.* The toll rents for the whole Island for 1862 amounted to 58,897*l.* 5*s.*, against 55,086*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1861.

26. The extraordinary and I believe quite unprecedented rainfall of the year 1862 tried very severely the principal roads in the Island. The Commissioner of Roads states that "from the 1st July to the 31st December there were 161 days of rain, and only " 23 without it; that in consequence of this, disease broke out amongst the draft cattle; " transport became scarce and very dear, and under the temptation of high rates almost " every cart seen upon the roads was so overloaded, and the animals could progress with " such difficulty, that in their efforts to move forward they yawed from side to side, the " narrow overweighted wheels working into the road surface." Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the roads suffered severely; but every effort has been and is now being made to put them into good order.

27. The sum expended for new bridges was 4,730*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* Of these, the principal were an iron trellis bridge on the Galle road at Dodandowe, which cost 1,313*l.* 15*s.*, and a bridge of the same description over a mountain stream in Doombera cost 1,597*l.* 16*s.* 7¼*d.* The repair of bridges cost 4,334*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*

28. The expenditure on new buildings was 5,041*l.* 19*s.* 10¾*d.* The following were the most important of the buildings in progress last year:—

|                                                             | £     | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| The new civil hospital at Colombo                           | 1,821 | 15 | 0  |
| Singhalese Church, Hulfsdorp                                | 242   | 3  | ¾  |
| A new house, &c. for the Assistant Government Agent, Putlam | 690   | 0  | 0  |
| The lighthouses at Foul Point and Round Island              | 844   | 3  | 8½ |
| A cutcherry at Matelle                                      | 443   | 0  | 0  |

29. The amount expended on the repair of existing buildings was 8,367*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; on drains, ferry boats, and general service, 1,855*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.* Miscellaneous services amounted to 3,855*l.* 2*s.* 4¾*d.* The principal items under this head were the working of the factory, 500*l.*; purchase of tools, 2,000*l.*; the erection of a 20-ton crane at the Export Wharf, Colombo, 700*l.*; irrigation works at Kirime and Oorobokke, 685*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; and upkeep of irrigation works at Batticaloa, 240*l.* 18*s.*

#### *Government Houses at Colombo and Kandy.*

30. The reports of the Civil Engineer on the state of the Queen's House at Colombo and the Pavilion at Kandy show that both these buildings are in fair order. The Pavilion required certain repairs, which were undertaken last year, and were completed in the beginning of this year. From the report of the Deputy Commissary General on the public furniture of the Queen's Houses at Colombo and Galle, and the Pavilion at Kandy, it will be seen that the furniture has been maintained in good order and condition.

#### *Surveying Department.*

31. I enclose an interesting Report by the Surveyor General on the operations of his department during the past year. The results shown by him in regard to the sale of Crown lands appear to be very satisfactory. The total extent of land sold in the whole Island was 15,794 acres, which realized a sum of 35,173*l.*, giving an average of 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre. Of this sum, 23,238*l.* were received in the Central Province, where 9,545 acres were disposed of, the average price being 2*l.* 8*s.* per acre; whereas in former years the average price has been about 1*l.* 8*s.* per acre. In the Western Province, 3,778 acres were sold for 6,217*l.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 13*s.* per acre. The highest rate has been obtained in the Southern Province, where 241 acres were sold for 2,876*l.*, or nearly 12*l.* an acre. Of these 96 acres were sold in the Girraway Pattoo for 2,062*l.*, or 21*l.* an acre, and some lots realized from 40*l.* to 50*l.* an acre. These high rates are ascribed to the irrigation works recently constructed in that district, which hold out a certainty of annual cultivation, by making it independent of the periodical rains. In the other Provinces the sales have not been extensive. The results are as follows:

Eastern Province:—915 acres sold for 1,023*l.*, or 1*l.* 2*s.* per acre.

North-western Province:—1,169 acres sold for 1,453*l.*, or 1*l.* 4*s.* per acre.

Northern Province:—143 acres sold for 364*l.*, or 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre.

32. In addition to these, lands to a large extent were disposed of in the various Provinces, as encroachments, lands granted at half valuation, or wholly relinquished to claimants after 30 years' possession, &c.; the quantity thus granted being 9,508 acres, and the amount realized 4,722*l.* The total quantity of land sold and otherwise disposed of during the year was 25,302 acres, and the total receipts 39,895*l.* The fees received by the department amounted to 5,405*l.* The cost of the Surveyor General's establish-

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ment was 17,883*l*. Against this expenditure the Surveyor General places the aggregate receipts both from sales and fees, amounting to 45,300*l*., and shows a balance in favour of the department of 27,417*l*. But this is a method of calculation the correctness of which I cannot admit, I do not think that the receipts from the sales of land can properly be placed to the credit of the Surveyor General's Department.

*Electric Telegraph.*

33. No report has hitherto been furnished in the Blue Book Despatches on the working of the telegraph in Ceylon, the department being one of recent creation. I enclose an able Report on this subject for the year 1862, by Mr. Cappel, an officer of the Indian Government, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, as Superintendent of Telegraphs in this Island.

34. The telegraph lines run from Galle to Colombo, a distance of 72 miles, from Colombo to Kandy, also a distance of 72 miles, and from the latter place to Tallamanaar, 164 miles, a total distance of 308 miles. From Tallamanaar the communication is carried on through the Paumben Channel to the coast of India, the distance being 53 miles. These lines were completed in the end of 1858. The total expenditure incurred by this Government up to 1862 for the construction of offices and line, including value of stores supplied by the Indian Government, and paid for last year in England, amounted to 21,519*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. It has been decided to extend the communication from Kandy to Trincomalee. The cost of this work has been estimated at 5,000*l*., a moiety of which is to be defrayed from the revenues of this Island; the other moiety being contributed from Imperial funds. A sum of 600*l*. has been voted in the Supply Ordinance for this year towards this work.

|              |   |        |    |     |
|--------------|---|--------|----|-----|
| In 1857      | - | £4,840 | 2  | 10½ |
| " 1858       | - | 3,708  | 6  | 2½  |
| " 1859       | - | 9,065  | 6  | 2½  |
| " 1860       | - | 385    | 10 | 5½  |
| " 1862       | - | 3,520  | 11 | 5   |
| <hr/>        |   |        |    |     |
| £21,519 17 2 |   |        |    |     |

35. The general results of the transactions of last year, given by the Superintendent, are satisfactory. The total number of messages despatched was 12,628, being less by 24 than those of the preceding year, 12,652. Of these, 3,602 messages were sent by native correspondents. The receipts for the year amounted to 4,367*l*. 3*s*. 5*d*., which includes a sum of 481*l*. 2*s*. 1½*d*. for public news messages sent free, and for which a pro forma charge only is made. Deducting this sum, the net receipts carried to the credit of the Government amounted to 3,886*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. As compared with the net receipts of 1861, those of last year show an excess of 526*l*. 19*s*. 6¼*d*. The anomaly of a decrease in the number and an increase in the collections of 1862 over those of 1861 is explained by the fact, that the number of words in the messages of 1862 were greater than those of the preceding year. It will be seen that a large proportion of the receipts was derived from messages forwarded through Ceylon, the sum obtained from local messages being only 889*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*. The Superintendent of Telegraphs does not attribute this to a want of appreciation of the advantages of the telegraph; for he states that at places where there are telegraph stations, all classes avail themselves very generally of its services; but he ascribes it to the limited number of the community generally, and especially of the mercantile portion, whence the greatest support is naturally expected. The cost of working in 1862 was 4,593*l*. 9*s*. 1¾*d*., whilst in 1861 it amounted to 4,758*l*. 4*s*. 5¾*d*. As compared with the receipts, the expenditure is in excess by only 226*l*. 0*s*. 8¼*d*.

36. Statement G. appended to the Superintendent's Report shows the net receipts carried to the credit of the Government, the total expenditure, and the deficit in each year, from 1859 to 1862. Although the receipts have increased from 2,472*l*. 0*s*. 10½*d*. in 1859 to 3,886*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. in 1862, and the expenditure has been reduced from 5,682*l*. 14*s*. 0½*d*. in the former year to 4,720*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*. in the latter, there has been a yearly deficit, which amounted in 1862 to 834*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. This was considerably less than the deficit of former years; but it still appeared to me to be an unsatisfactory state of things. I considered that the department should at least be able to recover the expenditure incurred for its maintenance. Seeing, moreover, that Ceylon profited but little by the large sum which it defrayed in comparison with India, it seemed to me equitable to impose a higher rate on messages through Ceylon to India than was charged for such messages as might be said to belong peculiarly to the island. The tariff of charges was accordingly revised last year, and the unit of 200 miles was fixed as the distance at which a message at the single rate could be transmitted, a double rate being charged for all distances over 200 miles. Hitherto Ceylon had been considered as one distance, without reference to its length of line, or the station to or from which the message was despatched. This alteration will I believe cause a considerable increase in the receipts, which, after defraying the annual expenditure, will I trust in future leave a surplus in favour of the department.



37. Notwithstanding the large expenditure incurred by this Government, it is to be regretted that the state of the lines is not by the present Superintendent represented to be very satisfactory. The whole of the lines, he says, were erected in very great haste, and in a very primitive manner. The wooden posts on the lines (with the exception of a very small section) are all reported to be in various stages of decay. Several of these posts have been renewed during the past year; but considerable repairs are still needed. In the portion of the line between Galle and Colombo the wire passes through cocoanut gardens close to the sea for nearly the whole distance, and being suspended from these trees by means of brackets, is subjected to great strain, and is also liable to injury from the fall of the leaves, and from being exposed to the full violence of the monsoon. In these circumstances it could not but be expected that there should be difficulties in the working of the lines. But it is satisfactory to learn that in spite of these difficulties the communication has been almost uninterruptedly maintained, and that there have been no complaints against the department in Ceylon.

### *Railway.*

38. Although there is not much yet to be stated in connexion with the actual progress of the railway, the important fact that in 1862 the Government and the Legislature of this Colony came finally to the resolution of constructing a railway between Colombo and Kandy, and recommended to Her Majesty's Government the acceptance of one of the tenders submitted for the work, deserves to be specially recorded here.

39. On the receipt in this Island of the several tenders which had been invited by the Agents General for the Crown Colonies, in pursuance of the decision of this Government, the same were laid by me before the Legislative Council; and a committee of the Council was appointed to consider the subject, and to recommend the tender which appeared to it to be the most advantageous for the interest of the Colony. The tenders received were eight in number. The lowest was that of Mr. Faviell. Its amount was 873,039*l*. To this was to be added the sum of 509,000*l*. for value of the survey, works executed, and materials, plant, stores &c. (283,000*l*.), and the future expenditure for rolling stock, cost of land, provision for machinery, workshops, &c. (226,000*l*.), making the total amount of Mr. Faviell's tender 1,382,039*l*., being within the amount (1,500,000*l*.) to which it had been decided by the Council to limit the cost for the railway. This was exclusive of the cost of maintenance of the line after its completion, for which Mr. Faviell tendered at the rate of 150*l*. per mile for one year, of 300*l*. per mile per annum for three, five or seven years, making the total cost of construction and maintenance for seven years, for which period it was considered desirable that the line should be kept up by the contractor, 1,028,439*l*., or, adding the sum of 509,000*l*. for past and future expenditure, 1,537,439*l*. The work to be completed within four years from the date of signing the contract. The committee, after a careful consideration, recommended the acceptance of Mr. Faviell's tender. This recommendation was adopted by the Legislative Council, by a resolution unanimously agreed to at a meeting held on the 22d November last, which was forwarded to your Grace with my Despatch No. 233. of the 29th of that month. Mr. Faviell's tender was thereupon accepted by Her Majesty's Government; and a contract was entered into with him by the Agents General in London, on the basis of that tender. Mr. Faviell arrived here, with his staff of engineers, in the early part of this year, and the works are now in progress with a degree of energy and activity on the part of the contractor which is highly creditable to him.

40. With a view to providing funds for the construction of the railway, an Ordinance was passed last year for raising 1,000,000*l*. on debentures to be issued by this Government. It was not considered necessary to raise a larger loan, as calculations made with great care have satisfied me that the remainder of the money required for the purpose can be provided from the resources of the Colony. In addition to the amount of the export duty, estimated at 40,000*l*., it was decided that a sum of 20,000*l*. a year should be appropriated from the general revenue towards railway liabilities; and, in accordance with instructions from Her Majesty's Government, further provision will have to be made in future years for liquidating this railway debt.

### *Legislation.*

41. 19 Ordinances were passed during the session of last year. Of these, three, viz., No. 1, for vesting property occupied by the Naval Service of the United Kingdom in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral; No. 4., amending No. 5. of 1861, relating to wrecks, sea casualties, and salvage,

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and directing that the proceeds of the sales of unclaimed wreck shall be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, instead of being paid into the Colonial Treasury; and No. 5, to prohibit when required the exportation and carriage coastwise of military and naval stores, were enacted in pursuance of instructions received from Her Majesty's Government.

42. Ordinance No. 2 was a bill to naturalize W. F. A. Hinck, a German settler in the Colony.

43. The concession granted by Ordinance No. 3. of exempting paper from customs duty was made in consequence of an application from the proprietors of the local newspapers, paper being free from duty in England as well as in India.

44. Ordinances Nos. 6., 11., and 16. authorize the establishment of tolls on certain roads in the Western Province, which were called for by the state of traffic on those roads.

45. No. 7. was passed in consequence of certain representations made by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

46. No. 8 was the supplementary Supply Ordinance, providing for certain charges not included in the ordinary Supply Ordinance for the year.

47. The graveyard at Galle Face, Colombo, having been represented to be an overcrowded state, it was found necessary, on sanitary grounds, to close it partially. Ordinance No. 9. was therefore enacted with a view of restricting it to the use of the garrison of Colombo. Advantage was taken at the same time to make an alteration of the original trust deed, by providing for the interment of members of the garrison according to the rites of the church to which they belong. This provision became necessary in consequence of certain unseemly disputes which took place some time ago, owing to objections raised by a Chaplain to the right of the Presbyterian Chaplain and other Ministers of Religion to officiate therein.

48. The partial closing of the Galle Face burial ground, and the representations which were received of the overcrowded state of some other burial grounds, rendered it necessary that provision should be made for the establishment of general cemeteries in the Island. Ordinance No. 12 was passed with this view. It prescribes the principles which should guide the laying out of burial grounds, and contains general provisions for the proper management thereof. The several boards of health have been requested to state whether they consider it desirable to bring this Ordinance into operation in their respective Provinces. As regards Colombo, a piece of land about 40 acres in extent has already been selected, and will be laid out, enclosed, and prepared for immediate use.

49. The Indian Act, No. 25 of 1859, was passed to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying native passengers in the Bay of Bengal. The Ordinance No. 1 of 1860 was then enacted in this country to correspond with the Indian Act, and to prevent such overcrowding in the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Straits. It was found, however, that where vessels brought passengers in excess of the prescribed number from India, thus committing a breach of the Indian Act, the tindals or masters could not be punished in Ceylon, and vice versâ. This was inconvenient, as the evidence was forthcoming at the port of disembarkation, and could not conveniently be conveyed thence. It was therefore agreed between the Indian and the Ceylon Government that legislative provision should be mutually made to remedy this defect, and the Ordinance No. 10 of 1862 was passed with this object, a corresponding measure having been enacted by the Government of Madras.

50. The want of a proper registration of marriages, births, and deaths in this Island had long been felt, the machinery for that purpose provided by the Ordinance No. 6. of 1847 having been found to be cumbersome, and in many respects impracticable. During the last session two Bills were prepared, and submitted to the Council, one for the registration of marriages, and the other for that of births and deaths. The former was withdrawn in consequence of objections raised to some of its provisions by different religious bodies. I have addressed your Grace on this subject separately, and have requested instructions as to the principle of a new and amended Ordinance which I propose to bring forward this year. Ordinance No. 13., which was passed by the Council, provides for the registration of births and deaths. It will be of material assistance in the formation of a general census, and will also confer great benefit on private individuals, by providing them with an easy and certain mode of proof of facts bearing on family inheritance and succession of property.

51. Ordinances Nos. 14. and 15. were measures required for the safety of the public. The possession of large quantities of gunpowder by dealers, who kept the same in



insecure places, and its removal from one place to another without proper precautions to avoid accidents, called for legislative interference, and led to the enactment of Ordinance No. 14., which provides for the construction of magazines for the deposit of gunpowder, and against the possession, sale, and removal of the article, except under certain restrictions. Ordinance No. 15., for the better preservation of public health, and the suppression of nuisances, was urgently called for by the circumstances of the Colony. The want of a law to provide against nuisances had been much felt; and the increase of population rendered it necessary to make provision for promoting the cleanliness of towns, and preserving the public health.

52. An erroneous impression seemed to exist in India as to the cause of the discrepancy between the arrivals and departures of coolies, which was ascribed to mortality amongst the men; whereas there was good reason to believe that a large number of the immigrants settled in Ceylon with their families, and never returned to India. It was considered desirable to remove this impression; and Ordinance No. 17., to ascertain the proportion of mortality amongst the natives of India employed in agricultural and other labour in Ceylon, was passed with this view.

53. Ordinance No. 18. provides for the contingent service of the year 1863. Besides a large sum for public works, and the usual provision for carrying on the administration of the Government under the various heads of service, a sum of 58,640*l.* has been provided for under the head of railway liabilities, which includes the estimated amount of export duty, viz., 38,640*l.* and 20,000*l.*, which it has been decided should be set apart annually from the general revenue towards the construction of the railway.

54. The last measure passed by the Council was Ordinance No. 19., for raising one million sterling on debentures, for the construction of a railway from Colombo to Kandy. In my Despatch No. 1. of 2d January last I explained fully the considerations which guided me and the Council in fixing the amount to be raised, and in determining the maximum and minimum periods for which the debentures should run.

#### *Population.*

55. The population return is made in the new form proposed by me in my Despatch No. 106. of the 21st May, and approved by your Grace's Despatch No. 106. of the 9th July last. Instead of the heads "white" and "coloured population," which appeared in former returns, that for last year distinguishes the number of the English residents and the European descendants from the coloured population. The latter is again divided into the "Singhalese," "Malabars," and others. The total population of all classes of inhabitants for 1862 was calculated at 2,079,881, showing an excess of 160,394 over the population of the preceding year. Although these figures cannot be considered as actually representing the exact numbers, those for 1862, being compiled from returns obtained from householders under the Road Ordinance of 1861, may be supposed to approximate more nearly to accuracy than the returns of previous years.

56. The population return shows also the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths during the year, which are given as follows:

|           |   |   |   |   |        |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Births    | - | - | - | - | 48,602 |
| Marriages | - | - | - | - | 19,518 |
| Deaths    | - | - | - | - | 33,652 |

Owing to the great difficulties which impede all census operations in the east, I cannot present these figures as altogether reliable; but I trust that when the Ordinance No. 13. of 1862, for the registration of births and deaths, shall have been brought into operation, and a new Marriage Ordinance shall have been enacted, we shall be able to obtain more correct information on these points.

#### *Public Health.*

57. I enclose a Report by the Principal Civil Medical Officer on the state of his department and of the public health. The Report is full and interesting. It enters into great details with respect to the several hospitals in the Island, and gives an account of the various diseases which prevailed here, showing in some instances their origin and progress.

58. Dr. Charsley reports that during 1862 no special diseases prevailed throughout the Island to any serious extent, excepting "the endemic fevers which are always present" in certain localities, cholera, and small-pox, which gradually increased in virulence "from the beginning of 1862 until it became epidemic in the Northern and Western

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“Provinces before the close of the year.” And as a proof of the generally improved condition of the public health, he mentions the fact that the number of admissions into the principal Government civil hospitals was considerably less than during 1861, and that the applications to the public stores for fever medicines for general distribution also diminished. This remark as to the improved condition of the public health applies, I conclude, to diseases other than cholera and small-pox, which, as will be shown hereafter, prevailed much more extensively in 1862 than in the preceding year.

59. Measles, it is stated, prevailed to a slight extent at the beginning of the year in the Western, North-western, Central, and Southern Provinces; and in Galle it appears they were attended with unusual mortality during the month of February. Sore throat of a malignant form was reported to be prevalent in Kandy in January and February, and whooping cough in the Southern Province during the months of August, September, and October.

60. These are the only diseases noticed by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in his Report, besides cholera and small-pox, to which I shall now more especially advert.

61. “Cholera,” says Dr. Charsley, “assumed an epidemic form during the year 1862 in the Central, Northern and Southern Provinces. The Western, North-western, and Eastern Provinces also suffered in a slight degree; but in these a very few cases occurred, and they might almost be considered sporadic.” In the Northern Province the disease made its appearance in February, having been imported by an immigrant from India, and it continued till October; the number of cases which occurred being 2,129, and the number of deaths, 1,233. The Principal Civil Medical Officer adverts to the practice which obtains in the Jaffna district of soaking cocoanut husk, in order to separate the fibre, to which he attributes in a great measure the extensive prevalence of the disease in the localities in which that practice is carried on. With reference to this I may state that steps have been taken under the provisions of the Nuisance Ordinance of 1862 to put an end to the evil complained of. In the Central Province, too, the disease appears to have been imported. The first case occurred in April and the last in November. The number of cases was 196, of which 74 recovered and 122 died. In the Southern Province 194 cases were reported between the 5th August and 13th October, of which 105 recovered, and 89 died. In the other Provinces the number of cases was very small. The total number of cases throughout the Island was 2,594, and the number of deaths 1,488. The numbers of cases and deaths in 1862 were much larger than those of the preceding year, in which the cases reported were only 179, and the deaths 133. The rate of mortality, however, was less, being 57 per cent. in 1862, and 74 per cent. in 1861.

62. As stated in my Despatch No. 105. of the 27th May 1862, small-pox, which commenced in the early part of 1861, continued till the end of that year. It prevailed throughout the whole of last year, chiefly at Colombo, where it raged as an epidemic, and it gradually extended to other parts of the Island. Although the disease abated towards the end of the year, it has not yet disappeared, there being several cases at the present moment. The total number of cases reported in the Island was 2,190, and the number of deaths 336. In 1861 the numbers of cases were only 158, and of deaths 38. The rate of mortality was, however, lower in 1862, being only 15 per cent., whilst in 1861 it was 20 per cent.

63. The efforts made to extend vaccination in 1862 were attended with greater success than in previous years. The total number vaccinated in 1862 was 77,011, of which 56,884 were reported as successful; whilst in 1861 the number vaccinated was only 51,317, and the successful operations were 37,414.

64. Owing to the difficulty of carrying on vaccination, in consequence of the prejudices and apathy of the natives, the question of making vaccination compulsory is now under the consideration of the Government; and I hope to be able, at the ensuing session of the Legislative Council, to bring forward a measure to effect this object.

#### *Ecclesiastical.*

65. The Right Reverend Dr. Cloughton, who was appointed by Her Majesty's Government Bishop of Colombo, in succession to Dr. Chapman, arrived here in October last, and commenced his labours with zeal and earnestness. I enclose an interesting Report from his lordship on the state of Religion in this Colony, as represented by the ministrations of the clergy and catechists of the Church of England.

66. The ecclesiastical returns show that there are 14 chaplains of the Church of England, 12 drawing salaries on the fixed and two on the provisional establishment.



Two of these receive also, in addition, allowances from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and there are two other clergymen belonging to the same society, to whom allowances in aid are given by the Government. This society has besides in its employ eight clergymen and 17 catechists. The number of places of worship belonging to it is 41, and the number of attendants is stated to be 3,484.

67. The return of the Church Missionary Society does not show the number of missionaries employed. The number of places of worship belonging to it is 28, and the average number of attendants last year was 1,195.

68. The Presbyterian Church has four clergymen on the fixed establishment, drawing salaries from Government, one receiving an allowance in aid, and two maintained entirely by the Church Extension Society.

69. The Wesleyan Mission has two divisions, south and north-east, Ceylon. In the former it has 18 stations, four English and 17 native ministers, and 72 places of worship, and the number of attendants was 4,082; in the latter it has seven stations, seven ministers, and 33 places of worship, and the number of attendants was 2,540.

70. The Baptist Mission has two European and 12 native ministers, 24 places of worship, and the average number of attendants was 1,058.

71. The American Mission confines its labours to the Northern Province. It has 10 stations, 12 missionaries, and 18 places of worship, and the average number of attendants was 1,351.

72. The Roman Catholic Mission has two divisions, the Western, Southern, and Central Provinces, under one bishop, and the Northern, Eastern, and North-western Provinces under another. In the former there are 20 missionaries and 141 churches; in the latter, 24 missionaries and 238 churches. There are besides three other missionaries under the patronage of the King of Portugal. The attendance in these churches is very large; but the returns do not in all cases give the number of attendants.

73. A sum of 400*l.* was granted by Government last year as donations to the Church, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

#### *Education.*

74. The returns for schools for the year 1862 show, as compared with the like returns for the previous year, a decrease of 289 in the number of pupils in the Government schools, the numbers being 5,518 in 1862, against 5,807 in 1861, and a decrease of 158 in the average daily attendance. The Secretary to the School Commission reports that this decrease has occurred chiefly in the vernacular schools, and that it is to be attributed in a great measure to the prevalence of small-pox in some of the most populous parts of the Island. Owing to the clergy of the Church Missionary Society at Jaffna having declined to continue their connexion with the School Commission, under the existing rule for grants in aid, there is a decrease of nine in the number of schools aided by Government, and of 253 in the number of pupils in such schools, the numbers being:—

|                     |   |               |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| In 1861, schools 27 | - | Pupils 1,677. |
| 1862 do. 18         | - | do. 1,424.    |

75. The expenditure by the Government on account of education amounted to 14,099*l.* 7*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in 1862, showing a decrease of 207*l.* 4*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* as compared with the expenditure of 1861, which amounted to 14,306*l.* 12*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; whilst, on the other hand, there was an increase of 145*l.* 2*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in the receipts from school fees, which amounted to 2,294*l.* 18*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, the amount received in 1861 being only 2,149*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

76. I enclose a copy of the Nineteenth Report of the Central School Commission for the period from 1st July 1861 to 30th June 1862, which gives a full account of the Government schools up to the middle of last year.

77. Besides these schools, it will be seen from the Blue Book Returns that there are two orphan schools supported by the Government for the maintenance and education of the orphan children of the deceased European soldiers of the garrison. There were last year 25 boys in the Male and 24 girls in the Female Orphan School.

78. The regimental schools, 15 in number, are supported by Her Majesty's Government. Five of these are for the instruction of the children of the European soldiers of the garrison in the different stations in the island. Of the remaining 10, five are adult schools for non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, who are taught reading and writing in English and Malay, and five for the sons of the soldiers of

*Enclosure 4.*

CEYLON. that corps. A certain number of these boys are regularly taken on the strength of the regiment as half-pay boys; and when they are of sufficient age they are enlisted as privates. The number of pupils attending the regimental schools last year was 822.

79. The various missionary bodies in Ceylon are also extensively engaged in the work of education in this Island. There were no less than 329 schools maintained by them in 1862, affording instruction to 13,511 pupils. The following is an abstract of the schools belonging to each mission:—

|                                           | No. of<br>Schools. | No. of<br>Pupils. |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Society for the Propagation of the Gospel | 62                 | 2,366             |
| Church Missionary Society                 | 26                 | 1,584             |
| Wesleyan do.                              | 107                | 4,364             |
| Baptist do.                               | 14                 | 562               |
| American do.                              | 48                 | 1,636             |
| Roman Catholic do.                        | 70                 | 2,999             |
| Total                                     | 327                | 13,511            |

80. These schools are entirely supported by the different missions, with the exception of those belonging to the Wesleyan and the Roman Catholic Missions in the Northern Province, who received last year from the Government grants in aid, the former of a sum of 281*l.* and the latter 200*l.*

81. The number of private schools in the different parts of the Island in 1862 was 784. Of these, five were English schools, having 332 pupils; seven, English and Singhalese and Tamil schools, having 274 pupils. The remainder were native schools, in which the instruction imparted was entirely in the Singhalese and Tamil languages, with the exception of a few Mahomedan schools, in which Arabic was taught. Of these native schools there were 211 in which the number of pupils was 4,902. The returns do not give the number of pupils in the remaining 561 schools.

82. With a view to the preparation of as full and comprehensive a Report as possible on the administration of the Colony during the past year, I directed the several Government Agents and other heads of departments to be called upon to furnish Reports on the state of their respective provinces and departments. Some of these Reports have been already referred to in preceding paragraphs. I append also to this Despatch several others, which contain interesting information on various matters connected with this Colony, which I think it desirable to place before Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. MAC CARTHY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 5.

Enclosure 6.

Enclosure 7.



## Enclosure 1 in No. 22.

## DECENNIAL RETURN OF EXPORTS OF COFFEE, CINNAMON, COCOANUT OIL, and COIR, the PRODUCE of the COLONY.

| Year. | Coffee.   |            |                                 | Cinnamon. |         |                                 | Cocoanut Oil. |           |                                 | Coir.     |         |                                 | Total Amount of Customs Revenue from the foregoing Exports. |
|-------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
|       | Quantity. | Value.     | Amount of Export Duty received. | Quantity. | Value.  | Amount of Export Duty received. | Quantity.     | Value.    | Amount of Export Duty received. | Quantity. | Value.  | Amount of Export Duty received. |                                                             |
|       | Cwt.      | £          | £                               | Lbs.      | £       | £                               | Gallons.      | £         | £                               | Cwt.      | £       | £                               | £                                                           |
| 1853  | 328,971   | 655,602    | —                               | 956,280   | 51,040  | —                               | 1,033,974     | 95,990    | —                               | 47,624    | 22,982  | —                               | —                                                           |
| 1854  | 407,622   | 850,846    | —                               | 784,284   | 45,184  | —                               | 1,059,272     | 121,298   | —                               | 58,028    | 43,702  | —                               | —                                                           |
| 1855  | 506,540   | 1,025,282  | —                               | 730,600   | 36,089  | —                               | 908,742       | 108,913   | —                               | 45,975    | 27,754  | —                               | —                                                           |
| 1856  | 440,819   | 981,723    | —                               | 877,547   | 45,370  | —                               | 1,046,326     | 101,591   | —                               | 29,564    | 19,028  | —                               | —                                                           |
| 1857  | 602,266   | 1,496,645  | —                               | 887,959   | 52,574  | —                               | 1,679,258     | 212,184   | —                               | 42,256    | 29,617  | —                               | —                                                           |
| 1858  | 544,507   | 1,337,122  | 27,226                          | 750,744   | 37,537  | 751                             | 777,162       | 77,716    | 1,949                           | 40,420    | 32,419  | 511                             | 30,437                                                      |
| 1859  | 589,779   | 1,467,497  | 29,490                          | 879,361   | 43,972  | 880                             | 1,118,638     | 112,864   | 2,985                           | 38,086    | 25,945  | 447                             | 33,802                                                      |
| 1860  | 620,132   | 1,574,033  | 31,007                          | 675,156   | 33,758  | 675                             | 1,549,089     | 154,909   | 3,890                           | 36,616    | 24,864  | 458                             | 36,030                                                      |
| 1861  | 648,026   | 1,656,733  | 32,402                          | 845,218   | 42,261  | 845                             | 1,040,428     | 104,043   | 2,613                           | 43,168    | 31,883  | 540                             | 36,400                                                      |
| 1862  | 605,178   | 1,445,284  | 30,259                          | 875,475   | 43,774  | 876                             | 1,429,531     | 142,953   | 3,591                           | 46,595    | 37,648  | 583                             | 35,309                                                      |
| Total | 5,293,840 | 12,490,767 | 150,384                         | 8,262,624 | 431,559 | 4,027                           | 11,642,420    | 1,238,461 | 15,028                          | 428,332   | 295,842 | 2,539                           | 171,978                                                     |

TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS (including SPECIE and BULLION) from and to EACH COUNTRY, in each of the Years 1860, 1861, 1862.

| Countries.                   | Imports.          |                |                | Exports.       |               |               |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
|                              | 1860.             | 1861.          | 1862.          | 1860.          | 1861.         | 1862.         |
|                              | £ s. d.           | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.       | £ s. d.       |
| United Kingdom               | 1,043,052 1 8     | 801,491 11 10  | 836,319 1 11   | 1,638,994 7 10 | 1,724,740 0 7 | 1,703,574 1 1 |
| British Possessions in India | 1,684,753 19 3    | 1,882,912 15 1 | 2,518,543 2 11 | 641,994 14 8   | 780,272 15 10 | 612,550 6 8   |
| Mauritius                    | 470 2 3           | 2,585 8 0      | 37,801 3 1     | 7,288 15 10    | 9,539 19 6    | 11,565 15 9   |
| Aden                         | 15 6 6            | 34 15 11       | —              | 18 0 0         | 90 15 7       | 15 3 7        |
| Hong Kong                    | 7,208 17 10       | 8,659 1 4      | 4,134 14 11    | 1,242 6 11     | 332 11 3      | 67 18 0       |
| Australia                    | 515,107 7 10      | 738,201 1 5    | 570,495 8 8    | 40,852 12 1    | 47,401 0 0    | 34,744 4 2    |
| Cape of Good Hope            | 2 0 0             | 69 4 0         | 432 17 11      | —              | —             | —             |
| Gibraltar                    | —                 | —              | —              | —              | —             | 19,844 17 8   |
| Sierra Leone                 | —                 | —              | —              | —              | —             | 656 13 8      |
| France                       | 4,910 19 6        | 1,497 12 0     | 835 7 0        | 110,443 8 9    | 70,073 4 3    | 54,572 15 11  |
| Holland                      | —                 | —              | —              | 40,982 5 11    | 25,018 4 8    | —             |
| Suez                         | 112,887 11 10     | 66,771 8 2     | 74,841 3 8     | 735 4 8        | 1,318 1 0     | 1,373 17 6    |
| French Possessions in India  | 158,068 5 3       | 130,503 17 8   | 135,951 4 6    | 16,549 12 4    | 27,234 17 11  | 29,427 4 2    |
| Maldiv Islands               | 20,135 9 1        | 26,648 16 2    | 35,603 16 11   | 5,100 14 10    | 6,739 11 11   | 9,384 11 0    |
| China                        | 0 15 9            | —              | —              | —              | —             | —             |
| United States of America     | 3,369 19 11       | 4,111 15 6     | 16,566 12 3    | 45,339 10 5    | 13,445 19 8   | 16,342 16 0   |
| Dutch Possessions in India   | 3 0 0             | —              | —              | 1,044 9 4      | —             | —             |
| Buenos Ayres                 | —                 | 240 0 0        | —              | —              | —             | —             |
| Arabia                       | 1,252 18 3        | —              | 11,614 17 11   | —              | —             | —             |
| Bourbon                      | —                 | 22 10 0        | —              | —              | —             | —             |
|                              | £ 3,551,238 14 11 | 3,663,749 17 1 | 4,243,139 11 8 | 2,550,586 3 7  | 2,706,207 2 2 | 2,494,120 5 2 |

CEYLON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 22.

SIR,

Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer's Office,  
Colombo, February 24, 1863.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your circular of the 28th February 1862, I do myself the honour of submitting a report on the state of the Public Works Department, together with a report on roads, called for by your Letter No. 106. of the 5th instant, the latter report forming an appendix to the former.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. SKINNER.

REPORT on the Condition of the Public Works Department, and on its operations during the year 1862.\*

This being the first annual report which has been called for, I have some difficulty in determining into what extent of detail it should enter. If intended to be read, I feel it should be concise; but, on the other hand, if it is to be of any use, it must be the reverse. I will endeavour as far as possible to avoid an extreme in either direction.

*Department Personnel.*

The department consists of the following officers:—

|                                                      |                |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer             | 1              |
| Officers on the fixed establishment                  | 10             |
| Office assistant                                     | 1              |
| Officers on the unfixed or provisional establishment | 21             |
|                                                      | <hr/> 33 <hr/> |

*Charge.*—Their charge extends over an area of 24,000 square miles of country, divided into six provinces and 15 districts; 2,370 miles of roads and streets; 150 miles of inland navigation, exclusive of navigable rivers; 422 public buildings.

*Expenditure.*—The votes granted for public works last year, including Road Ordinance and private funds, under the Branch Road Grant in Aid Ordinance, amounted to 184,478*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*; those for the current year to 210,571*l.* 5*s.* 8¼*d.* The average amount of the votes for the last five years is 199,151*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*

*Under Officered.*—The department is so much under handed, and some of its officers so overworked, that it is impossible for them to devote that amount of supervision to their works, or that time and care to preparation of designs and estimates, which should be given to them. Inefficient and insufficient superintendences are costly, and have a demoralizing tendency in an oriental country, where merit, rather than the reverse, attaches to clever expert roguery, and where the disgrace of a dishonest act rests more in the clumsiness which leads to its detection than to the turpitude of the act itself. An overseer dismissed the service for dishonesty suffers very little in the social relations of life, further than being perhaps debarred from re-entering the service of Government, until his delinquency shall have been forgotten. He is not shunned by his relatives and friends as a man similarly circumstanced would be at home. The amount of the salary of a good superintending officer is little, compared with the amount he saves the public; whilst the check he is to dishonesty in subordinates is of itself worth paying for.

*Two additional District Officers required.*—Two additional district officers are very much needed, one for Matella, which has 79 miles of road, and another for Doombura, which has about 50 miles. Both these districts are at present under the district officer of Kandy, whose charge is otherwise extending in the direction of Deltotte on one side and Maturatta on the other. It is simply impossible he can do justice to so extended a charge. The Northern Province, the largest in the Island, requires more superintending officers. The experiment of doing without them, and of depending on educated overseers to supply their place, has been tried for many years, and has most signally failed. Experience convinces me that to force responsibility on the native, merely because he is educated and intelligent, is as inconsiderate and unfair to him as it is unjust to the public interest. When he has been sufficiently tried, and gradually, under European direction, has attained a position to lose, he becomes most valuable, in proof of which we have several honourable examples, in native gentlemen, who admit and deplore, quite as much as we do, the want of integrity in their race.

*Work performed by Officers may be judged of by their Expenditure and Travelling.*—The amount of work imposed on officers may be fairly judged of by the distance travelled by each of those in charge of districts during last year, and by the amount of money voted to their respective districts.

\* The Appendices to this Report are not printed.



|                                                      | Amount voted.                          | Miles travelled during the Year.                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                      | £                                      |                                                                   |
| 1. Colombo assistants - - - - -                      | 21,853                                 | These officers travel about 10 or 12 miles a day each in Colombo. |
| 2. District officer, Kandy Road - - - - -            | 27,606                                 |                                                                   |
| 3. Provincial assistant, Northern Province - - - - - | 11,433                                 | Sick for several months.                                          |
| 4. District officer, Negombo - - - - -               | 5,130                                  |                                                                   |
| 5. Do. Kandy - - - - -                               | 31,330                                 | 4,443                                                             |
| 6. Provincial assistant, Southern Province - - - - - | 11,226                                 | 3,789                                                             |
| 7. District officer, Putlam - - - - -                | 5,016                                  | 3,246                                                             |
| 8. Do. Kotmalie - - - - -                            | 11,856                                 | 2,889                                                             |
| 9. Do. Caltura - - - - -                             | 3,595                                  | 2,759                                                             |
| 10. Do. Onvab - - - - -                              | 6,598                                  | 2,697                                                             |
| 11. Do. Nuarakalawia - - - - -                       | Included in that of the North Province | 2,491                                                             |
| 12. Do. Saffragam - - - - -                          |                                        | 2,343                                                             |
| 13. Do. 7 Korles - - - - -                           | 4,010                                  | 2,308                                                             |
| 14. Do. Batticaloa - - - - -                         | 3,671                                  | 1,957                                                             |
| 15. Do. Trincomalie - - - - -                        | 1,797                                  | 1,814                                                             |
|                                                      | 3,243                                  | 1,593                                                             |
|                                                      |                                        | 973                                                               |

*Office System.*

*Estimates.*—I have so recently and so fully in my letter No. 129. of the 6th instant represented to Government the defects in our form and system of estimating, that I will not encumber this report with further reference to the subject than to express a hope that relief from the complications of account, and multiplicity of writing, inherent in our existing system, may be conceded. The department is at present weighed down with an amount of clerical duties which the clerks in the head quarters office can only with the greatest exertion get through, with the assistance of occasional job work out of the office.

*Necessity for earlier sanction of Estimates.*—I must here advert to the great disadvantage to the department and loss to the public which results from the non-sanction of road estimates before the date (1st January in each year) at which they ought to come into operation. The result of the unusual delay in this respect last year was the loss of valuable labour, which we could not recover throughout the year. In February 1862, when we should have had 10,000 or 12,000 men at work, we were reduced to 3,500, for want of sanctioned estimates on which to employ them. This year we have again suffered from the same cause, though happily in a minor degree, although some of our estimates were sanctioned early in January. Nothing short of the road estimates being sanctioned, and of officers being authorized to continue their force in unbroken employment, will prevent the loss we are now annually subject to, of numbers of valuable men, who, naturally objecting to be kept on in idleness, and uncertainty as to when they will be permitted to resume work, yield to the temptations of those in search of labour, of whom there is never any lack.

*Labour.*

*Three descriptions of.*—The labour employed in the public works of the Colony is of three descriptions; firstly, the fixed establishment of pioneers; secondly, local labourers, skilled and unskilled; thirdly, immigrants, unskilled.

*Pioneers.*—The pioneer force consists of 10 divisions, the aggregate strength of which should be 10 officers, 70 non-commissioned officers, 2,000 artificers and pioneers of various grades, and 100 boys; but it is at present 12 non-commissioned officers and 662 men below its strength. Although the pioneers are, as they ought to be, more highly paid than casual labourers, whether local or immigrant, their work is always (when the men are properly handled and fairly treated) as much lower in cost as it is superior in quality to that of any other class of labour. The force has frequently been on the very verge of being entirely disbanded; but, a portion of it having happily outlived the prejudice against it as a “fixed establishment,” its value is now as highly appreciated as it before was decried. The expected reinforcement of 1,000 men from the North-west Provinces of Bengal will restore the divisions to something like their former efficiency. It has been suggested to Government to increase the force of Punjabees to 5,000 men, but I submit it would be premature to do so, until the cost, and the suitableness for the service, and to the climate, &c. &c. of the 1,000 men now being raised has been tested.

*Local Labour.*—It might naturally be supposed that this Colony ought to produce a supply of local labour more in proportion to its wants than it does, but there are only three of the six Provinces from which we draw any. They are the southern, the eastern, and the northern, and the supply from them

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is annually diminishing to so serious an extent that we can no longer depend upon it. It is, moreover, of a very inferior quality, and is becoming more expensive than immigrant labour. The native of the country has his occupations, in the cultivation of his own land, and the rural population generally are so well circumstanced (better perhaps than that of almost any country in the world) that there is little need for them to work for a subsistence. With native artificers the Colony is well supplied from its own population. Carpenters, sawyers, coopers, wheelwrights, masons, smiths, &c., &c. are abundant and good, but they can seldom be induced to leave their villages or the large towns without very high wages.

*Immigrant.*—As upon immigrant labour the public works and the cultivation of coffee in this Colony must mainly depend, it is by far the most important of the three descriptions I have named. Our wants at present are, as I presently will show, most inadequately met. Our requirements are annually increasing, while it is reasonably (I think) apprehended that the supply from those sources whence we have heretofore drawn it is likely to decrease rather than the reverse. The question is one which has occupied much of my attention, as it has that of most other employers of labour, but I cannot learn that any satisfactory solution of our difficulty has yet been arrived at.

*Chinese.*—It has been suggested to me that from the districts of China which are over-run by the Taeping rebels any number of families would gladly emigrate, to escape the devastation and misery they are doomed to in their own country. Independently of the value of such labour, the prospect of eventually getting such a people to settle in the Colony would, as it seems to me, be of incalculable advantage. They would introduce new sources of industry to the people, and would in every respect be a valuable element in the development of the country. The experiment might be tried on a moderate scale, and by degrees at first. From 30 to 50 families might be brought over by each of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats. If it is found to answer, and does not prove too costly, it might be carried out to a larger extent, as well by private enterprise as by the Government. But it is not to so remote a field that we should altogether look for the great bulk of our immigrant labour, which, I believe, with judicious management, may be drawn from nearer sources.

*Carnatics.*—The men we like best for our works, after the active intelligent little Tamil of the Madoora and Tanjore districts, are what are termed "Carnatics," a fine race of men, a number of whom immigrate yearly. Mysore, the capital of their territory, is only, I believe, 75 or 80 miles from Mangalore, which might be made the port of shipment in the north-east monsoon. It is only two or three days' sail from this. With a properly organized system, I am of opinion that a good, cheap, and sufficient supply of labour might be obtained from this district.

*Amount required for 1862.*—The average number of days' labour required for every 100*l.* voted for the public works is about 2,000 for the works of 1862–3. 256,000 days' labour were needed, or at the rate of 10,853 daily for 300 working days. To provide for sick and absentees, from one fourth to one third more should be added, so that there ought to have been on the rolls of the department 13,566 men daily throughout last year; but in consequence of the insufficiency of labour, 13,000*l.* remained unexpended at the close of last year, which sum approximately represents 260,000 days' labour.

*For 1863.*—For the current year we require about 15,000 men daily. At present we have about 5,000. This latter number will increase as the season advances and the demand for labour on coffee estates declines; but I have little hope that we shall at any period throughout this year reach the limit of our requirements. Thus, I think, it is shown that a very urgent necessity exists for immediate measures being adopted for the introduction of labour for the public works of the Colony. This necessity will, I fear, be more urgent after the railway works have been resumed, the workmen generally preferring earth work to any other.

#### *Transport.*

*Carts.*—The supply of transport is at all times very precarious, and during the present year will be a subject of great anxiety. On an average, for every 100*l.* of money voted we require from 145 to 150 carts. For the current year we need to employ daily on the works 730 for 300 working days; but in consequence of the demand for the coffee crops, and of disease amongst the cattle, we are nearly paralyzed for want of transport, and should have been completely so but for that belonging to the department, amounting to 120 carts. 30 of these are working in Colombo, where it would have been impossible for us to have hired carts for our works. Private carts have been earning, I hear, at times, from 7*s.* to 8*s.* a day. Government has been anxious that the department should get rid of its transport establishment, and I should have been equally so, could I have placed any dependence on the market supply. I have encouraged contracts for transport whenever it could be obtained, and last year succeeded for a large portion of the work on the Kandy road. I renewed my attempt this year with less success. The officer in charge of that line apprehends the greatest difficulty in getting the contractors to fulfil their engagements.

*Elephants.*—Our stock of elephants is lower than it should be. I am unable to meet demands for them for building purposes. The present establishment consists of only 15 (some of those are getting old); but Government has recognized the expediency of increasing the number to 20.

#### *Contract System.*

*Satisfactory result as regards Buildings.*—In 1853–4 I first introduced generally the system of executing works by contract, and felt satisfied that, with due precaution, it would work well; but on my return from England in 1856 I found that it had been given up. The system was not thought well of by the several officers of the department; and it was not until I rejoined it from the Audit Office, in



1861 that I resolved finally to enforce it in all cases of public buildings. Since then it has worked most satisfactorily; and I hope Government will not again allow it to be departed from, except in particular cases, where special necessity may be shown for a work being conducted by the department.

In 1861 there were 30 works executed on contract, at an estimated cost of 4,801*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, the actual cost 4,588*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*, saving 213*l.* 5*s.* 10¾*d.*

In 1862 there were 105 works, estimated to cost 19,532*l.* 3*s.* 0¾*d.*, executed on contract for 17,860*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*, showing a saving of 8½ per cent., or 1,671*l.* 19*s.* 6¼*d.*

*As regards road works, cannot be carried to same extent.*—In road works we get nearly all metal broken by piece or contract work; that is, it is either broken for 1*d.* or 1½*d.* a heaped bushel, or, including blasting and materials necessary for that operation, at so much more. Other contracts are made for providing depôts of metal of given dimensions and capacities. Some contracts are also given for the up-keep of unimportant lines of road; but we have not yet arrived at that stage when our principal thoroughfares can be entrusted to contractors, whose failure would entail consequences too serious to the public to admit of the experiment being tried. Bushels of metal represent so much money. The Kandy road alone consumes about a million bushels a year; and it would be exceedingly difficult to ensure this quantity of the proper quality of stone being laid upon the road. We must, therefore, I fear, continue our present system for yet some time to come.

#### Roads.

*New.*—Only three sections of new road have been in hand during the past year, one a principal road in the Saffragam district, and two short extensions leading into coffee districts, under the "Branch Road Grant in Aid Ordinance."

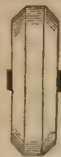
*Balangodde road.*—The first is a continuation from Palnadulla to Balangodde of the line from Colombo through Ratnapoora, round the western and southern base of the mountain zone, to Ouvah, by the Hapootella Pass. The completion of this section of 15 miles of road in about 10 months has been one of the most satisfactory works executed in the country for many years. It is a road which has been long asked for by the natives of the district, whose unvarying loyalty and good conduct well merited the favourable consideration of Government, the more so as so little of the public revenue had ever been devoted to the improvement of their district; but when, in addition to the claims of the natives, the wants of a rich newly opened coffee district were to be subserved by the opening of this line, there could not, I think, be any justification for the work being longer postponed.

*Knuckles and Dimboola roads.*—An extension of a road of little less than four miles has been made towards the Knuckles coffee district, and another of about five miles has been in hand in the Kotmalie district, leading to Dimboola. Both of these works have been longer in hand than could have been desired, in consequence of the scarcity of labour.

*Old roads.*—It will be seen that there are of principal and public roads (distinct from minor roads, with which this department has no concern)—

560 miles of metalled road.  
457 miles of gravelled road.  
1,353 miles of ungravelled road.

Complaints have recently been made of the condition of some of the roads; but, considering the extraordinary disadvantages under which they were placed last year, it ought to be a subject of congratulation to the Colony that they were in a state to bear the trial as well as they have done. The most valuable season for the collection and preparation of materials for road repairs is during the dry months from January to June, after which, on the setting in of the rains, those materials are laid down with economy and advantage; but last year, in some instances, work was not commenced until the expiration of three of our best months. Then to a scarcity of labour was added one of the most continuous wet seasons ever known here. From the 1st of July to 31st December there were 161 days of rain, and only 23 without it. In consequence of this, disease broke out amongst the draft cattle, transport became scarce and very dear, and, under the temptation of high rates, almost every cart seen upon the roads was so overcrowded, and the animals could progress with such difficulty, that in their efforts to move forward they yawed from side to side, the narrow overweighed wheels working into the road surface. As a remedy to this, it has often been suggested that weighbridges should be established at our toll stations, and that the tolls should be regulated by weight of cart. I was once very much impressed with the desirableness of adopting this check, but when in England, from 1854 to 1856, I was thrown a good deal into communication with the late Mr. MacAdam, and discussed this subject in common with many others having reference to roads, his strong advice was, "*never interfere with or hamper the carrier*;" and he pointed out to me how totally futile English legislation had proved in its efforts to protect the road surface, by a reduction of toll rates in proportion to the breadth of the wheel. The wheels were broad and heavy, thus\*, but the whole weight of load was borne on one third its width, that is, the centre 3½-inch tire. I incline to think that instead of subjecting the ignorant carter to all the imposition which would be practised on him by tollkeepers in their abuse of the weighbridge, we should be bound to make our roads sufficiently strong to bear the traffic they are subject to. After all, there must be a limit to the draft power of a pair of bullocks, and though they now draw a load of two tons I think they are never likely to exceed it. If the



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present rate of tolls is insufficient to meet the wear and tear caused by the traffic, it might be generally raised. This, I think, would be better policy than any restriction placed on the weight of load, which would prove a discouragement to the use of superior cattle.

*Average rate of expenditure per mile.*—The expenditure on the upkeep of 391 miles of metalled roads which has been kept distinct has averaged during the year 105*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.* a mile. The maximum has been 279*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.* a mile on the Kandy Road; the minimum 54*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* a mile on the Galle Road. The average cost per mile for all other roads (excluding from the calculation about 500 miles of coast road, in which little or no expenditure has been incurred,) has been 23*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* a mile.

#### Bridges.

*Iron trellis.*—Four of these valuable structures have been erected during last year; one of 100 feet span on the Galle road, one of 80 feet over a mountain stream in Doombura, and two smaller ones on the new Ballangodde road. 18 of these bridges, of lengths varying from 50 to 240 feet, have now been erected, and are found to be most suitable to the country.

#### Inland Navigation.

*Canals and lakes.*—Inland navigation extends along and parallel with the western coast for about 150 miles from Caltura to Calpentyne. There are also four rivers between Matura on the south coast and Colombo, which are navigable for various distances.

*Rivers.*—The Matura River for about 28 miles.

The Kaloogange at Caltura for about 60 miles.

The Calany at Colombo for about 45 miles.

The Gindurah for about 30 miles.

These lines of water communications are most valuable, especially the coast line, connected as the northern section of it is with our salt depôt at Putlam. After Sir Edward Barnes' Government (he cut the Nataude Canal), this line of water communication fell into disfavour, and was allowed for many years to become closed, and it was not without difficulty that in 1851 the Government could be induced to commence the restoration of it. I am happy to say that the promises of permanent utility held out as likely to be the result of the required expenditure has been more than realized. There is now a busy active traffic on it, the tolls having increased in ten years from 293*l.* in 1852 to 3,152*l.* in 1862.

There is yet much to be done to prepare these waters for the steam power which they are destined one of these days to receive, and I trust the improvement may be progressive. In four years, from 1859 to 1862 inclusive—

|                           | £      | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|--------|----|----|
| The canal tolls amount to | 12,263 | 0  | 0  |
| Expenditure to            | 17,416 | 7  | 1½ |

#### Cost of Work.

*Great importance of, to all interests in the Colony.*—The cost of work is a subject of such vital importance to every interest in the Colony, that I consider myself justified in entering upon it in this report. Idleness, incapacity, and fraud are all for ever combined to raise it; nothing so palatable to these elements of waste as an extravagant estimate, which will bear from 30 to 50 per cent. to pay for them, and it requires the continued vigilance of the Commissioner of Public Works to keep the rates within just limits. It would be difficult to determine the difference which care and economy, or disregard of them, would make in the year's expenditure of 200,000*l.*; not less, I believe, than from 20,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*

In my evidence before a select committee of the Legislative Council on the railway question in 1859, as to the cost of work connected with roads and buildings, and in 1861, when, as a member of another such committee on the same subject, I gave a statement of what the cost of work had been on roads, and what it ought not to exceed in the construction of the railway, I differed so extremely from the views of the officer who was then acting in the appointment of Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer, that my persistent efforts to save the Colony from the exorbitant prices which he and the Railway Engineer advocated, and on which the estimate for the railway was raised to nearly two millions and a quarter sterling, were attributed to self-deception and worse motives. It is therefore with satisfaction that I record the result of my operations for 1862 in proof of the accuracy of the data I have maintained.

On the new Ballangodde road the following quantities of work were executed at the prices stated opposite to each:—

130,959 cubic yards of excavation cost 5½*d.* a yard, inclusive of a great deal of rocky soil, estimated at 2*s.* a cubic yard. The cost of ordinary earth work was 3½*d.* a cubic yard.

2,647 cubic yards of masonry abutments laid in mortar 3*s.* 10½*d.* a cubic yard.

3,498 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry cost 1*s.* 4*d.* a cubic yard.

113 cubic yards of brick work, 17*s.* 7½*d.* a cubic yard (expensive from its limited quantity). Blasting, of which there was some very heavy, cost 52*l.* a mile.

The result of the great saving made on an estimate based on data far lower than that advocated in 1859 and 1861 is, that the Government feels itself justified in extending a road which was to have been only 15 miles to double that distance.



|                                                                                                                                        | £     | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. | Ceylon. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|---------|
| <i>Galmalla oya Bridge</i> .—Again, in another work, (the <i>Galmalla oya Bridge</i> in <i>Doombera</i> .) which was estimated to cost |       |    |    | 2,919 | 19 | 0  |         |
| The expenditure has been                                                                                                               | 1,597 | 16 | 7½ |       |    |    |         |
| But deducting the pay of the officer (Mr. James Robertson) who built it                                                                | 173   | 1  | 4  |       |    |    |         |
| The cost was                                                                                                                           |       |    |    | 1,424 | 15 | 3½ |         |
| Showing a saving of                                                                                                                    |       |    |    | 1,495 | 3  | 8½ |         |
| But on the estimate of                                                                                                                 | £     | s. | d. | £     | s. | d. |         |
| The iron girders, for which a very trifling saving could be made, amounted to                                                          | 650   | 0  | 0  | 2,919 | 19 | 0  |         |
| So that the portion of the estimate on which any saving could be effected was                                                          |       |    |    | 2,269 | 19 | 0  |         |
| And the expenditure, minus officer's pay                                                                                               |       |    |    | 803   | 15 | 3½ |         |
| Showing a saving of 64½ per cent, or                                                                                                   |       |    |    | 1,466 | 3  | 8½ |         |

The new works in the Knuckles and the Dimbola roads, although the cost is slightly enhanced by reason of the remoteness of the localities and difficulty of the works, exhibit the same general character as regards cost. I have thus referred to this subject, feeling strongly how much the progress of improvement in the Colony depends upon the degree of economy and efficiency with which the means set apart for public works are expended. Stronger illustrations than the two works I have instanced, and the reduction of upwards of 700,000*l.* in the estimate for the railway, need not be given; and, after all, these results are mainly dependent upon the rate of cost at which a cubic yard of earth work, and of masonry &c., &c., can be executed. These are, therefore, I submit, though apparently so trifling in themselves, worthy of constant and close attention.

#### *Buildings.*

*Gaols and salt stores*.—The public buildings of the Colony generally are in pretty fair order. The two classes of them which at present call for most urgent attention are a few small-class gaols, and salt stores at all our salt depôts. A new gaol for Galle has been provided in the Supply Bill for this year, and I hope next year may see several other stations similarly provided for. As regards salt stores, differences of opinion exist as to the description of buildings best calculated for the purpose. Some revenue officers advocate temporary stores, with cocoanut or palmira leaf walls and roofs; others desire masonry structures. Some are anxious for wooden ones. There can be no doubt that the preference should be given to the latter; no masonry will withstand the deteriorating effect of salt on it, and the system of storing salt in compartments of given capacities, directed to be adopted by the Secretary of State, can only be properly carried out with timber stores, which, when once saturated with brine, become almost imperishable. Three stores of this description were built at Putlam a few years ago; their cost was excessive, and probably some details of their plan and arrangement may admit of modification and improvement.

(Signed) T. SKINNER,  
Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer.

Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer's Office,  
Colombo, 24th February 1863.

Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer's Office,  
Colombo, June 10, 1863.

Sir,

I regret that my long absence from Colombo at the early part of this year, and the heavy pressure of other urgent claims upon my time, have contributed to delay the transmission to you of the usual report of the public works for 1862, which I now do myself the honour of herewith forwarding.

#### *Roads, Streets, and Bridges.*

Under the foregoing heads there was voted for the year,—

|                                                       | £       | s. | d. | £       | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|
| From General Revenue                                  | 110,370 | 3  | 11 |         |    |    |
| „ Road Ordinance funds                                | 19,393  | 1  | 7  |         |    |    |
| „ Private contributions under Grants in Aid Ordinance | 9,094   | 15 | 10 |         |    |    |
|                                                       |         |    |    | 138,858 | 1  | 4  |

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Of the foregoing, in consequence of scarcity of labour and other causes, there was expended only,—

|                                                       | £      | s. | d.               | £       | s. | d.              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|------------------|---------|----|-----------------|
| From General Revenue                                  | 87,219 | 1  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |         |    |                 |
| „ Road Ordinance funds                                | 17,122 | 15 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |         |    |                 |
| „ Private contributions under Grants in Aid Ordinance | 7,659  | 16 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |         |    |                 |
|                                                       |        |    |                  | 112,001 | 14 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Leaving an unexpended balance of                      |        |    |                  | 26,856  | 6  | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

*Less Expenditure.*

|                         | £      | s. | d.               | £      | s. | d.              |
|-------------------------|--------|----|------------------|--------|----|-----------------|
| From General Revenue    | 23,151 | 2  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  |        |    |                 |
| „ Road Ordinance funds  | 2,270  | 5  | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  |        |    |                 |
| „ Private contributions | 1,434  | 18 | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |        |    |                 |
|                         |        |    |                  | 26,856 | 6  | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

The new works on hand during the year, and the expenditure incurred on them, are as follow:—

*Western Province:—*

|                                                             | £     | s. | d.               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|------------------|
| Opening 15 miles of new road from Palmadulla to Ballangodde | 8,550 | 13 | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

*Central Province:—*

|                                                                                         |       |    |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------|
| Opening a new road from Maddool Kelle to Kooloogange in Doombura                        | 3,603 | 9  | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Opening a new road, the Pusilawe line towards the valley of the Poondooloya in Kotmalie | 3,556 | 11 | 11              |
| Completion of road from Madawelle to Rajawelle in Doombura                              | 611   | 8  | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Completion of Ratolle road in Matelle (settlement of an outstanding claim)              | 273   | 0  | 2               |

*Northern Province:—*

|                                            |     |    |                 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|----|-----------------|
| New road from Kodegomoe to Poottoor        | 429 | 19 | 2               |
| Road from central roads towards Mullativoe | 138 | 2  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

The expenditure on canals and inland navigation during the year has been 4,285*l.* 17*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and I am happy to state with the best effect. The northern canals between Colombo and Putlam have been kept in a state of efficiency, the traffic having increased on them to an extraordinary extent

|                                    | £     |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| The canal tolls rented in 1862 for | 3,152 |
| In 1852 they yielded only          | 293   |
|                                    | 2,859 |

Showing an increase of 975 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in ten years.

For the improvement and upkeep of roads a sum of 95,993*l.* 15*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* was voted, but in consequence of the scarcity of labour the expenditure amounted to only 85,738*l.* 11*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, showing a deficiency of expenditure (not a saving) of 10,255*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The average expenditure on metalled roads may be stated to have been about 106*l.* a mile; the maximum, on the Kandy road, about 280*l.*; the minimum, on the Galle road, about 55*l.* The average cost of all other roads has been about 24*l.* a mile.

In consequence of the continued rains of 1862, and the scarcity of labour up to December last, the roads generally had suffered to some extent; but the wet weather having been general throughout the Island during the first four months of the present year, and the scarcity of labour having increased, many roads (particularly the principal one in the Colony between Colombo and Kandy) have suffered very severely.

*New Bridges.*

|                                                        | £     | s. | d.              |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------|
| On this description of service there has been expended | 4,730 | 19 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

*Western Province:—*

|                                                                                        |     |    |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-----------------|
| The principal item in this Province under this head was a jetty at the port of Colombo | 760 | 10 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| And on two small bridges                                                               | 198 | 19 | 9               |

*Southern Province:—*

|                                                                              |       |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|---|
| An iron trellis bridge on Galle road at Dodandowe about six miles from Galle | 1,313 | 15 | 0 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|---|

*Northern Province:—*

|                                                        |     |    |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-----------------|
| On the Kanagarian Aar bridge undertaken last year      | 236 | 6  | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| On temporary bridge for the use of post office runners | 23  | 12 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |



*Central Province :—*

|                                                        |   |   |   |   |       |    |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|----|-----------------|
| An iron trellis bridge in Doombera                     | - | - | - | - | 1,597 | 16 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Completion and repair of other bridges of minor import | - | - | - | - | 4,934 | 3  | 11              |

Of new buildings the following have been undertaken, and a sum of 5,041*l.* 19*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* expended on them.

*Western Province :—*

|                                                               |   | £     | s. | d.              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|----|-----------------|
| The customs warehouse and landing jetty near St. John's River | - | 0     | 2  | 0               |
| The new civil hospital at Colombo                             | - | 1,821 | 15 | 0               |
| The Singhalese church at Hulfsdorp                            | - | 242   | 3  | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| A grain shed at Barbelyn                                      | - | 79    | 17 | 6               |
| The new court-house at Hulfsdorp                              | - | 7     | 6  | 6               |
| The completing the new court-house at Hulfsdorp               | - | 188   | 17 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| The new pauper hospital at Colombo                            | - | 1     | 9  | 6               |
|                                                               |   | 2,341 | 11 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

*North-western Province :—*

|                                                                |   |     |   |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|---|-----------------|
| A new court-house at Korngalle                                 | - | 59  | 4 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Two salt stores in the Putlam district                         | - | 3   | 1 | 10              |
| Do. do. do.                                                    | - | 1   | 0 | 6               |
| A new house, &c., for the Assistant Government Agent at Putlam | - | 690 | 0 | 0               |
|                                                                |   | 753 | 6 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

*Eastern Province :—*

|                                                                        |   |       |    |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|----|-----------------|
| A new office and store for the Assistant Civil Engineer at Trimcomalee | - | 191   | 19 | 4               |
| The light-houses at Foul Point and Round Island                        | - | 844   | 3  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                                                                        |   | 1,036 | 3  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

*Central Province :—*

|                                                                     |   |     |    |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|----|---|
| A church at Dellotte                                                | - | 168 | 0  | 0 |
| A residence for the Superintendent, cinchona garden at Nuwere Ellia | - | 99  | 19 | 0 |
| A hospital in Badulla for estate coolies and paupers                | - | 100 | 0  | 0 |
| A cutcherry at Matelle                                              | - | 443 | 0  | 0 |
| A parsonage at Matelle                                              | - | 100 | 0  | 0 |
|                                                                     |   | 910 | 19 | 0 |

Having, in my annual report on the condition of public works and of the department, dated 24th February 1863, forwarded with my letter No. 198, gone into full details in respect of them, I do not deem it necessary to trouble his Excellency the Governor with a fuller report on the present occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SKINNER,  
Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer.

Enclosure 3 in No. 22.

SIR,

Surveyor General's Office, Colombo, February 11, 1863.

In compliance with your circular of the 28th February 1862, I have the honour to forward "A full and comprehensive report of the state of the Survey Department, and the progress made during the past year." \*

\* Not printed.

In dealing with the subject I propose to give the results of the survey operations by Provinces, in the first instance, and in the next to advert to the present state of the department. Appendices† A. and B. are attached to facilitate reference, and afford full explanation under both heads.

*Central Province.*—The sales in this Province during 1862 have proved far more satisfactory in a financial point of view than in any preceding year. Since 1859 the average acreage annually sold has been between 10,000 and 11,000 acres, at the price of 1*l.* 8*s.* per acre, but in 1862 there were 9,545 acres disposed of for 23,238*l.*, being at the rate of 2*l.* 8*s.* per acre, an advance of more than 70 per cent. on the previous value of land.

The localities of the sales were chiefly, Happootelle, where 2,460 acres (at the rate of 4*l.* an acre) were added to the list of nearly 12,000 previously sold; and Badulla, where 1,126 acres brought 2,457*l.*

† The Appendices are not printed.

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The districts of Deek Oya and Ooda Puselawe have also been favourite sites for investment in 1862; the first almost a new one; the second an old one. The former was long unnoticed, on account of its contiguity to the poor soil of Ambegomua, but as it is now found to be of a superior nature, 1,600 acres have been sold at the upset price of 1*l*. In the latter, land laid out four years ago remained on hand till 1862, when every acre available at once met with purchasers and even competition, 1,702 acres bringing 2,932*l*.

Matelle was remarkable for one lot of 248 acres being sold for 1,700*l*.

Comparing the statistical results of the Deek Oya sales with the rest, I may remark that good forest land in the Central Province is worth 1*l*. an acre where there is no road, and double or treble the value where a road already exists.

*Western Province.*—A great difference is noticeable in the character of the land transactions and surveys of the Central and Western Provinces, for whereas in the former the disposal of Crown lands forms nineteen-twentieths of the entire business, the cutcherry of the latter is concerned to the extent of half the acreage disposed of in dealing with encroachments, with lands granted at half valuation, or wholly relinquished to claimants after 30 years' possession, on the payment of fees for title deeds, and with the settlement of those lands granted to natives on deposits of money in 1844, but in return for which deposits the promised surveys and deeds have been till recently, from a paucity of surveyors, unavoidably withheld.

Of Crown lands, 3,778 acres have been sold for 6,217*l*., or at the rate of 1*l*. 13*s*. per acre; of encroachments, 682 acres for 1,055*l*.; of lands granted at half valuation, 770 acres for 967*l*. In addition to which, 272 of the grants of 1844, containing 1,977 acres, were settled by the Government Agent, and 1,181 lots, containing 3,056 acres, were given over to squatters, on the score of long possession.

The total transactions amount to 2,347 lots, representing 10,267 acres, for which 8,735*l*. have been paid.

*Eastern Province.*—The survey operations in this Province, and indeed for the past four years, have been wholly confined to the Batticaloa district, with the exception of a few lots at Cottiar, and part of the town of Trincomalee. Altogether, during that time, more than 21,000*l*. have been received in the gross from a country where land has rarely exceeded the upset price of 1*l*. In 1862, 207 lots, including 915 acres, were sold for 1,023*l*.; and encroachments of 314 acres were disposed of for 412*l*. 581 acres were granted at half valuation for 513*l*., and 1,497 acres in consideration of the survey fees, free of other charge, to squatters who could prove long possession. On the whole 536 lots, containing 3,308 acres, brought 1,948*l*.

*Southern Province.*—This is the Province where the highest rate for land has been obtained, although the acreage sold is small compared with that of other Provinces. The return shows that 241 acres in 85 lots were sold for 2,876*l*., 96 acres alone, in the Girreway Pattoo, under the influence of the irrigation works, producing 2,062*l*., or 21*l*. an acre. These are old paddy lands, called Mallapalle, held under licence from Government, and now sold as a set-off against the expenditure of the irrigation works. Owing to the certainty now held out of annual cultivation, whether the season be dry or wet, some lots at Maracadde reached the high figure of 40*l*. to 50*l*. an acre.

*North-western Province.*—In this Province the receipts have been 1,916*l*. for 1,386 acres. No surveyor having been at work there till the latter end of the year 1862, these acres formed part of the stock in hand at the cutcherry, and were sold on re-advertisement. They were situated chiefly in the Chilan district, and are most probably intended for cocoanut gardens.

*Northern Province.*—The result has been very small last year in this Province. It is true only one surveyor has been employed in the Jaffna peninsula, but his expenses have not been covered by the total receipts, only 424*l*. appearing in the return, against an expenditure of 469*l*.

The proportion of sold acres is small compared with those advertised, being as 151 to 399; and this is referable in some measure to the practice of raising the upset price of waste lands to 2*l*., 3*l*., and even 5*l*. an acre; a system not pursued in the Western and Central Provinces.

At the desire of his Excellency the Governor, the boutiques of Amwadhapooru have been laid out for sale, but will not be brought to account until 1863.\*

Another source of income distinct from the above is the charge of fees on account of surveys, which last year reached the amount of 5,405*l*. throughout the Island.

In addition to the surveys of lands for sale and settlement, other operations of the Survey Department were performed which require notice.

The Temple lands survey was restricted in 1862, owing to other pressing demands, to one surveyor, who unfortunately, in the unhealthy district of Dambool, contracted an illness which prostrated him for 2½ months. However, there were forwarded to the commissioners, for their authentication, 2,763 acres in 213 lots, appertaining to 41 temples.

The survey of the railway line, of the roads and rivers near to it, and the private properties through which it runs, has been carried out last year from the 36th mile to the 71st. In this stretch of 35 miles, throughout a difficult country, 560 properties have been laid out, and this completes the question of the survey of "the lands adjacent to the railway."

A separate and distinct branch of the duties of this department consists in carrying into effect the 86th clause of the New Road Ordinance, respecting the erection or repair of any building on the highways. I may say this clause is now perfectly understood in Colombo, in consequence of its having been translated into Singhalese and Tamil, and copies affixed to police stations and other parts

\* The ancient capital of the island, grand as it is in ruins, cannot now be dignified with the name of even a town. A few boutiques or petty shops are alone to be seen amidst its ancient architecture.



of the town. 75 "notices to build" in 1862 were forwarded to this department, through the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee, and have been attended to. But while the effect of the clause will be undoubtedly the prevention of future encroachments, unfortunately for the convenience and sanitary condition of the town, every block of houses abounds with encroachments of so old a standing that the removal of them would inflict hardships on present occupants, and at the same time entail on Government both labour and difficulty, and nothing satisfactory after all could be proved against claimants without a new survey of Colombo. Financially this work would be unremunerative; yet it seems somewhat inconsistent, that while this department has a survey of almost every town of large or small note in the island, that of the metropolis has never been attempted, except in former times in isolated blocks, which when put together as a whole are entirely unreliable.

In concluding the history of the field operations, I should remark, that no trigonometrical observations, except for minor points, were carried on last year, in consequence of every effort having been made to bring the waste lands into the market.

Turning now to the office in Colombo, I have to report that preliminary plans of 28,417 acres in 4,063 lots were forwarded in 1862 to the several Government Agents, and the same were all inserted in the record plans, as well as the roads and paths connecting them with fixed points or old surveys. The extent would seem small in any country where waste land is abundant, but as a real test of the labour the number of lots is a better guide. Omitting the Central Province lots for coffee, and those in the North-western Province for cocoanuts, the remaining 3,000 range from quarter of an acre to six acres or so in area.

The agronomical map for the International Exhibition was the production of native draftsmen, at the cost of about 200*l*. It has been handed over to the Statistical Department of the War Office, which has the charge of all maps, foreign or colonial, that can be collected, and where, no doubt, it will be turned to more utility than if restored to Ceylon.

A large section of the drawing department is devoted to the preparation of title deed plans. These are drawn in triplicate; and as last year 2,540 sets, covering 21,558 acres, were furnished to the Government, it follows that no less than 7,620 plans of this description were issued by this office, absorbing the labour of 14 draftsmen.

It is these plans which really show the progress of the property survey; and from the method by which they are accurately defined on the ground, in connection with trigonometrical points, all the surveys made since 1856 are fit for any land registration scheme, should such be ever inaugurated. As I have already had the honour to report, 49,614 properties in the Western, Central, and Eastern Provinces might be forthwith placed in the hands of registrars, a large number with clear titles, and the rest in an advanced state for adjudication, so far as surveys and the collection of full local information, can make them.

Having now detailed the history of the survey operations, both in field and office, it remains for me to advert to the general state of the department.

Twenty-three surveyors were employed in the field, and 38 draftsmen, computers, registrars in office, making altogether 61 in number, and the cost, including every item, was 17,883*l*. If against this expenditure be placed the receipts from the sales and fees, which amount to 45,300*l*, a balance of revenue is the result of 27,417*l*; a larger surplus than has ever appeared, 10,000*l* of which are due to the greatly augmented value of lands in the Central Province. As the total number of acres alienated from the Crown lands in 1862 was 25,302, it follows that the Government, after defraying the entire expense of the Survey Department, by whose exertions a property map of the chief districts of the Island is in process of compilation, reaps, in addition, rather more than 1*l* for every acre sold, granted, or dealt with as an encroachment.

It may be interesting here to note how far the survey operations repay the cost of the establishment, independent of the value received from Crown lands, giving it credit only for the sums received from fees and encroachments, &c. I include encroachments because it is manifest that encroached lands, if not discovered by the surveyor, and placed for settlement in the hands of the Government Agents, with all particulars, would after 30 years, according to the Ordinance, become the property of the successful squatters.

Taking then the gross expenditure at 17,883*l*, and omitting cost of such special services as railway survey 1,005*l*, survey of temple lands 616*l*, Mr. Saunders' half salary 140*l*, and for the town inspector's salary 150*l*, we have an outlay of 15,972*l*, against the receipt of 10,125*l*. But it should be observed, on the other hand, that it is only in two Provinces, the Western and Eastern, where encroachments and grants are dealt with at present on anything like a large scale. In the Central the difficulty of proving native encroachments is almost insuperable, from the absence in general of any documentary title, and the peculiarity of the land tenures.

But as an instance that these sources, when dealt with, more than repay the cost of survey, I will quote the results of the operations in the Allootheor Korle. During four years 25,000 acres (including 4,100 acres of Crown land) were surveyed for 3,800*l*, and the sum of 7,500*l* has already accrued from the encroachments and fees, without reckoning on a large area that yet remains for settlement.

I look upon this as a point of great consequence, inasmuch as it shows that for covering the expenses in future of this department the Government need not look solely to the sales of the forests in the interior, more especially if a scheme of registration of land is instituted, when necessarily every property throughout the Island will come under revision, for the purpose of settlement, similar to that now in practice in the Western Province.

No criterion is afforded of the extent of the general demand for the acquisition of lands by means of the applications made to the cutcherries. It is proved, partly by them, but principally by

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the statistical returns, that it is the presence of the surveyor on any spot that causes the requisitions for surveys. While in four years 48,800 acres were applied for in the official manner, 79,500 acres have been actually sold (independent of all encroachment, &c. settled). The difference of 31,000 acres may be referred to the active exertions of the surveyors, and the desire that actuates them "to show a good book at the end of the year."

In support of this I may quote as an example the case of the Kurnegalle and Dambool road. Wishing to have this road inserted in the record map, I directed one of my native assistants to traverse it, and survey such applications as might be made to him, on or near the road side; and no less than 69 lots containing 221 acres have been the consequence, and this on a road where I should have thought half a dozen rather a marvel.

I cannot close this report of the state of the department without referring to the health of its officers. In most other departments of the Government, whenever sickness or leave causes absence, some substitute can be provided, or at least the routine work can be carried on; but if a surveyor is absent from any reason, the work he is engaged in necessarily comes to a standstill, from the very nature of his employment, which is all personal labour. On the whole the health of the field men has been good, with the exception of three assistants. One has gone home for the third time on sick-leave, after the long career of 19 years; a second has unfortunately had his eyesight so seriously impaired from exposure to the sun, that he has been ordered to Europe; and a third has, from a severe fall at dusk over rocks, so injured his knee that it is doubtful if he can ever resume his duties.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. SIM.

Enclosure 4. in No. 22.

#### CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.—REPORT.

The Central School Commission beg leave to submit to the Legislative Council the following report of their proceedings during the past year (July 1, 1861,—June 30, 1862).

2. The consideration of applications for grants-in-aid, and of various points in connexion with the rules under which those grants are administered, has occupied a great portion of the time of the Commission during the past year.

3. As stated in the seventh paragraph of the last report, it was determined to extend to all schools (including those conducted on behalf of the Commission, by the missionary bodies at Jaffna), the rules relating to religious instruction as laid down in the rules for grants-in-aid of 5th February 1861.

4. Every effort was made by those interested in missionary undertakings in Jaffna to induce the Commission to except the Jaffna schools from these regulations, which, in their opinion, it was their bounden duty to maintain in accordance with the terms of their constitution, as laid down in the Minute of Government of 26th May 1841.

5. The correspondence which is given in the Appendix\* will place the Council in possession of the views entertained on this subject by the missionaries of the Northern Province, on the one hand, and the grounds on which the Commission, on the other, felt unable to concur in those views.

6. The negotiations on this subject resulted in a continuance of the relations subsisting between the Commission and the Roman Catholic and the Wesleyan Missions, and a severance of those subsisting between the Commission and the Church Missions at Jaffna.

7. The Commission regretted that this connexion, which had existed for 18 years, should be thus brought to an end; but they are glad to find that the discontinuance of the Government grant will not affect the principal school, the Chundicully Seminary, conducted by that mission at Jaffna, which, they understand, will be carried on by the aid of funds supplied by the parent society in England.

8. The principles on which it is the wish of the Commission that the schools in Jaffna, now aided by Government grants, should be conducted, will appear on reference to the letter, which will be found in the Appendix, addressed to the Acting Inspector of Schools, when about to proceed on a tour of inspection in the Northern Province.

9. A schedule of the grants made to private and other schools is given in the Appendix. The total amount now given under this head is 746*l.* 10*s.* (exclusive of grants for books, maps, furniture, &c.) This sum will possibly be increased before the end of the year, by the sanction of applications for aid which are now under consideration.

10. The Commission will now proceed to give an account of their labours in connexion with the Government schools in the Island. Of these the Colombo Academy (with the connected institution, Queen's College,) claims the first notice.

11. The result of the last examination in connexion with the University of Calcutta was as follows:—At the first examination in Arts, one candidate from Queen's College presented himself, and passed; for the entrance examination, 12 candidates were prepared at the Academy, of whom seven passed.

12. The number of pupils attending the Academy continues to increase. To meet this increase his Excellency the Governor was pleased, on the recommendation of the Commission, to apply to the Secretary of State to appoint a graduate of one of the English universities as an assistant master in the Academy. The Commission have received information of the appointment of Mr. George Stewart, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford.

\* The Appendices to this Report are not printed.



13. The reports of the Acting Inspector of Schools give full information as to the state of the central, elementary, and mixed schools throughout the Island.

14. The state of the Kandy Central School has appeared to the Commission to call for great and radical improvement. To effect this, application has been made to the Secretary of State to appoint a trained English teacher to take charge of this school, and Mr. Stephen Tanswell Taylor has been appointed accordingly.

15. Miss Paltridge has been appointed principal teacher of the Colombo Girls' School, of which she had for some time had temporary charge.

16. The Kandy Girls' School has been placed under the charge of Mrs. Edleston, during the temporary absence of Miss Tate, who has been compelled by ill-health to return to England.

17. It is highly satisfactory to find that the vernacular schools in the Western Province show signs of permanent improvement.

18. Since the date of the last report, the following schools have been opened:—A vernacular girls' school at Katukurunda; mixed girls' school at Negombo and Matelle; a vernacular boys' school at Pantura; and a mixed boys' school at Gomegoda in Lower Dumbura.

19. And since the same date the vernacular schools at Pantiya, Paranagama, Palugama, Kumbalwela Palata, Passara, Dumaladeniya, Calpentyn, and Odepancare have been closed, as they did not realize the expectations of the Commission.

20. The report of the examiners for the mathematical prize will be found in the Appendix. The mathematical prize for this year has been gained by Mr. S. Nevins, of Jaffna.

21. The Commission regret to find that there will be no candidates this year for the Turnour prize.

22. The junior Queen's scholarship has been awarded, in accordance with the report of the examiners, to Mr. Frances Beven, of the Colombo Academy. It has not been in the power of the Commission to award the senior Queen's scholarship, as none of the Ceylon candidates at the last examination for entrance into the university of Calcutta succeeded in obtaining a place in the first division.

23. The Honourable R. T. Pennefather has been nominated by his Excellency the Governor an additional member of the Central School Commission; and the nomination has been accepted by the Commission, as required by the Minute of 27th March 1841.

24. On the 31st of December 1861 there were 106 Government schools in operation, which had on their rolls at that date 5,807 pupils, with an average daily attendance for the year 1861 of 4,549 pupils. At the close of the year 1860 there were 5,679 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 4,484.

25. It will be observed that the increase in the number of pupils attending the Government schools is only nominal; and the Commission regret to find that the returns of the whole Island show a decrease of 1,037 in 1861, as compared with 1860, the number of pupils attending school in 1861 being 27,914, and in 1860 28,951.

The Commission are unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the probable cause of the decrease, which, though not large, has attracted their attention, from the fact that the returns from 1855 to 1860 show, year by year, a steady increase in the number of pupils, such increase being in 1860, as compared with 1859, no less than 3,823.

26. The per-centage of scholars who have attended the same Government school, to the whole number of scholars on the books at the close of 1861, is as follows:—

| Less than One Year. | One Year, and less than Two Years. | Two Years, and less than Three Years. | Three Years, and less than Four Years. | Four Years, and less than Five Years. | Five Years and upwards. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 36·08               | 23·62                              | 18·78                                 | 10·40                                  | 6·28                                  | 4·84                    |

27. The following table shows the per-centage of children of the different ages from "under five" to "over fifteen" in the several classes of schools:—

| Schools.                    | Under Five. | Between Five and Six. | Between Six and Seven. | Between Seven and Eight. | Between Eight and Nine. | Between Nine and Ten. | Between Ten and Eleven. | Between Eleven and Twelve. | Between Twelve and Thirteen. | Between Thirteen and Fourteen. | Between Fourteen and Fifteen. | Over Fifteen. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Colombo Academy -           | "           | "                     | ·29                    | 1·73                     | 2·89                    | 4·35                  | 7·83                    | 9·56                       | 14·49                        | 10·43                          | 13·3                          | 35·07         |
| Superior Schools -          | "           | "                     | 1·41                   | 2·83                     | 3·54                    | 7·80                  | 7·80                    | 5·67                       | 11·34                        | 9·22                           | 11·34                         | 39·00         |
| English Schools -           | "           | "                     | 1·03                   | 4·29                     | 6·95                    | 8·43                  | 14·49                   | 7·69                       | 15·38                        | 13·46                          | 9·02                          | 19·23         |
| Mixed Schools -             | ·50         | ·69                   | 1·70                   | 3·71                     | 6·23                    | 6·49                  | 11·02                   | 9·83                       | 13·80                        | 11·40                          | 8·12                          | 26·46         |
| Vernacular Schools -        | ·09         | 1·38                  | 4·49                   | 9·51                     | 14·10                   | 11·57                 | 16·12                   | 12·72                      | 12·38                        | 6·74                           | 4·73                          | 6·12          |
| Superior Girls' Schools -   | 1·19        | 5·07                  | 6·56                   | 8·06                     | 10·44                   | 12·83                 | 12·24                   | 12·53                      | 10·74                        | 9·25                           | 6·86                          | 4·18          |
| Mixed Girls' Schools -      | 3·25        | 10·06                 | 13·02                  | 12·13                    | 10·65                   | 13·61                 | 6·51                    | 7·69                       | 10·06                        | 3·25                           | 5·62                          | 4·14          |
| Vernacular Girls' Schools - | 2·06        | 9·05                  | 12·75                  | 12·75                    | 14·40                   | 17·28                 | 10·29                   | 12·34                      | 2·06                         | 5·76                           | ·82                           | ·41           |
| Total -                     | ·52         | 1·96                  | 3·96                   | 6·87                     | 9·77                    | 9·72                  | 12·79                   | 10·65                      | 12·56                        | 9·                             | 6·86                          | 15·34         |

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28. Financial and statistical returns, similar to those appended to the last report, will be found in the Appendices. To these has been added a return showing the nation and religion of the pupils attending schools aided by Government

29. The expenditure on account of education in 1861 amounted to 14,306*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*, showing an increase of 941*l.* 9*s.* 10¼*d.* as compared with 1860, when the expenditure was 13,365*l.* 2*s.* 4¼*d.*

30. The following statement will show the amount voted, and the amount expended, on account of education, in each of the last five years:—

| Years. | Voted.      | Expended.    |
|--------|-------------|--------------|
|        | £ s. d.     | £ s. d.      |
| 1857   | 11,347 11 8 | 9,275 18 5   |
| 1858   | 11,409 5 0  | 10,318 9 6½  |
| 1859   | 14,062 4 8  | 12,723 9 11½ |
| 1860   | 14,700 18 5 | 13,365 2 4¼  |
| 1861   | 16,475 6 8  | 14,306 12 2½ |

31. The sum of 16,674*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* has been voted for the current year, and the educational estimate for 1863 amounts to 16,063*l.* 17*s.*

32. The amount realized by school fees in 1859 was 1,691*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1860, 1,997*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; and in 1861, 2,054*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, to which must be added 95*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, being receipts on account of stationery, showing an increase in the receipts from schools in 1861 as compared with 1860 of 152*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, and as compared with 1859 of 458*l.* 4*s.* 10¼*d.*

33. The thanks of the School Commission are due to the Government for the notification which appeared in the Government Gazette of the 30th November last, instituting "Local Examinations."

The notification and the regulations framed accordingly by the School Commission are given in the Appendix.

34. The thanks of the Commission are also due to the Government for the favourable reception which has been accorded to their representations of the disadvantages under which the teachers of this department labour as regards pension, in consequence of the omission of the Educational Establishment from the Ordinance No. 1. of 1858.

35. During the past year the Commission have revised the courses of instruction in the Government schools. The result of their labours will appear on reference to the prescribed courses which will be found in the Appendix.

36. But while the Commission have been thus occupied during the past year, in endeavours to provide for the people of this Colony a better and a sounder education, they have been unable to divest themselves of the conviction that very little has been done towards providing for the real education of the people, notwithstanding the large annual increase in the grants for education, which already swallow up a larger proportion of the revenues of the Colony than that which the educational votes in England and India bear to the revenues of those countries respectively. And the reports of the inspector, on applications for grants in aid, preclude the hope that an extension of the system of grants-in-aid will provide for this want.

Colombo, 30th June 1862.

Enclosure 5 in No. 22.

SIR, Government Agent's Office, Colombo, April 14, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year 1862.

Copies of the reports of the assistant agents of Kaigalle and Ratnapoora are also enclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES P. LAYARD,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Government Agent.

#### REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF GOVERNMENT AGENT of COLOMBO for 1862.

##### Revenue.

The revenue of the year ending December 31 compares favourably with that of the year 1861, showing an increase of 2,708*l.* 12*s.* 10¼*d.*, notwithstanding a diminution in the land sales of 4,516*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, owing to the reduction of the establishment, and the limitation of the operations of the Surveyor General's Department almost entirely to parochial surveys.

The compensatory sources of revenue have been principally from grain, 4,818*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and licences 1,936*l.* 1*s.*

##### Paddy Crops.—Arrack.

The crops of both the maha and yalle harvests were above the average, and an impulse was given to the competition for the arrack farms by the price of the spirit, which had ranged from 12*l.* to 8*l.* during many years, falling as low as 6*l.* 10*s.* for the leaguer of 150 gallons in 1862.



The 300 distilleries licensed during the year yielded 360,000 gallons for home consumption and for exportation.

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#### *Plumbago.*

Royalty derived from working 241 mines on Crown lands realized 469*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, 1*l.* 5*s.* having been the sum realized from plumbago in 1855.

#### *Gun and Carriers Licences.*

There were 326 fewer guns and 400 fewer carts registered in 1862 than in 1861, which I attribute to the discontinuance of the practice of registering guns and carts in circuit, which became necessary on the withdrawal of the travelling allowance of a clerk. The facilities of evading these duties in the rural districts can only be effectually checked on the spot.

The increasing evasion of the duties in towns by a large portion of the traffic being carried on by mercantile firms in their own carts was brought to the notice of Government by my letter, No. 197, of 6th April 1861. It is notorious that the size of these private carts, and the great weights they carry, are more destructive of the highways on which they are employed than any of the ordinary kinds of hired conveyances which are at present taxed for their upkeep.

#### *Season.*

A remarkable distribution of the rains over the entire year, instead of being, as usual, periodical, has been characteristic of the past twelve months. The change, could it have been anticipated, might have proved of the greatest possible benefit to the agricultural interests of the country; as it was, the preparations for the cultivation of paddy lands were made as for ordinary seasons, and, except in respect of high lands, small advantage was taken from circumstances favourable to an increased production. The cheynas of the Cina and Hapitigam Korles, an unprecedented occurrence, were reaped, and yielded abundant maha crops in December, two months before the ell paddy ordinarily attains maturity, and enabled the year 1862 to appropriate profits more properly belonging to 1863.

#### *Cocoanuts.*

Not less than 2,000 acres it is probable of forest land purchased by natives from Government during the past year were planted with cocoanuts, under favour of the weather, a large portion of which, lying on the banks of the Maha Oya, besides giving employment, will restore health and comfort to the people of that fever stricken region.

#### *Tobacco.*

The cultivation of tobacco in the Alloom Coor Kule yields annually about 300,000 lbs., about 900 acres being the extent cultivated, and the market price ranging from 26*l.* to 28*l.* per candy of 560 lbs.

#### *Health.*

The sanitary condition of the Province during the year has been on the whole satisfactory. But some isolated cases of cholera, and 187 cases of small-pox in the district of Cultura, and 1,191 cases in Colombo, have been reported, and 148 deaths among the latter.

The crowding together of the native inhabitants of the towns, and the difficulty of overcoming the scruples of the Mahomedan portion of the inhabitants to vaccination, appear to be the principal causes of the frequent reappearance of small-pox as an epidemic. The Board of Health despair of all remedy until vaccination is made compulsory.

#### *Population.*

The population, from the closest approximation to a census we possess, that afforded by the householders returns obtained under the Road Ordinance, is smaller than has been supposed, but the disproportion of the sexes, always suspected, has not been sensibly reduced.

The annexed statement, which does not include the migratory classes and Malabar coolies, shows the relative number of males and females to be 304,088 and 256,508, and the aggregate population only 560,596.

#### *Condition of the People.*

There never was a period, however, in the history of Ceylon in which the inhabitants were more prosperous, and in possession of greater personal and social advantages. Their progress in wealth and intelligence is perceptible in the extension of their landed properties, and in the construction of handsome dwelling houses, not a few of which are furnished with the choicest European comforts.

#### *Schools.*

Meanwhile about 60 Government schools and numerous missionary institutions are affording the means of moral and religious education to those willing to avail themselves of them.

In the remoter districts the Buddhist priests replace both Government and missionary efforts.

#### *Road Ordinance Funds.*

The funds levied under the Thoroughfares Ordinance amounted to 13,209*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

The lateness of period at which the Ordinance was passed in 1861, and the necessity of conforming strictly to its provisions, prevented the whole of the commutation being collected within the three

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first months of the following year, and the arrears, owing to the novelty of the mode prescribed for their recovery, and the insufficiency of officers in the department of the police magistrates and fiscal, to carry out the duty, are still considerable. A remedy, however, has been suggested, by which the division officers themselves can be appointed process-servers for the purposes of the Road Ordinance when required, and it is not probable that any future obstacle to regularity will arise, or that the present arrears will remain much longer outstanding.

The contribution to the several principal roads was as follows :

|                                     | £      | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Roads within the gravets of Colombo | 835    | 17 | 6  |
| Do. from Colombo to Kandy           | 1,089  | 13 | 6  |
| Do. do. to Galle                    | 544    | 10 | 0  |
| Do. do. to Avisawelle               | 348    | 8  | 3  |
| Do. from Negombo to Geroella        | 195    | 15 | 0  |
| Do. do. to Veyangodde               | 228    | 9  | 9  |
| Do. from Avisawelle to Karewne Elle | 159    | 8  | 3  |
| Do. do. to Pelmadulla               | 457    | 10 | 9  |
| Do. from Pelmadulla to Gorokundere  | 504    | 4  | 6  |
| Do. do. to Rakwane                  | 146    | 2  | 9  |
| Do. from Balapane to Yatteantotte   | 61     | 8  | 6  |
| Do. from Colombo to Cottah          | 113    | 10 | 3  |
| Do. do. to Topoe                    | 203    | 14 | 9  |
| Branch roads in Negombo             | 50     | 12 | 6  |
| Canal from Colombo to Kaymel        | 707    | 12 | 6  |
| Do. to Cultura                      | 492    | 10 | 6  |
|                                     | £6,139 | 9  | 3  |

and no less than 468 miles of minor roads have benefited by an appropriation to them of 1,871*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*, exclusive of balances of past years.

#### Roads.

The state of the public communications generally was satisfactory.

The unusual weather, to which allusion has been made, as well as the heavy traffic on the Kandy road, rendered it difficult for the department of the Commissioner of Roads to preserve it in its normal excellent order. The consequent inconvenience, the subject of loud public complaints, it is expected, will prove only temporary, and before the lapse of many months be entirely remedied.

The road from Ballapam to Ruanwelle, commenced in 1840, has not yet been completed. The connexion of the three and four Korles and the Kandy and Ambegamoa roads by this great branch is a matter of the highest importance, as when the railroad is finished it would contribute largely to its support. I have to urge upon Government the often-repeated recommendation of the District and Provincial Road Committees, that this work should engage their earliest attention.

Ruanwelle - £147  
Avandere - 22  
£169  
There is a toll levied on this road, at present realizing 169*l.* per annum, which might be trebled were the several streams, which are an impediment to the use of carriages properly bridged, as, with the exception of the Kaluganga above Ruanwelle, they might easily be, at a very moderate cost.

The completion of the Pelmadulla road, from Openaika to Balangodde, has been a boon for which the people of Saffragam will ever be grateful, and which cannot fail, when extended to the limits of Onvah, to benefit the coffee planters of that district, also, by enabling them very generally to convey the produce of their estates by a more direct than the present circuitous route by Nuwvera Ellia and Kandy to Colombo.

The road from Oetvankandy to Dolosbagey has been rendered practicable for carts during the year, and is very useful.

The wisdom of the maxim which guided the administration of the late Sir Henry Ward, that conferring material advantages on a semi-civilized country must prepare the way for its advancement in every other respect, has not received a better vindication than the result of his measure for extending the means of communication, and for facilitating agricultural operations, by the introduction of the Paddy Lands Irrigation Ordinance.

The stimulus to industry arising from both these sources is already influencing the character of the people in an unmistakeable manner, and may be witnessed any day in the spread of the commercial spirit, the accumulation of wealth, and in the appreciation of education, as a means of obtaining it.

In the Colombo district alone numerous works have been executed, with and without the aid of Government, which could not have been undertaken before the passing of the Irrigation Ordinance, several of which are not only rewarding the enterprize of village communities, but contribute to the public resources.

But there are works too large to be undertaken under the Irrigation Ordinance, and for which the joint action of small communities would be insufficient, which in the present prosperous state of the Island the Government might reasonably be expected to carry out (*ex. gra.*)

The Muturagawelle, occupying the space between the Kalany Ganga at Mutual and the southern bank of the Negombo Lake, about 16 square miles, require to be reclaimed.



Much money has been expended by the successive Governments of Ceylon on this work, which has been suspended from time to time, either for want of means or intestine commotions, but it remains unfinished notwithstanding its importance, both as regards the extension of cultivation, or augmentation of the salubrity of the neighbourhood; and the restoration of the Muleriawe embankment on the Kalany Ganga, which, together with a relieving canal on the side of the Galle road, just beyond the limits of the town of Colombo, would be the means of recovering 40,000 acres, now so constantly submerged that the people of Cottah, Nawelle, Kirillepenne and other populous villages in the Hewagam and Salpitty Korles, after the greatest sacrifices, seldom reap from them a remunerative crop.

A most interesting and valuable report by eminent Dutch engineers is to be found among the records of the Colonial Office, with a translation by Mr. Lee, which deserves consideration in connexion with the latter proposal, and might be referred with advantage to the Surveyor General, an able officer of whose department, Mr. Park, has been long employed in surveying the surrounding district, and is quite competent to test the correctness of the statements and suggestions therein made.

About 1,500 acres of ground within the limits of the Marandahn cinnamon plantation, now utterly useless and unsaleable, would share in the benefits this scheme of drainage is represented as capable of affording.

The transactions in land sales during the past year show the following results:—

|                                                                           | Lots. | Extents.   | Amount realized. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|------------------|
|                                                                           | No.   | A. R. P.   | £ s. d.          |
| Crown lands sold                                                          | 645   | 4,313 3 20 | 7,028 7 7        |
| Lands sold at half their improved value                                   | 190   | 712 3 26   | 870 17 8         |
| Lands disposed of under Minute of 8th August 1844                         | 267   | 2,055 3 13 | 630 3 11         |
| Lands in respect of which certificates against the Crown are to be issued | 1,165 | 3,069 1 27 | —                |
| Total                                                                     | 2,267 | 10,152 0 6 | 8,529 9 2        |

The decrease, in comparison with the sales in former years, has been already accounted for.

The settlement of native claims which has been promoted by the parochial surveys has been one of the most gratifying, though by the people least appreciated, duties of the Government Agent. The scrutiny into private titles is very jealously regarded, as the object is supposed to be rather the ascertainment and recovery of encroachments, which are by no means inconsiderable, on Crown rights, than any disinterested purpose of substituting legitimate possession on easy terms for irregular and precarious occupation.

The demoralizing consequence of having withheld from the people till recent years the means of honestly acquiring property in land cannot be imagined by any one who has not had the opportunity of witnessing the manner in which the possession and retention of encroachments are sought to be justified and effected.

The number of settlements, which was 1,165 in the past year, might be indefinitely increased for several years to come were an additional assistant attached to this office, and an additional clerk to the land department. A week in every month is given up entirely to settlements and land sales, and an extra clerk has been the only accession to the strength of the establishment since 1850, when the return of the land sales might have been represented as nil, and the general revenue of the Province was 47 per cent. less than at present, although, in the same interval, a system of volunteer clerks, which withdrew at once 12 hands from the cutcherry, and two junior clerkships, have been abolished.

As the cost of the collection of revenue and the general administration of the Province does not exceed  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the amount collected, I submit respectfully that the time has arrived when not only the needed augmentation of the office establishment might be made, but salaries might be granted to the inferior Korle headmen, with the certainty that the proportion between the expenditure and income would only be favourably affected thereby. At the risk of being deemed importunate I beg to draw attention to the representations contained in my letters as per margin, that the gratuitous services of headmen are more injurious than beneficial to the public interests, and that there is really no economy in not paying them, as they pay themselves at present to an extent it would be difficult to appreciate, while I believe that in the very first year of the experiment there would be more money obtained from the minor sources of revenue principally dependent on the zeal of headmen than would be necessary to purchase it.

The Government has at this moment under consideration the exemption of the petty headmen of the Kaigalle and Ratnapoora districts from taxation of their paddy lands. I have noticed on another occasion that there is inherent in that system of compensation an evil of its own. I have now to remark, that, besides being a retrograde movement, the partial exemption of the headmen of this Province would be looked upon as a grievance by those who do not share the privilege, and are just as much entitled to it, however inconvenient it might be to make the exemption general.

The people of the four Korles and Saffragam are much more lightly taxed in respect of grain than the people of the maritime districts, who commonly pay  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the crops, while the former pay only  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and the temptations to fail in their duty to which headmen are exposed are

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consequently much greater in the maritime districts, as it would not be desirable to place them at any disadvantage with their neighbours.

The only safe course would be to pay them all, a system which, introduced in this Province, might pave the way to its introduction in others, as soon as the state of the local revenues admitted of.

The exemption from tax in the Central and North-western Provinces, and the commission on grain allowed to head men in the Northern Province, would prevent for a time any reasonable complaint that the first steps towards an improvement in the condition of the headmen generally were taken here.

The reports of the assistant agents of Kaigalle and Ratnapoora, the latter of which was delayed till the 28th ultimo, are herewith forwarded.

The successful introduction of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance into the Saffragam district is a very gratifying fact.

The smaller interest taken in the measure in the three and four Korles might have been anticipated, from the nonparticipation of the people in the first instance in the application to Government for the enactment of the new law, and their perfect contentment with their own customs, which, by a contagion of manners, have preserved, even in the maritime divisions bordering on the four Korles, during nearly four centuries of European domination.

In the Hapitigam Korle belonging to Colombo, and subject to the Regulation No. 9. of 1822, and the operation of the Roman Dutch Law, only 37 marriages were registered among a population of 18,000 souls between 1822 and 1851, and with increased facilities for registration afforded in the latter year only 286 have been registered since that period.

I think the assistant agent of Kaigalle is mistaken in his impression that polyandry has nearly disappeared with the abolition of compulsory labour. It exists largely both within and beyond his district, and will scarcely terminate until the people are induced to live in communities, instead of in detached families, occupying isolated dwellings in hills and in jungles, and until the disproportion of the sexes, invariably observed in countries where polyandry prevails, and which seems almost to excuse the practice, is corrected under the influence of civilization and good laws.

While polyandry is, however, the practice of the majority of the inhabitants who are extremely poor, it must be admitted that polygamy is occasionally practised by the rich, and there can be little doubt that the passing of the Ordinance No. 13. of 1859 will prove, if not an immediate remedy, the means of gradually extinguishing both evils.

I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of Government the great disappointment felt, and expressed by the classes affected by the Regulation No. 9. of 1822, that the amendment of that law, as contemplated in the last sessions of the Legislative Council, and recommended by a sub-committee of that Council, has been suspended.

(Signed) CHARLES P. LAYARD,  
Government Agent.

#### Enclosure 6. in No. 22.

SIR, Jaffna Kutcherry, April 27, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual report required of me for 1862.

Because this is the first report of the kind that I have made, and because, as it seemed to me, no just conclusions could be founded on a comparison limited to the years 1861 and 1862, I have, as regards those subjects to which these observations apply, taken as my starting point the date to which the statements appended to my letter to the Secretary of State of the 16th January 1858, Appendix F.\* to the report of the select committee of the Legislative Council on the fixed establishments of the Northern Province, extend, those statements, as regards the particular subjects referred to, being in fact of the like character as this report.

I ask attention in particular to the increase in the revenue

It is true that though the amount of the revenue is so satisfactory, as compared with that of former years, yet its actual amount, considered abstractedly is small, but I can never omit, on occasions like this, to remind the Government that the comparatively backward condition of the Jaffna district is the direct consequence of the measures of Government in respect to its staple trade of tobacco.

Nor can I refrain from noticing, on this the first occasion of my furnishing an annual report, that while the professed object of the Government in having recourse to the measures referred to was the benefit of the people of this district, no part of the very large profit derived by the Government for many years from the adoption of those measures, at the expense of the ruin of the interests of this district, was applied either to the remission of taxation within it, which might have assisted its people to bear up against the ruinous effects to them of the Government measures, or to the prosecution of public works within the district, one or other of which measures would seem to have been the natural application of those large profits, which, as professed, the Government of that day, acting in the interests of the people of this district, was compelled reluctantly to receive.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial-Secretary. (Signed) P. A. DYKE.



## Annual Report for the year 1862.\*

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The total revenue, with the exception of that from the pearl fishery, in each of the six years ending with 1856, and that of each of the six years ending with 1862, was as follows:—

| £    |        | £    |        |
|------|--------|------|--------|
| 1851 | 40,473 | 1857 | 37,101 |
| 1852 | 32,987 | 1858 | 41,080 |
| 1853 | 33,296 | 1859 | 44,383 |
| 1854 | 32,180 | 1860 | 45,393 |
| 1855 | 39,714 | 1861 | 46,947 |
| 1856 | 35,612 | 1862 | 47,580 |

The average of the former period is - - - - - 35,710  
That of the latter - - - - - 43,747

The increase in the latter period - - - - - 8,037

equal to 22½ per cent., which is almost exactly the rate of increase in the 12 years ending with 1856 as compared with the 11 ending with 1844.

I have used the word "revenue" above in its ordinary acceptation, but it appears to me that it is much to be regretted that in statements of this kind the receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance should not be included, as for the statistical purpose of showing what is levied from the people it is necessary that they should be shown.

To admit of a correct judgment being formed of the prosperity or otherwise of a Province by the test of its revenue, it is necessary that certain adjustments should also be made, to exclude receipts which are purely accidental, and totally unconnected with the condition of the Province. These are the receipts for salt sold for export to other parts of the Island and beyond sea. The sums so excluded are shown in the margin, and the great fluctuation in them must show how false conclusions drawn from statements including them must be.

| £          |
|------------|
| 1857 370   |
| 1858 2,205 |
| 1859 378   |
| 1860 2,670 |
| 1861 2,342 |
| 1862 176   |

The following is a table of the revenue with these adjustments:—

|      | Revenue<br>exclusive of Salt for<br>Export. | Receipts<br>under Thoroughfares<br>Ordinance. | Total. |
|------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
|      | £                                           | £                                             | £      |
| 1857 | 36,731                                      | 4,993                                         | 41,724 |
| 1858 | 38,875                                      | 5,050                                         | 43,925 |
| 1859 | 44,005                                      | 7,646 †                                       | 51,651 |
| 1860 | 42,723                                      | 8,018                                         | 50,741 |
| 1861 | 44,605                                      | 7,342                                         | 51,947 |
| 1862 | 47,404                                      | 7,359                                         | 54,763 |

This is a perfectly truthful bonâ fide statement of facts, and it shows in the first column an increase in five years of over 11,000£, or 29 per cent., and in the last of over 13,000£, or 31 per cent.; about 2,000£ being on the receipts under the Thoroughfare Ordinance, and 11,000£ on all other heads.

The following is a condensed abstract of the particulars of the receipts in the two years 1857 and 1862:—

|                        | 1857.<br>£ | 1862.<br>£ |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Grain                  | 12,080     | 16,752     |
| Customs                | 10,587     | 11,360     |
| Thoroughfare Ordinance | 4,993      | 7,359      |
| Salt Monopoly          | 4,540      | 5,932      |
| Arrack do.             | 3,285      | 4,951      |
| Stamps                 | 2,780      | 3,062      |
| Tolls                  | 648        | 1,078      |
| Crown lands            | 196        | 912        |
| Timber                 | 704        | 725        |
| Judicial receipts      | 546        | 639        |
| Carriers               | 251        | 432        |
| Postage                | 362        | 424        |
|                        | 40,972     | 53,626     |
| All other items        | 752        | 1,137      |
|                        | 41,724     | 54,763     |

\* The Appendix not printed.

† Rates of commutation raised.

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The increase under grain is attributable to the increase in the price of grain.

The revenue in the different districts was as follows:—

|      | Jaffna. | Manaar. | The Vanny. | Nuvenkalavia. |
|------|---------|---------|------------|---------------|
|      | £       | £       | £          | £             |
| 1857 | 12,080  | 1,675   | 493        | 1,599         |
| 1858 | 15,165  | 2,404   | 610        | 1,660         |
| 1859 | 18,000  | 3,006   | 745        | 1,913         |
| 1860 | 14,735  | 1,817   | 667        | 1,653         |
| 1861 | 16,773  | 1,968   | 819        | 2,051         |
| 1862 | 16,752  | 2,206   | 779        | 1,476         |

The revenue in the Manaar and Vanny districts has been much benefited by the roads which have been opened and improved. Formerly there were great differences between the prices in the interior of the district and near the coast, but prices are now equalized.

The average revenue of Manaar for the six years ending with 1856 was £ 1,254  
 For the six years ending 1862 it was £ 2,179  
 The average revenue of the Vanny for the former period was £ 401  
 And for the latter £ 685

The absence of material increase in the customs is shown under the head of "trade" to be the effect of the state of the tobacco trade.

The increase under "Thoroughfare Ordinance" is the effect of increase in the rates of commutation; namely,—

In the Jaffna districts      from 1s. to 1s. 8d.  
 In others      from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.

The average under salt for the 6 years was £ 5,193  
 For the 6 preceding years it was £ 4,231

The increase of      962

is equal to nearly 23 per cent.

In connexion with tolls, the number of carts registered in 1857 was 627, in 1861, 1,023, being an increase of 396, equal to 63 per cent. in five years.

Since 1862 the alteration of the law as to the time of registering has afforded such facilities for the evasion of the law that the number has fallen off considerably.

As to the Crown lands, a surveyor was sent to the Province in the month of February 1861, after having been left for 14 years without one, notwithstanding my almost annual applications for one.

In this year the prospect as to sales was at first very promising, the lands put up selling readily, and at high prices. Subsequently there was a check to the sales, and lands put up were not bid for. The cause of this is not yet properly ascertained.

The other items seem not to require particular notice.

#### Grain Produce and Imports.

It has been the practice for some years past to make up statements to show this, for my information. When all the sales and other settlements of the grain revenue are concluded the probable produce is deduced from them.

These statements and the customs returns show the following:—

|      | Produce.  | Import.  | Total.    |
|------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|      | Bushels.  | Bushels. | Bushels.  |
| 1857 | 1,731,445 | 637,343  | 2,368,788 |
| 1858 | 1,538,733 | 468,520  | 2,007,253 |
| 1859 | 1,713,954 | 625,782  | 2,339,736 |
| 1860 | 1,550,628 | 570,958  | 2,121,586 |
| 1861 | 1,592,561 | 628,255  | 2,220,816 |
| 1862 | 1,577,972 | 664,072  | 2,242,044 |

In this statement all descriptions of dry grain are included, and each bushel of rice is reckoned as two of raw grain.



The statement, however, does not include the large district of Nuwere Kalawia, for which I have never yet been able to obtain such information, though I have urged the matter of procuring it on the attention of several of the assistant agents.

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The fact of the increase in the proportionate import of rice is of some interest. Formerly, very little rice was imported at Jaffna, the people being so poor that they preferred to buy the unmanufactured article, paddy, and convert it into rice themselves. The progressive increase in the import of rice seems to imply, either that a certain proportion of people find that they can employ themselves more profitably than in pounding paddy, or that their circumstances have so improved as to make them disregard the slight pecuniary advantage from doing so. The quantities in the six years were as follows:—

|      |   |   |   |   |   |        |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| 1857 | - | - | - | - | - | 37,412 |
| 1858 | - | - | - | - | - | 28,172 |
| 1859 | - | - | - | - | - | 26,866 |
| 1860 | - | - | - | - | - | 31,816 |
| 1861 | - | - | - | - | - | 43,960 |
| 1862 | - | - | - | - | - | 62,000 |

The following is a statement of the produce for the three districts:—

|      | Jaffna.   | Manaar. | The Vanny. |
|------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 1857 | 1,388,868 | 253,030 | 89,547     |
| 1858 | 1,234,495 | 225,157 | 79,081     |
| 1859 | 1,294,369 | 330,193 | 89,392     |
| 1860 | 1,233,232 | 233,689 | 83,707     |
| 1861 | 1,239,460 | 250,216 | 102,885    |
| 1862 | 1,230,157 | 255,489 | 92,326     |

The dry grain produced in the Jaffna district is almost entirely by irrigation from wells; and as that cultivation is such a peculiar feature of the country, it occurs to me to show for the Jaffna district the produce of paddy and of dry grain separately, as follows:—

|      | Paddy.  | Dry Grain. |
|------|---------|------------|
| 1857 | 970,246 | 418,622    |
| 1858 | 878,727 | 355,768    |
| 1859 | 857,447 | 436,922    |
| 1860 | 881,522 | 351,710    |
| 1861 | 912,343 | 327,117    |
| 1862 | 884,965 | 345,192    |

This statement of the particulars exhibits much more of variation between the different years than the statement of the totals shows.

This is, I believe, in a great measure the effect of a cause I have indicated before in remarks on statements of sales of rents, namely, that the weather most favourable to one kind of produce is not so to the other, and so, between the two, a general average is brought out.

#### Trade.

It is well known that the staple article of produce and trade is tobacco, and to those who have given any attention to the subject, that the trade has never recovered from the injurious effects of the measures of Government in making the trade a Government monopoly from 1812 to 1823.

Notwithstanding, however, the extensive influence the depressed state of this trade has in retarding advance in general prosperity, the whole value of the trade of the Province continues to increase.

|                                                 |   |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| In the 6 years ending with 1856 the average was | - | £ 221,185 |
| In the 6 do. do. 1862 it was                    | - | 318,392   |

being an increase of 97,207*l.*, equal to 43 per cent.

The increase in 1862 in particular was small, and though there was a material increase in the foreign, there was a correspondent falling off in the coastwise trade.

The amounts in each of the last six years were as follows:—

|      | £       |
|------|---------|
| 1857 | 255,666 |
| 1858 | 276,464 |
| 1859 | 340,748 |
| 1860 | 338,803 |
| 1861 | 318,905 |
| 1862 | 319,680 |

Early in 1861 a representation was made by his Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State, and subsequently by his Grace to the Secretary for India, by whom a report was called for from the

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Madras Government on the subject of the monopoly, in the state of Travancore, of the trade in tobacco, but I have not as yet been informed of the ultimate result of this attempt to get that, the chief market for it opened to the tobacco trade of this Province.

I am confident that were the existing restrictions on the tobacco trade removed there would be a considerable and rapid advance in the general trade.

As peculiar to this Province, and as calculated, perhaps, to excite some interest, I may notice the export of elephants.

|                                                  | No. | Value. | Average Value of each Elephant. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|---------------------------------|
|                                                  |     | £      | £ s.                            |
| The average for the 5 years ending with 1857 was | 71  | 593    | 8 7                             |
| Do. do. 1862                                     | 326 | 3,150  | 9 13                            |

The destruction of these animals in India in the mutinies, and the demand for them in railway works, have been mentioned to me as the causes of the increased demand for them, and the rise in their price.

This has been a source of considerable profit to the elephant catchers of the Manaar district.

#### Public Health.

There was not any thing remarkable as to this, except the prevalence of cholera for some months in a few places.

A sort of panic seems to have prevailed in a small section of the town called the Pettah, but the visitation was of a trifling character as compared with those of former years.

The deaths were as follows:—

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| The Jaffna district    | 734 |
| The Manaar do.         | 141 |
| The Nuwera Kalawia do. | 20  |
| Total                  | 895 |

exclusive of immigrant coolies, of whom 222 died.

The Vanny or Mullativoe district was free of the disease, as it frequently is when Manaar is infected.

The disease is commonly introduced into that district and the district of Nuwera Kalavia by the immigrant coolies.

On the occasion referred to it was introduced into Jaffna from Colombo.

The following extract from the Appendix F. to the report on the fixed establishments, being a statement of mine, shows both the duration and mortality on occasion of former visitations of this epidemic:—

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| May 1845 to October 1846    | 10,600 deaths. |
| March 1850 to December 1852 | 10,687 „       |
| July 1852 to September 1855 | 13,753 „       |

#### Health of Cattle.

Until so near the close of the year that the matter will properly fall to be noticed in the report for 1863, there was not much murrain amongst the cattle of Jaffna, and, as to Nuwera Kalavia, the assistant agent reports that their health was “remarkably good.” There was some disease, however, in the Manaar and Vanny districts.

But, although Jaffna was free from particular disease, there was a large destruction of cattle from the inclement weather of December. In the open flat country of this district, where the cattle are for the most part small and weakly, quantities of cattle are commonly starved to death on occasions of the prevalence of such weather for more than 24 hours, by the united effects of being kept from grazing sufficiently, and of the cold of the driving wind and rain.

Reports show the following losses, but I am afraid the reports are very defective:—

|                | Cattle. | Sheep and Goats. |
|----------------|---------|------------------|
| Jaffna         | 6,536   | 7,223            |
| Manaar         | 553     | —                |
| Vanny          | 829     | —                |
| Nuwera Kalavia | —       | —                |
|                | 7,918   | 7,223            |

The assistant agent of the Vanny notices in his report, that from May to August or September murrain was extensively prevalent amongst the wild pigs; and on my way from the Central road to Mullativoe I saw a number of the dead bodies close to the road side. And I may here mention as of possible interest, that while the extensive paddy district of Pooneryn on the south shore of the Jaffna lake used to be so infested with pigs as to have led the people to make repeated applications that a



wall should be built of some miles in length to keep them out, there was such an extensive murrain in 1842, that ever since to this time the number of these beasts resorting to the neighbourhood of the fields is inconsiderable.

The paddy tithe of Pooneryn is now commuted for 522*l.* a year.

#### *Vaccination.*

Consequent on some communication of mine to the Superintendent of Vaccination here, imparted by him to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, some attempts have been and are still being made to improve the organization for this service, with the view to securing larger and generally more satisfactory results; but the allowances of the vaccinators are too small to secure the services of proper persons, so that no great results can be expected from these attempts.

I am merely auxiliary in the matter. Small-pox was introduced in the month of January 1862, and continued to prevail to the end of the year, up to which there had been 217 cases admitted into hospital, amongst which there were only 28 deaths. It is understood that there are not any restrictions on the opposite continent on persons affected with small-pox going abroad, or, if there are any, that they are not enforced; and, considering the great resort of the people of this district to the continent, it is rather matter for surprise that small-pox is not always prevalent here.

In a report made in connexion with the Ordinance No. 10 of 1852, I showed, from detailed returns, that there was no perceptible difference in the number of persons attacked with small-pox who had been vaccinated and the number of those who had not been vaccinated. What vaccination really does here seems to be so to modify the disease as to make it in all but a very few cases very mild and tractable.

#### *Crime.*

The decrease of serious crime, often noticed before, continues, as shown in the statement appended of cases tried before the Supreme Court. The totals of that statement are as follows:—

|                      | Number of<br>serious cases. | Number of persons<br>tried on those cases. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 12 years ending 1831 | 260                         | 886                                        |
| 12 years ending 1843 | 225                         | 649                                        |
| 12 years ending 1855 | 100                         | 309                                        |
| 6 years ending 1861  | 51                          | 121                                        |

The Government receives returns from the magistrates and district judges as to minor offences, which I do not see; but, as Fiscal, I know that the number of prisoners committed to gaol is continually decreasing.

The principal cause now of the decrease of crime I believe to be the full employment of the people.

The peace of the country is now more disturbed by caste and class disputes than by anything else. The country is in a state of transition as to the relative position of persons, and offences arising out of this cause may be expected after a time to die out. It is, however, my opinion that in the meantime acts of oppression on the part of influential persons towards those who formerly occupied a degraded position, which they are now struggling to emerge from, ought to be punished with severity.

I have omitted to notice the matter of cattle stealing, not as prevailing in Nuwera Kalavia itself, but in the adjacent districts, where, according to Mr. Morris' representations, the offence is as generally prevalent as it was in 1849, when it engaged so much attention on the part of Government.

The following are extracts from Mr. Morris' report:—

"This crime, so long the bane of this district and of the North Western Province, where, unfortunately, beyond the limits of the Dambool jurisdiction, it prevails probably in as aggravated a degree as ever, may, I think, be considered to have entirely ceased in this district, as only one case is known to have occurred since May last, and in that a conviction was obtained. I have spared no pains to effect this, and attribute the entire cessation of the crime to the use of the lash, which, though never used by me for any other offence, is, I am satisfied, from my knowledge of the people, the only means of checking this crime. It is necessary, however, to show that it is a subject never lost sight of, and for this I have desired a system of supervision, as noted in my diary, in which I have also observed that the crime has a species of fascination which makes the absolute reform of cattle stealers almost hopeless. Cattle stealing would instantly break out with the least signs of relaxation; and the frightful state of insecurity and demoralization in parts of the North Western Province, where cattle are stolen in broad daylight, and where the cattle stealers boast of their exploits in the villages through which they pass, the inhabitants of which will never, through fear of the revenge of the gangs, give evidence against the members of them, cannot but operate as a chronic excitement and inducement to the resumption of the practice in Nuwera Kalavia."

My opinion, expressed in 1849, is, that a second conviction of this offence ought to entail transportation or banishment for life.

#### *Circuits.*

From the 26th June to the 4th July I was in attendance on his Excellency the Governor, on his return from Jaffna to Kandy, leaving his Excellency at Mihintalai, and I returned through the

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southern part of the Manaar Vanny, the north-east portion of the Nuwere Kalavia district, through the ancient tank Pathovie, by Mullativoe.

In the Manaar Vanny I attended partially to the usual business of circuits. In the Nuwere Kalavia districts I made myself acquainted with a small section of country I had not before been through, and at the station of Mullativoe I attended to the usual business of such visits.

I was much about the peninsula; but all my plans for further circuits of the assistant agents districts were entirely deranged by the necessity of awaiting in Jaffna the enforcement of the decision of Government as to the relations to subsist between the civil engineer and the Government Agent in respect to public works, without which enforcement I could not do what was required of me in respect to the Supply Ordinance.

And by the time I was released from this hamper on my movements, and had completed what was required of me, it was too late to go on such circuit. The year, therefore, was in a great measure lost as to this object, from the cause stated.

The usual circuits of the assistant agents were regularly made, excepting those of the assistant agent of Manaar, which were somewhat interfered with by the prevalence of cholera.

#### *Circuit Courts.*

In connexion with the matter of the circuits of the assistant agent of Manaar, I must again express my deep regret at the abolition of the practice of his holding court on circuit, and I beg respectfully to indicate that two of the objections assigned generally to the system of circuit courts, that it takes the magistrate away for a time from his station where he is accessible to all, to attend to the business of a section only of the district, and that it causes needless expense, are not applicable to this particular case, as the assistant agent does go on circuit, though he does not attend to judicial business, and the addition to the time of his absence, and the expense consequent on his attending to judicial business, is not appreciable.

Mr. Twyman writes on the subject as follows; and I beg leave most urgently to solicit that his Excellency the Governor will confer upon the people of the Manaar Vanny pattoos the boon of the restoration of the circuit courts:

Extract from Mr. Twynam's diary of the 20th September 1861:—

"It was with reference to the very large number of complaints of this nature which used to be made to me when on circuit, that I recommended the establishment of circuit courts in the Vanny.

"These courts have done an immense deal of good. They were just beginning to get into working order, and the business in them was increasing fast, showing how necessary they were. By orders received from Government they have now been discontinued, and the irregularities which they tended so much to check have again commenced.

"The people of the Vanny will put up with almost any amount of inconvenience rather than go to Manaar, as they have repeatedly told me, and they are consequently at the mercy of a set of vagabonds, the only check on whom was the establishment of these circuit courts, which have been the means of bringing many of them to book.

"Many of the people cannot understand why the assistant agent cannot enter into all their complaints regarding lands, debts, cattle seizures, &c.; and when referred to the court at Manaar say very truly:—'How can we go to Manaar, when we scarcely have the means of obtaining sufficient for our livelihood here? We should be ruined if we went to Manaar.'

"Such answers used constantly to be given to me, and are now again made to me on my referring complaints to the court at Manaar, in consequence of the discontinuance of the circuit courts.

"As assistant agent, I feel that in referring many of the parties to the Manaar court I in fact tell them there is no redress for them, as I know it is not possible for them to prosecute a case in the Manaar court.

"It would take a man one month's continued travelling backwards and forwards to prosecute a case in the Manaar court, supposing that there were no postponements at all. How, I ask, can a poor man stand this? Does it not in fact amount to a denial of justice.

"The circuit courts did not cost Government 50*l.* a year, as the only extra charges on account of them were the batta to the clerk and a peon, and at the very outside 12 days' extra travelling allowance to the assistant agent, who is obliged to make circuits twice a year on account of revenue duties; and with reference to this I have to remark, that the clerk was employed on revenue business as well as in the courts, and it will become necessary next year to send some one to do the duties hitherto performed by the clerk, as it will not be possible for the interpreter to attend to all matters connected with the paddy rents, &c. when the Kalapogam rents are sold.

"I have during the circuit disposed of all the cases pending from the last circuit, excepting two or three, which are now fixed to be tried in Manaar. No serious inconvenience has in consequence been felt on this occasion, and I sincerely hope and trust that orders will be received to again hold the circuit courts before the commencement of the first circuit of next year.

"If these courts be not again opened, it will become absolutely necessary for Government to take into consideration the matter of establishing a permanent court in the Vanny, somewhere near Vavonian Veaneolom. Any such court should be a district court as well as a police court and court of requests for the whole Vanny."



*Public Works.*

CEYLON.

Matters in general in relation to the subject are in too complicated a state to admit of my entering on the general subject in this report. I am in a false position in respect to them, and that, as I feel, from no acts of mine.

I will confine myself, therefore, to the particular point of the mention in Sir Henry Ward's Minute of 5th April 1856, of the expressed views of Sir W. Molesworth on the subject of the union under one management of all the roads, principal and other than principal.

His Excellency the Governor is aware that practically through the operation of the arrangement made by the road committees here, for the civil engineer's provincial assistant being in charge of roads other than principal, this has been hitherto to a great extent been the fact here, and indeed it was in that connexion that Sir H. Ward noticed the subject. I desire on this occasion to record my opinion, that it is most desirable for the public interests, as connected with each class of works, that some system, such as indicated by Sir W. Molesworth, should be introduced, and my belief that it could be, without encroaching on that independence of action on the part of the commissioners in respect to works other than principal which is a principle of the Thoroughfare Ordinance.

*Works for Public Objects executed by Individuals.*

It used to be a practice of the Madras Government to publish in the Gazette lists of works of this kind of magnitude, with the names of the persons at whose cost they were executed, and the cost. This suggested to me to procure a return of all works, however trifling, executed by individuals of late years in the Jaffna district, for public convenience and accommodation, and detailed returns of particulars show that public maddams or native rest houses, and wells of different kinds, for the use of men and cattle, have been so constructed at a cost of 3,359*l.* 5*s.*

*Immigration.*

From the month of May 1862 the charge of the immigration vessels, and all relating thereto, has been imposed on this department. Mr. Twynam has always referred with satisfaction to the conduct of Mr. Reidy, the immediate superintendent of the service, acting under the assistant agents' instructions, and I have good reason to believe that the organization of the whole service by the assistant agent is very efficient.

On the requisition of Government, I made, early in the year, a full report of all requirements for the further accommodation of the coolies, both on the continent and on Ceylon; a series of misunderstandings followed, in respect to the buildings referred to in this report, and the result arrived at very recently, under express instructions, is the forwarding by the civil engineer and myself of estimates for a fractional portion of these; and even as to these I see very little prospect of their completion, from utter inadequacy of means to the object.

Some works for further provision of water on the line of road were also sanctioned. The acting assistant agent, Nuwere Kalavia, notices the matter as regards that district thus:—

“A sum of 195*l.* was granted late in the year for the construction of six wells on the central road, besides a moiety of 15*l.* towards the construction of a seventh on the Mihintalai. Owing, however, to the lateness of the time of making the grant, and to the prevalence of cholera, it has been found impossible to complete these this year. One only has been entirely finished. The others are all in a more or less advanced state, but cannot be completed till towards the end of the ensuing dry season, before which it will not be practicable to reach the requisite depth.”

Some similar work was done in the Manaar district, but I have not exact information in respect to it.

All relating to the hospitals hitherto supervised by the assistant agents has been made over to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

*Legislation.*

The absence of practical recognition of the assurance given in the letter appended, and the shortness of the time, as frequently occurs, between the publication of the draft of a proposed ordinance and its second reading, operate very injuriously to the interests of this province.

As a strong instance of this I ask attention to the Ordinance No. 15. of 1862, commonly termed “the Nuisance Ordinance,” the dates as to the passage of which through the Council were, as appears by the newspapers, my only source of information, as follows:—

|                                  |   |   |              |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| Draft first published in Gazette | - | - | 15 November. |
| First reading                    | - | - | 22     ”     |
| Second do.                       | - | - | 26     ”     |
| Third do.                        | - | - | 10 December. |

and this at a season of the year when the tapal from Colombo was sometimes 10 or 12 days in arrear.

I have reason to believe that had more time been allowed to them to mature their arrangements, the parties interested would have applied to be heard by counsel against the proposed Ordinance.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I have already under the head of circuits made reference to the visit of his Excellency the Governor. His Excellency landed at Point Pedro on the 14th June, remained 12 days in Jaffna, and travelled to Kandy by the central road, having been 24 days in the Province.

CEYLON.

In July the Auditor-General visited Jaffna on circuit, and during his stay gave particular attention to the system of manufacturing, collecting, and storing salt, and he concurred with me in recommending the adoption of weighing machines at the stores.

Evinces much interest in such matters, I had the opportunity of showing him various roads and bridges, and much of the country generally about Jaffna, particularly in connexion with the peculiar system of cultivation by irrigation from wells.

The paddy is in the Jaffna district sown in September and October, and reaped in January and February; the only cultivation from March to September is that from wells, and as the water in these never fails in the driest season, there is little or nothing, except when an unseasonable storm occurs, to afford material for notice as to cultivation during that period. The lands are cropped in the customary manner year by year with the utmost regularity and precision of system.

The paddy crop of 1862 reaped early in the year was good, as may be inferred from the statement of the revenue derived from it.

The early part of the cultivation season for the crop of 1863 was favourable, but in December the rains were generally in excess of the requirements of the plants, and in some places without drainage the plants were destroyed or extensively injured.

In the Manaar and Vanny districts there is little cultivation but that of paddy. I have not any annual report from the assistant agent of Manaar. The statement of the revenue, however, is alone sufficient to show that the crop of 1862 was good; and in his fourth quarter's report the assistant agent gives much the same account as to the cultivation for the crop of 1863 as I have stated in respect to Jaffna.

As for Manaar, as for the Vanny, I may point to the statement of revenue as affording sufficient evidence that the crop was fair. In this district there are two descriptions of paddy cultivation; that near the coast, like that of Jaffna, without irrigation, and that of the forest districts of the interior by irrigation from embanked tanks. The prospects as to the former were at one time very good, but the excessive rain caused some damage. That from tanks was delayed and interrupted by the like cause, and the breaking of tanks. The report of the assistant agent of Anaradapoorra has been very carefully prepared, and is very full, and it gives a very unfavourable account of the cultivation of the year and state of the district as to like matter.

The following are extracts from that report:—

“The past year having been remarkable until the last two months of it for severe drought, and having been preceded by two years of sufficient rain supply, has proved a year of trial to the people.

“In the southern and western divisions there can scarcely be said to have been any maha paddy crop in the early part of the year, and the medde and yalla crops of field paddy were very scanty. In the eastern division of the district, however, the drought was not so severely felt. The crop of china and korukkan were below the average, and scarcity prevailed very generally in the southern and western divisions. In November and December the drought was exchanged for rains of extraordinary abundance, which set in in the most favourable manner, and the prospects of the ensuing year would have been very bright but for the scarcity of seed paddy which in the southern and western divisions was so much needed that a large extent of land has been left uncultivated for the want of it. The western division is peculiarly unfortunate in being separated from the neighbouring parts of the North-western Province where paddy is procurable, by the Kala Oya, a river subject to frequent floods, and which is practically a barrier to all communication during the rainy months.”

And again, as to this river:—

“I have already remarked on the necessity of some means of crossing the Kala Oya, either by a ferry or bridge. The river is subject to frequent floods, which render it impassable often for a month at a time, and the uncertainty of crossing it when the weather is unsettled is such as to render it a barrier to all traffic for some months.

“The western minor road branches off the direct road from Putlam to Anaradapoorra four miles from where the latter crosses the Kala Oya, so that this river intercepts the traffic on both roads. A bridge over this river is very desirable, and the bed offers great facilities for one. I may mention that I was myself detained recently for five days on the banks of this river, and eventually obliged to take another route which skirted the bank, to cross it 45 miles nearer its source. The river had not then been passable for a month, and remained impassable for a fortnight longer, and everywhere on my journey I found that a great extent of land which would otherwise have been brought under cultivation had been left waste, owing to the want of seed paddy, which, though obtainable in seven korles, could not be brought into the district, owing to the impassable state of the Kala Oya; thus causing a loss of revenue to the Government.

“That it may not be supposed that I attach undue weight to the importance of uninterrupted communication with Putlam, I quote the following extract from a report of the supervisor of cooly bungalows, made to me after my departure from Anaradapoorra:—

“The necessities of living are very dear; it is very difficult to obtain a measure of rice even for sixpence; the value of one cocoanut is sixpence; salt sevenpence a measure.”

I had marked for notice in this report the question of the more important of the public works for which there is a demand, but I have abstained from entering on it from the fear of being led into too much detail, and I look to noticing the subject in my next report, with the aid of a carefully prepared synopsis of the works which have been executed, and of an explanatory map. Mr. Morris's reference, however, to the Kala Oya, leads me to notice how much the realization of the objects aimed at in the opening of roads in the large block of forest between the Elephant Pass and Dambool, 120 miles in length, by roughly 50 in breadth, is checked by the want of bridges.



A river on the eastern boundary, the Yangaor, interrupts communication with Trincomalie, as the Kala Oya on the west does with Putlam, and on the central road of 120 miles.

Bridges are still required at five places, reckoning the delta of the Kanagazayendor in the Karetchy as one.

To return, however, to Mr. Morris's report. The commutation settlement has been this year renewed. Mr. Morris has taken very great interest in this, and it is right that I should bring under the notice of Government some of his remarks respecting it, as of general interest.

These are as follows :—

"It does not appear to me that a commutation settlement should be regarded merely as a means for the collection of revenue. In so litigious a country as this, and where verbal evidence is so little to be trusted, a commutation settlement affords a valuable opportunity of checking litigation and false evidence, by accurately registering the names of the actual and legal owners of lands, and in the eastern and western divisions, where the registration has been completed, I think it may be regarded as accurate. Unfortunately, a mistake which has been detected in the southern division has in my opinion so materially affected the importance of the registration as an evidence of title, that I have returned the whole of the bonds to the acting ratta mahatmeya for a careful revision."

In this Province the object indicated has always been kept in view ; but I notice the point because of the very particular attention Mr. Morris has paid to it.

The heavy rains have already been noticed in connexion with cultivation and the loss of cattle.

The subject, however, requires some further notice.

The assistant agent of Manaar states :—

"In December there was the heaviest fall of rain ever remarked to have taken place in this district ; all the tanks were filled, and several burst. Several mud houses in Manaar fell down, and much injury was done to the cooly sheds."

The assistant agent at Mullativoe writes :—

"During December in particular, more rain fell than has ever before fallen in the same time within the memory of the inhabitants of the district. The damage done to houses, and the loss of houses and productive trees, has been considerable. The road and bridges about the station have been extensively damaged."

While the statement of the assistant agent of Nuwere Kalavia states that "in the latter half of December the floods were of almost unprecedented severity ; but that the number of tanks broken were much less than might have been expected under such circumstances."

As to Jaffna, I certainly have seen much heavier rain, and the water standing in the usually flooded places at a higher level than on this occasion, but that was the effect of very heavy rain falling in storms in a comparatively few hours, a great part of which rapidly ran off, while the peculiarity of the past season was the long continued unintermitted steady rain, which has had a peculiar effect on a number of public buildings, as the old Dutch Church in the fort, hitherto regarded as imperishable ; the Queen's house ; gaol ; gaoler's house ; all three in the fort ; and the custom house, all which exhibit many cracks and settlements in the walls, the real importance of which it is, however, the peculiar business of the civil engineer to report on.

The injury to the mud-walled houses of the people was also extensive, from the saturation of the walls ; but this would have been far greater, and indeed disastrous, as regards the vicinity of Jaffna, but for the relief afforded by the modern works of drainage.

The modern works of bridges, some with extensive causeways across the broad salt inlet in the peninsula, have not suffered, but the damage to the sides and surface of roads in general has been considerable, and in many places the people, from necessity, cut across the roads, a practice which from recognition of the necessity of it, it is customary to overlook on such occasions.

(Signed) P. A. DYKE,  
Government Agent.

Jaffna, 27th April 1863.

Enclosure 7 in No. 22.

SIR, Government Agent's Office, Trincomalie, March 4, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward the report of my assistant at Batticaloa for the year 1862.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. MITFORD,  
Government Agent.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,  
Colombo.

#### ANNUAL REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent of Batticaloa for 1862.

I am greatly at a loss to frame a report calculated to prove of value or interest, for on resuming charge of my district on the 1st May last, after an absence of nearly four years, instead of being able at once to make a tour through the length and breadth, and thus acquaint myself with all the changes that had taken place in the features of the country, from extended cultivation, &c. I found so small a sum (only 20*l.*) available for this purpose, that I was compelled to content myself with a hurried visit to the irrigation works, and to the principal villages in their vicinity ; and I must confess, that, though disappointed at finding so small an amount left at my disposal, I could not feel surprised,

CEYLON.

since the amount apportioned to travelling allowance for the assistant agent for the year was only 75*l.*, and 27*l.* had been drawn to cover expenses incurred in 1861.

#### *General Revenue.*

I have been unfortunate too in the period of my resuming charge, for there has been a decrease in the general revenue of no less than 4,446*l.*, but the causes are so obvious as to render lengthy explanation needless; but it may be well here to remark, that although it has fallen so far short of the revenue of 1861, with which it has to be compared in the periodical statements, it is treble what it was in 1852.

#### *Land Sales.*

More than four-fifths of the decrease is on land sales alone, and when I point out that upwards of 10,000*l.* has been collected in the past two years, entirely from the natives of the district, who, with but few exceptions, are anything but opulent, the decrease will not excite much surprise.

It has been represented to me that many have gone so recklessly to work that their new possessions are eating up their old in interest on money borrowed to enable the proprietors to join in the throng of purchasers.

Had I yielded to a selfish desire to make a show of keeping up the revenue derived from this source, I might perhaps, by personal influence, have succeeded to some extent, but in so doing I should have been inflicting injury on the people, in the first instance, and through them eventually to the revenue, for as it is they have great difficulty in adding to the extent of their cultivations, many having barely sufficient means left to enable them to employ even enough hands to keep the usual extent cultivated, and it must be a very gradual work to bring the new lands into thorough cultivation, if the old are worked too.

#### *Paddy.*

The loss on the revenue derived from paddy rented is 845*l.*, but the commutation is increased by 330*l.*, so that the true deficit under this head is 515*l.*; a large sum, and requiring some explanation.

By far the larger proportion is attributable to the injury sustained by the flood of February last, which was the heaviest known since 1834, and was unfortunately followed, as is frequently the case, by extensive damage from flies and caterpillars, which attacked the crop when in ear. The reports of the headmen show, that some 1,500 acres were seriously affected by these causes; but the carrying out of the commutation system has undoubtedly added in no slight degree, to the decrease of revenue from this source, as also will the sale of land that has been cultivated on licence, for the licenceholder pays one-fifth while the proprietor only pays one-tenth.

I must confess that I am no admirer of the system of commutation for tithes. My reasons for disapproving of it are as follows:

In the first place, with the very best intentions on the part of those who make the assessment, it cannot be based on any very exact calculation, and many will pay less, while a few perhaps may pay more, than is quite equitable, but the latter instances are very rare. The desire being to avoid any semblance of harshness, or any approach to extortion, the result is that the revenue suffers, and, as I believe, in no slight degree. I have taken six cases indiscriminately from the books, which will go far to prove the correctness of my views in this respect.

|                                   | £  | s. | d. |   | £                                           | s. | d. |   |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|---|---------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| Kayancolom was rented in 1861 for | -  | 4  | 13 | 6 | { sold subsequently, and<br>commuted at - } | 1  | 5  | 0 |
| Vellayayel                        | -  | 3  | 10 | 0 |                                             | 2  | 8  | 9 |
| Tolervellie                       | -  | 9  | 6  | 0 | 8                                           | 12 | 6  |   |
| Palle Moolecaren }                | -  | 2  | 14 | 6 | 1                                           | 0  | 3  |   |
| Vayel - }                         | -  | 2  | 1  | 0 | 0                                           | 17 | 6  |   |
| Pooliady Vial                     | -  | 5  | 17 | 0 | 4                                           | 13 | 0  |   |
| Vaical Patto                      | -  |    |    |   |                                             |    |    |   |
|                                   | 28 | 2  | 0  |   | 18                                          | 17 | 0  |   |

The loss on these exceeds three-tenths, so that on calculating it on this data 100%, or nearly one fifth of the decrease, will be owing to commutation.

Secondly, I do not believe that the advantage is at all appreciated by the majority of paddy landholders, who prefer that a tithe of their crop, whatever it may be, should be taken yearly, to having to pay a certain sum whether their cultivation be successful or not. They have often urged failure of crops as a reason why commutation should not be demanded, and consider it a great hardship that their plea is unavailing.

The strongest argument that I have heard urged in favour of commutation is, that it saves the cultivators from the oppression of strangers, who may purchase the Government share of the crops, and much consequent litigation; but this may be equally avoided by subdividing the rents, so that each party of cultivators or proprietor may purchase that of his own field, should he desire it. This has been much done here, and certainly it cannot be said that the revenue suffered from it; on the contrary, on the first occasion of my selling the rents of this district on this plan, which was in 1855, the success was most marked, the receipts having increased from 480*l.* in the previous year to 1,545*l.*

To the two causes of decrease in paddy revenue that I have named must be added the difference that results from selling fields that were cultivated on licence, such paying one-fifth in the first instance, and one-tenth, or, if commuted, even less, subsequently.



*Dry Grain.*

CEYLON.

Dry grain, though not an important source of revenue, deserves some consideration from the fact that it has hitherto yielded sustenance to a very considerable portion of the residents of this district. The cultivation of it has been greatly discouraged by the enforcement of the rules laid down by our late respected Governor Sir Henry Ward. As is well known, this is the chief produce taken off chenas, and consists of Indian corn and fine grain of various sorts, the former, however, being reared in smaller quantities than the latter.

Cotton too is grown to some extent on chenas, and I was desirous of inducing the natives of the district to enter more freely into its culture than hitherto. My plan was, however, unsupported by the head of my department, and having been disapproved of by Government was abandoned at once. I think it right to invite a reconsideration of the subject, and with due submission to express my opinion that where the transport to the shipping place is so easy, and where, as I believe, much might be done, if good seed were furnished, and some encouragement given, it would be well to adopt some system upon which a trial could be made. It is hopeless to expect that the natives would at first devote their sole attention to that; but if allowed to cultivate indian corn with it, paying a tax for both, it would, it appears to me, prove advantageous to all. My original plan, without risking the destruction of any forests, would have induced the cultivation of cotton to some little extent, and had it proved remunerative it would doubtless have been extended, and eventually forest lands have been applied for in purchase for this purpose.

The revenue derived from dry grain in 1862 is but little more than two-thirds of what it was in 1861, showing that far less land was cultivated as chena, and, as a result, much misery and even starvation existed among the poor of the district.

None could be more averse than I to the manner in which it was carried on in former years, and in my report for 1854 my remark upon it is as follows: "the injury to the country itself from an extensive chena cultivation is so great, that it should only be allowed where other means of providing food for the people are unattainable, or at least very difficult of access."

I quote this passage as it appears to me that I am supposed to be inclined to encourage this description of occupation, which is far from the case; my views now are as then in favour of its discontinuance; but I feel it must be done gradually, or we shall add immensely to the suffering among the poor.

*Roads.*

*Badulla.*—As the Batticaloa district increases in revenue importance, so does the necessity for affording an easy outlet for its produce to the interior, where it is so much needed. Rice, salt fish, salt, oil, and ghee are sent in considerable quantities to Badulla; and it would be reasonable to suppose that as time passed on so would improvements be apparent on the road between the two stations, but such, I regret to say, is not the case, it being in far worse order now than when I last saw it in 1857.

*Kandy.*—A branch from it about two miles from the boundary of the district to Aloomnuwera (the distance being about 17 miles) would be of immense advantage, as bringing Batticaloa into communication with the coffee country lying between that and Mede Mahanuwera, and making the distance between Kandy and this about 102 miles. A rough trace from the Badulla road to Aloomnuwera was made at the instance of Mr. Birch, when acting assistant agent here, and I consider it of such importance to this district, and to the estates lying between Aloomnuwera and Mede Mahanuwera that I would urge that the attention of the Provincial Road Committee of Kandy should be invited to it. There is no engineering difficulty, and the work need not be of a costly nature.

*South Coast road.*—The road of next importance is that portion of the coast road that lies between Calmoone to Carencottetive, passing through the most fertile portion of the irrigation district, and three large cocoanut estates, the crop of which has to be brought over it.

There are several dangerous rivers on this line, which require to be bridged, and I trust they will receive attention during the ensuing year.

*North Coast road.*—Some money has been expended during the past year upon the north road, which connects this with Trincomalee, and the Assistant Civil Engineer informed me that he purposed devoting about 200*l.* to it in 1863. With such expenditure the advance must be very trifling, and in my opinion it would be well to do nothing more than keep it clear, until such time as the south road has been made a good cart line. Since there is water carriage from this to Eravor, a distance of about 10 miles, and during the rains as far as "Varley Chena" or "Venloos Bay," a canal to connect these two points would be of far more value than any road, and not be nearly so expensive. With this in view, a trace was made some years back by Mr. Smith, and can be found in the Civil Engineer's office, and I believe an estimate of the probable cost of cutting is to be found there also.

*Minor Works.*

I have not had much opportunity of judging what has been done on minor works generally in the district. Those I have seen are as follows.

*Carative and Samantorre.*—The Carative and Samantorre line was commenced by me before leaving for England, and if it could be completed would be of great use in connecting Samantorre with the very populous villages on the east coast.

It is a high embankment, with several deep gaps in it, impassable except by canoe; it is therefore useless as a road, and has unfortunately been a source of considerable injury to some of the paddy fields close to it on the north.

CEYLON.

The error has been in raising it to its present height, which is above the highest floods. It is about a mile in length, across a large paddy plain; and when the waters come down the resistance offered by the dam causes them to rise far higher than formerly in the southern portion of the plain, and to rush out with overpowering velocity through the spaces left, which it widens by washing off the material into the fields, to their no small damage.

I consider that our proper course would be to cut down this dam to a level slightly above the higher field dams. This would give a dry firm road at all seasons. If this be done I consider that the number of outlets now allowed would be ample, as in heavy floods, which last but for a day or two, the road would be submerged; and if proper slopes be given to the sides no great damage need ever result.

The bridges will be an expensive undertaking, and I fear beyond the means at the disposal of the District Road Committee. There must be five of them, and their cost would hardly be less than 100*l*. each if the embankment be lowered; from 150*l*. and to 300*l*. if the road be kept at the present level. (Of course my estimates are but approximate.)

In a letter I addressed to the Provincial Road Committee on the 28th May last, I begged that the matter might be brought prominently to the notice of Government, as in its present state the road is worse than useless, and the work too expensive for the District Road Committee to provide funds to undertake.

*Samantorre and Ericaman.*—The line from Samantorre to Ericaman is chiefly of importance from its connecting the irrigation works with the most populous parts of that district. It crosses two streams, or rather two branches of the Pattepole Aar, viz., the Sengapadde and Veyreadie streams, both of which are impassable during heavy floods, except by boats; and as it may be necessary at any time to send a force without delay to save the works, it is advisable that there should be good canoes at each place.

It was, I am informed, intended to raise the piers of the Veyreadie dam so as to construct a bridge across, and it will be very useful in the rainy season. But it must be many years before we can look to crossing the Sengapadde Aar, which is very broad at this point during floods, in any other way than by boats.

*Ericaman to Ambare.*—The road from Ericaman to Ambare is most needed for the works at the last-named place, and should be kept open and gradually improved.

*Ericaman to Carencotteline.*—This does not require any great expenditure, nor has it had it, but it is useful, not only as connecting villages, but since the latter is thickly populated, which Ericaman is not, people can be obtained from thence on an emergency, when the streams between the great tank and the villages to the north are impassable.

*Vullientive Bridge.*—Having commenced on the subject of public works, I do not think I should be doing justice to the district did I not invite attention to the promised bridge on the Trincomalie road, between the island of Vullientive and the main land at Cotte-mone. It is much needed, and the disappointment at not getting it this year is considerable.

#### Buildings.

The gaol, as I have reported by letter, is small, much in need of repair, and unfit for the purpose. A proposal for a new one was submitted by the Civil Engineer about the middle of the year; and as it seemed improbable that a new building would be sanctioned, I was called upon to submit a plan for enlarging this one, and making it more appropriate, which I have done. Though this is not a first class gaol, the district is so extensive and populous that it is necessary to provide room for a considerable number of prisoners on short sentences and for further examination.

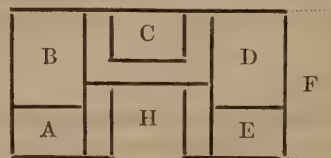
The roof of the wards is decayed, and needs renewal. The doors require repair, and larger ventilating apertures in them. The gate is rotten, and could easily be forced. The civil and criminal female wards open into the rest house compound, immediately upon the stables.

The gaol establishment is most insufficient, consisting of two peons, who have to be with the working parties all day, and take it in turn to watch at night. Under these circumstances the supervision cannot be very effective, particularly as there is no residence in the vicinity for the gaoler.

#### Cutcherry.

The cutcherry is a very neat and commodious one, but being open on the north and south no work can be done when rain is accompanied by strong wind, the drift passing through the whole of the clerk's rooms. Venetian doors with glass frames above are much required.

The position of the courthouse is most inconvenient, being so close to the landing place and customs office the noise during the shipping season interferes much with business. It is one of a block that forms three sides of a quadrangle, as per margin. A being the judge's chamber, B the courthouse, C office of court establishment, D salt store, E custom house, F enclosed shed, meant to store goods that could not be removed immediately after landing; but the principal collector, Mr. Vane, disapproved of it, and they are now stowed in the verandah G or in the yard H, to the great disgust of the merchants, who complain bitterly of the damage they sustain in wet weather. It has been proposed to wall off a portion of the salt store D, but that would not afford nearly sufficient space. If the whole of the room D were given up, and either another salt store or a new courthouse built, it would be a far better arrangement.



L A K E.



*Assistant Agent's Residence.*

\* CEYLON.

This old building, used as a residence for the Assistant Government Agent, would be most comfortable, were the verandah carried all round the upper story, and both ends made alike. The lower story can only be used as storerooms, at present, the flooring above being supported by rough posts. An estimate for a new flooring is very much needed, and I have heard was submitted and sanctioned last year, but the work was not done. Some of the out-offices require attention, and but a small outlay would suffice for that portion of the work.

*District Judge's Residence.*

The District Judge's house should be carefully inspected, as there is reason to fear that the roof in some places is not in a very safe state. The flooring should be raised, as it is almost on a level with the grounds, and consequently very damp.

*Old Chapel.*

An old building in the vicinity of the courthouse had been used for many years as a chapel, but soon after I left for England I learn that the roof was taken off it, the stones placed over the remains of those which had been entered within its walls removed, and the unsafe tiled roof having been replaced by a Cadjan one, it was used as a temporary salt store.

I cannot but regret this, feeling, as I do, that the members of the national church should at least have a neat building set apart for them to worship in. Had we desired a better church, it would of course have been required that a moiety of the cost should be subscribed; but the congregation were very well satisfied with what they had, and that having been taken from them I think they are entitled to hope that another may be granted to them.

No expensive affair is needed, for the English congregation is about 50 in number, and the Tamil 20, as appears by the returns kept by the Reverend Mr. Nicholas, a Tamil, paid by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and has been stationed here by them since 1854.

I would here respectfully propose, that as the Government have withdrawn the grant in aid of the dispensary, which has been hitherto of great benefit to all classes of residents here, that they should authorize the erection of a small building, to be used as an hospital by such wounded and sick as require and receive professional assistance from the medical officer of the station, and that a monthly allowance be given to some person, who should have the charge of the building, and attend upon the sick. Should the Government consent to this, it will indeed be a boon, for when patients are brought in there is no place at which they can be kept, unless it be the civil ward in the gaol, or if a woman the female ward.

(Signed) J. MORPHEW,  
Asst. Govt. Agent.

Batticaloa Cutcherry,  
February 20, 1863.

## HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 127.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Hong Kong, July 1, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Grace the Blue Book of Hong Kong for 1862, prepared by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

2. The principal points of interest will be found noticed in Mr. Alexander's covering letter.

3. Having so frequently in past years commented on the growing prosperity of the Colony, which the accompanying volume shows to be continued and increased during the last twelve months, I have but little to remark on now.

*Gas.*

4. A proposition to introduce gas into Hong Kong has been entertained by the Government, and will in all likelihood be carried out before a year is over. Opposition to this measure of public benefit was made on private behalf, and I was glad to take the opportunity to set the community right on certain points connected with the scheme, concerning which they had been misled by interested individuals.

*Waterworks.*

5. The waterworks are nearly ready, but they will considerably exceed in cost the original estimate furnished by Mr. Rawling.

HONG KONG.

*Education.*

6. The Board of Education has not shown much result as yet, but I hope and trust that Mr. Stewart's zeal will meet eventually with the success it deserves.

7. An assistant master has been applied for, and the proposal is under consideration.

8. The thanks of the Government are due to the Bishop of Victoria and the other gentlemen who give their gratuitous services to the cause, by acting as members of the Board of Education.

*Health.*

9. The sanitary condition of the Island has been all that could be desired, and the Colonial Surgeon's report merits attention.

10. There are some subjects on which I cannot altogether report with satisfaction.

*Post Office.*

11. The postal service is conducted under considerable difficulty, especially the packet agency at Shanghae, concerning which it may be necessary to address your Grace hereafter in a separate despatch. I have caused the report of the Postmaster General on the postal revenue for the year to be inserted in the Appendix to the Blue Book.

*Police.*

12. The experiment of recruiting in India for the police force has not fully answered the expectation formed of it, but the steps taken to correct the defects that showed themselves have apparently been to some extent successful.

*Kowloon and Pokfoolum.*

13. The delay in the settlement of Kowloon has acted injuriously on the Colony in certain respects, but in one it has been of assistance, for, owing to the improbability of soon procuring sites at Kowloon, a useful and ornamental villa-settlement has sprung up at Pokfoolum on this Island.

*Naval Head Quarters.*

14. A new dock at Aberdeen for the use of Her Majesty's Navy has been projected, and received the approval of the Lords of the Admiralty. This, with the possible cessation of employment for Her Majesty's ships in Japan and the neighbourhood of Shanghae, will render Hong Kong in reality, and not in name only, what it was always intended to be, the head quarters of our navy in China.

*Defences.*

15. Thus the entire absence of land defences for this city and harbour (which has lately engaged attention) will be made of less moment, though it is represented by competent authority that land batteries are necessary, in aid of such defence as would be afforded by ships of war.

*Prosperity of Hong Kong, and its causes.*

16. On the whole I am enabled at this date to endorse and confirm the various reports made by me on the annual Blue Book of Hong Kong for some years past, especially that which accompanies the book for 1858.

17. Year by year the Colony continues to improve its political and its commercial status, while its position as a post of general convenience is as readily admitted now as heretofore.

18. Something of this prosperity is due to geographical location, something to accidental circumstances, and a considerable part to the professional enterprise of British and Foreign merchants.

19. But there is one thing behind these. Had the Chinese themselves kept aloof, commercial enterprise would have effected little; but the natives of the mainland flocked to Hong Kong in crowds, after some few years' experience or observation of it.

20. Doubtless they did so from seeing means of trade, but plainly also because they saw here a difference in Government, and consequently a superiority in British over Chinese forms.



21. They could not but note a marked contrast as to the integrity of the officials, the administration of justice, particularly the more humane system of criminal judicature, and the greater protection to life and property; and whatever may have been the past reputation of Hong Kong (the causes of which it would not be difficult to find), it is worth while to note the points I have just indicated, and I venture to submit that common justice will not withhold from the gentlemen who have been the main instruments in the foundation and advancement of the Colony the merit not only of promoting its prosperity, but of setting a praiseworthy example before the people and the Government of China.

22. I may confidently say, that, putting aside a short period of depression (now 10 years past), Hong Kong has gradually and steadily fulfilled, and far more than fulfilled, the hopes of its most sanguine friends.

23. I may also observe that its growth during the last four years has repeatedly called forth the wonder of all who have chanced to see it, whether British or Foreign, residents or visitants.

I have &c.  
(Signed) W. T. MERCER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

#### Enclosure in No 23.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong,  
June 11, 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1862.

2. In doing so I have to state that the forms annually sent out by the Secretary of State have this year been sent stitched together in the form of a book, instead of loose, as had been the practice in former years.

3. This is the reason that the Blue Book does not contain various reports, returns, and tables which have usually been inserted; but I append them for reference, if necessary.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

4. The revenue for 1862 amounted to \$631,259. 98., and shows an increase of \$20,502 39. over that of the previous year. This increase is chiefly shown under the heads of postage, police and lighting rates, opium farm, auctioneer and pawnbrokers' licences. This last item is new, and may, I think, be hailed as a proof that the prejudices of the native population are not so difficult to overcome when met with prudence and firmness.

5. The Pawnbrokers' Ordinance, No. 3. of 1860, was passed on the 16th April 1860, and until early last year not one licence was applied for, and even then only after a most urgent petition, praying the Government to alter certain of the provisions of the Ordinance, and stating that the application for licences would be conditional on such amendment being made, had been rejected, the petitioners being informed that if after trial the objections they urged were found to exist it would then be time enough to consider the propriety of amending the Ordinance. Nothing more, however, has been said upon the subject.

6. The expenditure of the Colony for 1862 has also exceeded that of 1861, being respectively \$587,633 94. and \$526,233 78., showing an increase of \$61,400 16. This is accounted for principally by the increase to the police force, roads, streets, and bridges, the establishment of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and for educational purposes. With reference to this subject, I may add, that since the 1st July last the accounts of the Colony have been kept in dollars.

#### *Population.*

7. The Census taken on the 31st December last shows a total of 123,511, being 4,190 in excess of the previous year; a result which confirms me in the opinion that we only arrive at an approximate estimate of the population of the Colony. It is to be observed that of this 4,190 our late acquisition, Kowloon, contributes more than a fourth, or 1,326. Judging from appearances, I should have estimated the increase to be nearer 20,000 than 4,000.

## HONG KONG.

*Shipping.*

8. The returns show the arrival during 1862 of 1,390 vessels, aggregating 688,829 tons. This is an increase upon the entries during 1861 of 131 vessels and 30,633 tons, the increase being in the proportion of 84 British and 47 Foreign vessels. The number of vessels were in—

|         | Vessels. | Tons.   |
|---------|----------|---------|
| 1862    | 1,390    | 688,829 |
| 1861    | 1,259    | 658,196 |
|         | 131      | 30,633  |
| British | -        | 84      |
| Foreign | -        | 47      |
|         |          | 131     |

|      | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
|------|----------|----------|
| 1857 | 1,070    | 541,063  |
| 1858 | 1,007    | 716,476  |
| 1859 | 1,158    | 626,536  |
| 1861 | 1,259    | 658,196  |
| 1862 | 1,390    | 688,829  |

I have omitted 1860, in which the number of vessels was 1,534 of 875,199 tons, as being an exceptional year, owing to the number of transports, &c. &c. &c. In the absence of a custom house, the imports and exports cannot be ascertained, but I think we should be justified in taking the above facts to prove that trade is on the increase.

*Emigration.*

9. There were 32 emigrant ships cleared from this port during 1862. Of this number 20 were American, 1 French, 1 Danish, 1 Chilian, and 9 British; and they carried 9,693 males, 681 females, and 47 children, distributed as under:—

|                     |       |      |     |        |    |           |
|---------------------|-------|------|-----|--------|----|-----------|
| San Francisco       | 7,266 | men, | 264 | women, | 2  | children. |
| Australian Colonies | 977   | "    | -   | "      | 2  | "         |
| British West Indies | 1,450 | "    | 417 | "      | 43 | "         |
|                     | 9,693 | "    | 681 | "      | 47 | "         |

*Legislation.*

10. The Ordinances that were passed in 1862 were 15 in number, of which the most important were those relating to the regulation of the harbour, the enrolment of a volunteer corps, the prohibition by proclamation (if necessary) of the export of munitions of war, the abolishing of the offices of chief magistrate and assistant magistrate, the establishing of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the Post Office Ordinance, and the Police Ordinance.

1 of 1862  
2 of 1862  
3 of 1862  
6 of 1862  
7 of 1862  
8 of 1862  
9 of 1862

*Departments.*

11. The state of the various departments of the public service of the Colony is on the whole satisfactory. The harbour master is the only head of a department absent from the Colony, but his absence does not impair the efficiency of the service, so far as the duties of the office are concerned. I have to note the abolition during the year of the offices of chief magistrate and assistant magistrate, the substitution of two police magistrates with equal powers, and the constituting of a court of summary jurisdiction, the judge of which (in the absence of Mr. Adams, who left in April last,) is acting as chief justice, while Mr. Whyte, one of the police magistrates (being a barrister), is acting as Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, in addition to performing his own duties.

12. During the last year the scheme for supplying the public service of this Colony with interpreters and officers by means of cadets has been successfully initiated by the arrival of three gentlemen, of whom I need only say that they have given themselves manfully to the study of the language, and with very fair success, and that if men of similar education and standing can be induced to join, the civil service of Hong Kong bids fair to be second to none.

13. The Surveyor-General, as must always be the case here, has had his hands full, not only with new works, but also with works of old standing, which in a climate like this require constant attention. The new gaol, towards the close of the year was partly occupied by the European prisoners; and in connexion with this subject I may record in this place, although belonging to the transactions of the present year, the establishment of a convict hulk at Stone Cutters' Island, in which 280 Chinese and other Asiatic prisoners are about to be confined, and whose removal will allow the erection of the new central police station being proceeded with. It is with regret that I have to record the death on the 18th ultimo of Mr. Scott, late Governor of the gaol.



14. The waterworks are steadily progressing towards completion. They have required a longer period than was originally thought sufficient. This is principally owing to the difficulty of getting, at this distance from England, castings and pipes to meet exactly the various exigencies of the island formation. This will be easily understood if we take into consideration that the reservoir is placed at a distance by direct route over the hill scarcely exceeding two miles, while the distance by the road along which the pipes are laid is more than double, owing to the sinuous contour of the hills it traverses. The main pipes have been laid down in the town, and the value of this service has been amply proved, it being ascertained that by simply screwing a hose on to the fire-plug, water can be thrown over any of the houses in the vicinity; a fact the great utility of which requires neither comment nor explanation.

15. The districts of Bowrington, Wanchai, and Seyingpoon have been laid out, and are partially built upon.

16. Nothing has been done at Kowloon, except to have it surveyed, which appears to have been very satisfactorily executed by Mr. Bird, late of the Royal Engineers, who was temporarily employed for that service. This work was commenced in the end of 1862, but was only finished a very short time back.

17. The government gardens begin to show signs of the labour that has been bestowed upon them. Seeds and plants have been obtained from England, Australia, and elsewhere, and I hope by the end of this year they (the gardens) will be sufficiently advanced to afford some enjoyment to the community.

#### *Police.*

18. On the first of May last year, a body of 150 men, natives of India, arrived, and were incorporated with the police force of the Colony, which had just been re-organized under Ordinance 9. of 1862. A year has elapsed, and although the experiment has not perhaps answered to the full expectation, yet it is undoubtedly an improvement upon the old system. At all events there is no better mode, within the reach of the Colony, of forming a police force. The strength of the force is 486, of which 60 are Europeans, 318 Indians, and 108 Chinese; that being short of the authorized complement by 64. I may add that instructions have been sent to Bombay for the enlistment of 60 additional men, but no intimation has yet been received of their having been obtained.

|               |   |       |
|---------------|---|-------|
| Europeans     | - | 60    |
| Indians       | - | 318   |
| Chinese       | - | 108   |
|               |   | <hr/> |
|               |   | 486   |
|               |   | <hr/> |
| Full strength | - | 550   |
| Short         | - | 64    |
|               |   | <hr/> |
|               |   | 486   |
|               |   | <hr/> |

#### *Education.*

19. In the Appendix mentioned in the third paragraph of this letter will be found the report of the Board of Education for 1862. It has been considered advisable to discontinue four of the village schools, on the ground of the nonattendance of the pupils, owing, as it is stated, to the poverty of the parents rendering it a matter of imperative necessity to employ their children in agricultural labour for their subsistence; to this perhaps may be added the inclination, common to most people, to undervalue that which costs them nothing, and on this view the board recommended the handing over to the villagers the four schoolhouses rent-free, in order that they may, if so disposed, employ their own schoolmasters. This recommendation has been carried out, on certain conditions as to the care of the houses, &c., and the funds thus released have been used in increasing the efficiency of the schools in Victoria and its neighbourhood. Mr. Stewart, the head master of the Central School, arrived early in the year, and has applied himself to his work with diligence.

#### *Sanitary.*

20. The Colonial Surgeon's report for 1862, appended to the Blue Book, shows that the health of the Colony during the last year has been satisfactory; and as the three previous years have been almost as healthy, we may perhaps venture to anticipate that the improvement may be permanent in its character. The Colonial Surgeon says it is to be "hoped that this improvement has been the result of the many sanitary reforms that have taken place;" and taking into consideration the almost entire freedom of the Colony from cholera, as compared with every place in the vicinity, I think we are entitled to attribute our escape, under Providence, to the sanitary reforms mentioned by the Colonial Surgeon.

21. Your Excellency appointed a sanitary committee, with a view to consideration being given to the existing system of drainage, and the suggestion of any improvement

HONG KONG. therein that might appear necessary. The committee, however, have not yet submitted their report.

*Volunteers.*

22. I cannot conclude this brief report without alluding to the establishment in this Colony of a corps of volunteers, and although they have been little more than a twelve-month in existence, their efficiency is highly spoken of. On the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, they took part in the parade, and I had the pleasure subsequently to hear the commandant of the garrison express a very high opinion of their appearance and steadiness.

23. This is gratifying, and greatly to the credit of the gentlemen who form the corps, for it is not to be overlooked that they give up to the acquirement of a knowledge of their duty as soldiers the small portion of time which their avocations allow for purposes of recreation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency W. T. Mercer, Esquire,  
Acting Governor,  
&c.      &c.      &c.

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 23.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Government Offices, Labuan,  
May 19, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1862.

At the close of 1861 the prospects of the Colony were so gloomy, in consequence of the failure of the acting manager of the Labuan Coal Company to open the mines, that the estimates for expenditure for 1862 were confined to the smallest possible amount necessary for carrying on the routine duties, and preserving the property of Government in repair.

The convict labour was employed principally on the roads, and in clearing ground in the neighbourhood of the town. The roads are in consequence in better order than they had ever previously been, and it is believed that the clearings near the town, which are still being carried on, will continue to improve the salubrity of the neighbourhood.

The new superintendent appointed by the Labuan Coal Company arrived in February 1862, and having commenced to work the coal in a new place, undisturbed by the workings of his predecessors, his progress during the year was very satisfactory.

At Christmas 3,205 tons of coal had been raised from the drifts driven into the upper and smaller vein, and a drift to the deeper and far larger vein had been driven about one third of the required distance. A pit to the same vein had also been begun.

A good railroad to the shipping place at Tanjong Kubong, including a substantial jetty, was also constructed during the year.

All reports upon the coal raised, state its quality to be very good for steam and gas purposes, but complain that it burns rather more rapidly than Welch coal. It is undoubtedly the best coal that has been discovered in the east.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH LOW,  
Administrator of the Government.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c.      &c.      &c.



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MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN  
ISLANDS.

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GIBRALTAR.

## GIBRALTAR.

No. 25.

No. 25.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, K.C.B., dated February 28, 1863, to the SECRETARY OF STATE for WAR.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Blue Book for 1862, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary.

*Revenue.*

There has been an increase on various items over the amount received in 1861 of 1,400*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and a decrease on others of 909*l.* 17*s.*, leaving the total increase of revenue 490*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* sterling. These items of increase and decrease are mostly caused by the fluctuations of trade, and show no alteration worthy of remark.

*Expenditure.*

The increase of expenditure over the former year of 1,531*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling has been caused by various improvements in the city, public gardens, and government offices.

*Public Works and Buildings.*

The convent is in a most dilapidated state, and requires extensive repairs. A report of the Civil Engineer is enclosed.

An efficient water supply for the civil population is much needed, and a plan and estimate have been submitted to Her Majesty's Government.

*Population and Mortality.*

The resident population, according to a Census taken in June 1860, amounts to 15,462. This is exclusive of military, convicts, and aliens on temporary permits, varying from three days to a year. The number of the latter vary, but in December last was 989.

The number of deaths among the civil resident population was 485, and 31 among the alien population;  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ths per cent. of the whole.

Under the head of miscellaneous returns are inserted the number of cases heard and disposed of in the various courts of law in Gibraltar.

The schools are 10 in number, in which are educated 1,234 boys and 819 girls; besides these are the regimental schools, in which are instructed 220 boys and 158 girls.

I append a report from the Colonial Secretary on the commerce of Gibraltar. The return therein mentioned is inserted at page 199 of the Blue Book.

Gibraltar being a free port, it has been impossible to arrive at exact statistics on either imports or exports, except in the case of wines, spirits, and tobacco, introduced for consumption in the garrison, but I believe it to be a close approximation to the actual amounts under their different heads; and the report may be interesting, as being the first time that the nature and details of the trade of Gibraltar has been attempted for record.

## Enclosure in No. 25.

SIR,

Secretary's Office, Gibraltar, February 21, 1863.

MY attention having been directed to the small amount of information given to Her Majesty's Government with reference to the trade of Gibraltar, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that, with the help of the merchants, traders, and others in Gibraltar, I have obtained a return of the value of imports from, and exports to, various countries on classified goods, which I now submit, together with the following remarks on the commerce of Gibraltar.

It must first be my duty to show how erroneous is the idea that the trade of Gibraltar is supported chiefly by smuggling goods into Spain.

There is no doubt that in former years a large smuggling trade was carried on with Spain, and continued with varying success until about 1842.

The reasons were as follows:—

1st. The revolt of the Spanish Colonies between the years 1816 and 1819, the internal dissensions that ensued in the reign of Ferdinand the 7th, the civil war at his death, until the year 1840, rendered smuggling a comparatively easy and safe matter.



2dly. The fact of Spain refusing to admit several articles of English and foreign manufacture, and levying high duties on others, was a great encouragement to smuggling.

3dly. The arbitrary law by which all Spanish vessels touching at Gibraltar were, until 1842, deprived of their national character, and both ship and cargo had to pay in Spanish ports the extra duties levied on foreign vessels.

The cause of the decline of smuggling during the last 20 years has been—

1st. That Spain has been progressing, although but slowly, developing her internal resources and enlarging her marine.

2dly. Many foreign goods formerly entirely prohibited are now admitted into Spain, and the duties on others are reduced.

Smuggling into Spain now hardly exists, and where it does it is carried on by Spaniards themselves, who, buying goods in the shops, conceal them in small quantities about their persons, to sell in Spain.

The importation of tobacco, in which a large smuggling trade formerly existed, began to decline about the year 1847, falling in that year from 69,998 cwt. to 53,668 cwt. in 1848, and to 41,508 cwt. in 1849; and last year, 1862, the amount was only 10,463 cwt.

The trade of Gibraltar is now, and for some time past has been, a licit one with different countries. The principal imports, which are again exported chiefly to Spain and Morocco, are cotton, woollen, linen, and silk manufactures from England and France.

Sugars come from Havannah or Cuba, from Cadiz, and from Brazil, *viâ* Lisbon; refined sugars from England, France, and Belgium; coffee from Brazil, *viâ* Lisbon. These are exported to Morocco in large quantities.

Corn and seeds are imported largely from Morocco. A great proportion of these are sent to England and other countries where there is the best market.

Metals, chiefly imported from England, are exported to Spain and Portugal, and Morocco.

Wool and hides from Morocco, principally are exported to England, France, Italy, and the United States.

Wine, beer, and spirits imported from England are almost entirely for local consumption; but an immense quantity of alcohol, chiefly imported from the United States, and various descriptions of Foreign spirits and liqueurs from Holland, Germany, and other countries, are exported from Gibraltar into Spain.

The import of coal from the United Kingdom is considerable, and is of the utmost importance, both as respects the coaling of Her Majesty's Ships, and also the numerous vessels passing to and from the Mediterranean. Out of 4,279 vessels that entered the port in 1862, 1,293 were steamers; 794 of these British. The importance of Gibraltar as a station for procuring "coals" and provisions, as well as a harbour for sailing vessels unable to get from the Mediterranean through the straits with a west wind, cannot be overrated.

The return of coal does not include that received either for Her Majesty's Navy or Troops.

Tobacco is chiefly imported for local consumption. Small parcels are sent to the Canaries, Malta, Italy, and Algeria.

Under the head of sundries are articles too many to particularize.

The exports of specie are chiefly to Morocco, to pay for the produce shipped there for different countries. The traders in Morocco, having no knowledge of banking transactions, all payments have to be made in this manner.

The trade with Morocco is increasing annually.

The wool alone exported from thence last year to England, France, Belgium, and the United States amounted to from 25,000 to 30,000 bales, whilst large quantities of cereals, seeds, wax, and oil are likewise exported.

Gibraltar being a free port, it has been impossible to arrive at exact statistics on either imports or exports, except in the case of wines, spirits, and tobacco introduced for consumption in the garrison; but the return annexed I believe to be a close approximation to the actual amounts under their different heads.

It has been difficult to arrive at the precise amount of exports, inasmuch as a considerable trade is carried on by Moors, who arrive to purchase, and remain but a few days. From these no returns could be obtained.

The transit trade of Gibraltar, and which is included in the return, amounts to 600,000*l.* sterling, four-fifths of which comes from the United Kingdom.

Many of the mercantile firms here have agents at the different ports on the coast of Morocco, through whom they carry on a very large direct trade with England, France,

GIBRALTAR. Italy, the United States, Spain, and Portugal, in wool, grain, bees-wax, oil, and seeds, probably amounting to one million sterling per annum, and which is carried on exclusively with the capital of British merchants.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. FREELING,  
Colonial Secretary.

## MALTA.

No. 26.

MALTA.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 33.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Palace, Valletta, May 22, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1862, to the usual items of which has been added, for the purpose of giving additional statistical information, certain abstracts from the Census of 1861; and to subjoin a statement in regard to the revenue and expenditure of these Islands during that year, which has been furnished by the Auditor General.

2. The gross revenue of Malta during the five years immediately preceding 1862 was—

|      |   |   |         |                          |
|------|---|---|---------|--------------------------|
| 1857 | - | - | 132,681 | } Average, say £142,500. |
| 1858 | - | - | 142,350 |                          |
| 1859 | - | - | 147,385 |                          |
| 1860 | - | - | 145,944 |                          |
| 1861 | - | - | 144,344 |                          |

3. The gross revenue of 1862 was 153,806*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.*, being in round numbers 11,036*l.* above the average of the five preceding years, and 9,672*l.* more than the revenue of 1861. This increase is chiefly in customs dues, rents of Crown property, and sales of property; the latter amounting to 556*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.*

4. The receipts of the two principal branches of revenue named, rents of Crown property and customs dues, as compared with 1861, were—

|                    | 1861.        | 1862.        | Increase.    | Decrease. |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
|                    | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.      | £ s. d.      |           |
| Lands - - -        | 12,201 11 4½ | 12,545 16 8½ | 334 5 4½     | —         |
| Houses - - -       | 21,735 15 2½ | 23,879 2 9¼  | 2,143 7 7    | —         |
|                    | 33,937 6 6½  | 36,424 19 5¾ | 2,487 12 11¼ | —         |
| Imports - - -      | 87,277 3 7   | 93,466 12 7  | 6,189 9 0    | —         |
| Tonnage Dues - - - | 5,530 15 6   | 5,478 17 6   | —            | 51 18 0   |
| Store Rent - - -   | 1,851 6 8    | 1,775 7 4    | —            | 75 19 4   |
|                    | 94,659 5 9   | 100,720 17 5 | 6,189 9 0    | 127 17 4  |

showing an aggregate increase of 8,549*l.* 4*s.* 7¼*d.*

5. The provision made for the year was—

|                                                                                       | Establishment. | Exclusive of Establishment. | Total.        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
|                                                                                       | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.                     | £ s. d.       |
| General Estimate - - - - £                                                            | 66,348 13 8    | 79,984 0 3                  | 146,332 13 11 |
| Supplemental Ordinance No. II. of 1863, not yet approved by the Queen                 | 221 13 5       | 35,291 2 4                  | 35,512 15 9   |
|                                                                                       | 66,570 7 1     | 115,275 2 7                 | 181,845 9 8   |
| Reserved Balance of Special Services under the directions of the Secretaries of State | —              | 521 6 7                     | 521 6 7       |
|                                                                                       | 66,570 7 1     | 115,796 9 2                 | 182,366 16 3  |



## 6. The gross expenditure in 1862 was :—

|                                                               | £               | s.        | d.       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Local charges, exclusive of remittances to the agents-general | 145,262         | 19        | 11       |
| Agents-general's account                                      | 3,409           | 19        | 7        |
|                                                               | <u>£148,672</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>6</u> |

MALTA.

being 3,831*l.* less than the revenue of the year, exclusive of the dividends on stock in consols which are reinvested for a special purpose.

7. The expenditure on account of services, which for purposes of calculation may be fairly considered as charges against surplus capital, was :—

|                                          | £             | s.       | d.       |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| Grain fosses                             | 611           | 18       | 4        |
| Tank at Casal Dingli                     | 198           | 2        | 9        |
| New market                               | 3,323         | 18       | 9        |
| Opera house                              | 3,053         | 1        | 0        |
| Palace corridors                         | 354           | 0        | 0        |
| New poorhouse and hospital of incurables | 564           | 16       | 7        |
| Civil powder magazine                    | 826           | 16       | 10       |
| Wing to Corradino Prison                 | 429           | 8        | 6        |
| Cemetery San Guiseppe Road               | 326           | 0        | 11       |
| Lunatic Asylum                           | 50            | 0        | 0        |
| Cemetery at Tal Hor                      | 41            | 2        | 0        |
| Road from Migiano to Rabato Gozo         | 400           | 0        | 0        |
| Road tal Palma                           | 277           | 15       | 10       |
| Road ta Ridolfo at St. Julian's          | 380           | 0        | 0        |
| Road Casal Luca                          | 222           | 12       | 0        |
| Road Croce della Marsa                   | 547           | 6        | 0        |
| Exhibition expenses                      | 170           | 18       | 10       |
| Census expenses                          | 190           | 6        | 10       |
|                                          | <u>11,968</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>2</u> |

Some of these charges were included in the general estimates of the year as chargeable against the revenue of the year.

8. No claim was made in 1862 by the Imperial Government on account of instalments for the construction of the new harbour.

9. The actual state of the finances of Malta at the close of 1862 will be seen from the following statement :—

|                                             | £        | s.      | d.            |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------|
| Gross surplus capital on 31st December 1861 | 31,261   | 1       | 2½            |
| Add revenue, local                          | £152,503 | 5       | 7¼            |
| Agents-general                              | 1,303    | 10      | 7             |
|                                             | <hr/>    | 153,806 | 16 2¼         |
|                                             |          | <hr/>   | 185,067 17 4¾ |
| Deduct expenditure, local                   | £145,262 | 19      | 11            |
| „ Agents General                            | 3,409    | 19      | 7             |
|                                             | <hr/>    | 148,672 | 19 6          |
|                                             |          | <hr/>   |               |
| Actual surplus                              |          | 36,394  | 17 10¾        |

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. G. LE MARCHANT,  
Governor.

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

IONIAN  
ISLANDS.

# IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 167.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Corfu, November 25, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book for 1862, together with the Report thereon.

The other two copies of the Blue Book will be forwarded by the first opportunity by way of Liverpool.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,

(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 27.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the financial Year 1862, ending 31st of January 1863.

## REVENUE.

### *Increase.*

The several items showing an increase of revenue over last year are the following:—

Export duty on oil.  
Do. on currants.  
Import duty on tobacco.  
Do. on grain.  
Sale of gunpowder.  
Health office tariff receipts.  
Post office.  
Dogana warehouse rents.  
Mortgage dues.  
Printing office receipts.  
Public instruction receipts.  
Miscellaneous.

The increased amount of duty collected on the oil exported this year over that of last, amounting to 15,208*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*, is to be attributed to a better crop of olives this year than the year before.

The amount of export duty collected on currants this year shows an increase of 5,217*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* over last. This is to be attributed to the same cause as that on olive oil.

The increased amount of duty levied on grain imported into the islands, viz., 1,881*l.* 3*s.* 7¾*d.*, is caused by a larger quantity of foreign grain having been consumed by the population, owing to better crops of the staple produce of the country, viz., currants and olive oil.

The increase of 237*l.* 11*s.* 10¾*d.* in Porto Franco warehouse rents is caused by a larger quantity of merchandize having been kept in deposit this year.

The 404*l.* 12*s.* 1¾*d.*, which appears as an increase in the comparative return of this year over last, is to be attributed to greater exactness in levying educational dues.

The other items showing a small increase, viz., 27*l.* 11*s.* 8¾*d.* import duty on tobacco; 105*l.* 0*s.* 9¾*d.*, sale of gunpowder; 161*l.* 7*s.* 7¾*d.*, health office receipts; 75*l.* 1*s.* 7¾*d.*, post office receipts; 17*l.* 3*s.* 7¾*d.*, mortgage dues; 15*l.* 7*s.* 3¾*d.*, printing office receipts; 69*l.* 4*s.* 11¾*d.*, miscellaneous,—are casualties for which no definite reason can be given.

### *Decreased Revenue.*

The items showing a decrease this year are as follows:—

Customs.  
Export duty on island wines.  
Import duty on foreign wines and spirits.  
Stamp duties.  
Police receipts for dues.  
Judicial receipts for dues.  
Steam packet freights.

The cause of the decrease in the custom receipts this year, 631*l.* 5*s.* 2¾*d.*, is in consequence of a diminution in commercial operations, pending the union of the Ionian Islands with Greece.

The diminution of 156*l.* 15*s.* 3¾*d.* in the export duty on island wines is to be attributed to a failure of the vintage in the several islands.

The decreased revenue received on foreign wines and spirits, viz., 170*l.* 2*s.*, is caused by a less quantity having been imported this year, large deposits having remained on hand from the year previous.



The decrease arising in stamp duties, 375*l.* 17*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{10}$ *d.*, is caused by less demand for stamped paper this year, in consequence of less litigation. The same reason would appear to account for the decrease in police and judicial dues, which amount to 351*l.* 5*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ *d.*

The 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in steam packet freights is a casualty.

IONIAN  
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#### EXPENDITURE.

##### *Increase.*

The items showing an increased expenditure this year over last are as follows:—

Legislative Assembly.  
Civil establishment.  
Judicial establishment.  
Packet service, &c.

Contingent expenditure of the General and Local Governments.

The increase of 1147*l.* 16*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{10}$ *d.* in the item headed "Legislative Assembly" is caused by a larger number of assistants having been voted by the assembly for the purpose of providing places for friends. A general election has also tended to augment the expenditure under this head, the increase of 730*l.* 3*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{10}$ *d.* in the item Civil Establishment, and that of 458*l.* 5*s.* 6 $\frac{2}{10}$ *d.* in the Judicial Establishment, arises from the same cause, viz., an increased expenditure voted for each in the new civil list.

The increased expenditure of 267*l.* 18*s.* 1 $\frac{6}{10}$ *d.* under the item Packet Service is a casualty.

The large increase of expenditure under the head of Contingent Expenditure of the General and Local Governments is accounted for by the payment of pensions from the general revenue, instead of from the old pension funds, which is exhausted.

##### *Decrease.*

The items which show a decrease this year are the following:—

Education.  
Rents of public offices.  
Public works.  
Collection of revenue.  
Health office, lazaretto, and lighthouse.  
Post offices.  
Executive police.  
Courts of justice and prisons.

} Contingencies.

The decrease of 559*l.* 16*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{10}$ *d.* under the head of Education is in consequence of the transfer of this expenditure to the separate civil list for education, and to the greater vigilance exercised over the expenditure of country schools.

The decrease in rents, amounting to 101*l.* 2*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ *d.*, is to be attributed to the exercise of greater economy in this branch of service.

The decrease in the item Public Works, amounting to 697*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, is to be attributed to the limited number of public works undertaken during the year.

|                                                                                               | £   | s. | d.                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-------------------|
| The decreased expenditure under the items of contingencies for the collection of revenue, &c. | 278 | 6  | 4 $\frac{4}{10}$  |
| Health office, &c.                                                                            | 141 | 11 | 10 $\frac{2}{10}$ |
| Post offices                                                                                  | 42  | 16 | 8 $\frac{5}{10}$  |
| Executive police                                                                              | 685 | 10 | 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ |
| Court of Justice                                                                              | 138 | 14 | 9 $\frac{8}{10}$  |

and that which appears under the head of Prisons may be accounted for by greater care having been taken in preventing undue expenditure in all these branches of the service.

#### POPULATION.

The population during this year appears to be nearly the same as that of last year. This is to be attributed in a great measure to a great mortality among children in Corfu from scarlatina, and a number of aliens having left the islands.

#### EDUCATION.

The public schools in the several islands this year appear to have been better attended, in the same ratio as the private schools have fallen off.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of this year over last show an increased value of 36,456*l.*, and the exports a much larger increased value, viz., a difference of 207,298*l.*

Last year the estimated value of imports amounted to 1,236,657*l.*, this year to 1,273,113*l.*

The exports of last year only amounted to an estimated value of 901,221*l.*; whereas this year the value is put at 1,108,519*l.*

#### GENERAL.

The financial condition of the Ionian States shows a considerable improvement during the year. The crops were rather above the average, and the prices obtained for oil and currants were better

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— —

than in the preceding year, but the general prosperity of the islands must not be overlooked as a conducive cause, and a more exact collection of the public revenue, and a careful supervision of the expenditure, have contributed to the improvement referred to.

(Signed)

EDWARD F. BARR,  
Acting Secretary to the Lord  
High Commissioner.

Corfu Palace, November 25, 1863.

HELIGO-  
LAND.

No. 28.

## HELIGOLAND.

No 28.

[Not received.]

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

No. 29.

(No. 27.)

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR MACKENZIE to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Government House, Falkland Islands,  
February 20, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the annual Blue Book for the year 1862.

2. The marked increase in the colonial revenue and expenditure need some explanation. The revenue amounts to 2,011*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* above the receipts of the preceding year; but this is attributable to the infliction of a fine of 1,080*l.* on the Falkland Island Company for illegal cattle killing. The revenue was considerably augmented also by the increased sale of Government property, and the repayment of advances for the relief of distressed seamen, under the head of Miscellaneous Receipts. The increase of 914*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in the expenditure was chiefly owing to the remission of a portion of the above fine.

3. The imports and exports do not differ materially from the accounts of the preceding year.

4. In order that the unusually high per-centage of burials in the past year might not lead to the erroneous impression that the Colony was becoming unhealthy, an explanatory note has been appended to the return, showing that of 21 burials 5 were deaths in vessels in harbour, and 6 were sudden deaths, thus reducing the number of deaths from natural causes to 10, being the same as last year.

5. I am glad to be able to report that the new land and cattle regulations, copies of which I beg to enclose, are working very favourably in the Colony.

6. Before concluding this Despatch, I would briefly advert to the tables of shipping, which show an aggregate tonnage of vessels of all nations visiting this Colony in the past year, for repairs and provisions, amounting to 34,438 tons, being an increase over the preceding year of 13,111 tons. So marked an increase gives me a greater confidence in hoping that the advantages of this port as a harbour of refuge for shipping distressed in these distant latitudes is becoming more universally known, and will henceforth be more generally availed of.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. G. MACKENZIE,

Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Encl. 1 in No. 29.

Enclosure 1 in No. 29.

### PROCLAMATION ON GRAZING LEASES, 4th April 1861.

1. Any person may, on application to the Governor, and on payment of 5*l.* into the Colonial Treasury, obtain a licence to occupy a station.
2. Every such licence will be given in writing, and be for one year only, and not renewable.



3. Every station will contain as near 6,000 acres as may be convenient, having regard to natural boundaries. The boundaries of each station shall be determined by the Surveyor-General, with the approval of the Governor.

4. At any time before the expiration of the licence, the licensee may obtain a lease for 10 years of his station, at a rent of 10*l.* a year, provided he proves, to the satisfaction of the Governor, that he has built on the land a house of wood or stone walls not less than 24 feet by 12 feet, and 6 feet high, and has stocked the station with at least 50 cattle or horses or 100 sheep.

5. It will be a condition of the lease that during its continuance the station shall be kept stocked with at least the number of stock before specified, and also be occupied by the lessee or any person in his employment, and in case of any failure in this condition it shall be lawful for the Governor to resume possession of the station.

6. The lessee of any station must within five years from the date of his lease purchase, at the upset price of land for the time being (not exceeding 8*s.* an acre), a section containing not less than 160 acres, and may also at any time during his lease purchase any further quantity of land in his station at the same price.

7. If the lessee of any station under this proclamation, or under the proclamation issued by Governor Rennie on the 31st of July 1849, shall be desirous of obtaining an extension of his lease, he shall give notice thereof to the Governor six months before the expiration of his lease, and the Governor shall, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, determine whether it is expedient that the land shall be sold or reserved for any public purpose. If the land be not required for sale or otherwise, then the Governor may grant to the lessee an extension of his lease for five years, on the same terms as to rent and occupation as the first lease; provided that no lessee under the said proclamation of 31st July 1849 shall receive an extension of his lease for more than 6,000 acres, and provided also that no such lessee shall receive an extension of his lease unless all the districts leased by him are stocked and occupied in manner herein-before required.

8. Every lease under this proclamation, or the proclamation of the 31st July 1849, shall be transferable, subject only to the condition of giving notice of such transfer to the Colonial Secretary.

9. The rent of each station shall be paid by the lessee to the Colonial Secretary at Stanley, yearly, in advance, from the day of the grant of the lease; and if delay be made in such payment the Colonial Secretary shall, within two months after the rent is due, send notice thereof to the lessee (if in Stanley), and if the rent be not paid within one month after such notice, or (if the lessee be not resident in Stanley) if the rent be not paid within six months after it is due, the lease shall be null and void, and the Governor may resume possession of the station without making to the former lessee any compensation.

10. No licence shall be granted to occupy any station within six miles by land of Stanley, or of any township which may hereafter be proclaimed.

11. Every station leased and every block of land sold under these regulations shall be as far as possible of a square figure, of which not more than one side shall have available water frontage.

12. Every lease shall confer the right to use the land for pastoral purposes, and shall be subject to all such reservations as are contained in the printed Crown grants of land in this Colony, and the Governor shall have power at any time to proclaim a public road through any station.

13. No person shall be licensed under the first clause of this proclamation to occupy more than one station at the same time; and no lessee of any districts under the said proclamation of the 31st July 1849 shall be licensed to occupy a station unless the said districts shall be stocked and occupied in manner herein-before required.

14. Every station shall be defined with reference to the nautical chart of the Colony without requiring any further survey.

Published by order of his Excellency Governor Mackenzie,

(Signed)

W. R. PYNE,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### Enclosure 2 in No. 29.

Encl. 2 in No. 29

#### PROCLAMATION respecting WILD CATTLE, 5th April 1861.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes known that any person holding a licence or lease of a station under the proclamation of 4th of April 1861, and any person holding a grazing district under the proclamation of 31st of July 1849, if the same be actually occupied, may obtain a licence to capture and kill wild cattle for his own use, on the following conditions:—

1. Every person shall pay for each ox, bull, or cow captured 14*s.*, and for each calf running with the cow 1*s.*

2. Where it appears that the number of wild bulls is excessive, the Governor may grant to any holder of land as aforesaid permission to kill the same, on payment of 4*s.* each.

3. In order to prevent interference among different licensees, the Governor shall prescribe the limits within which each licensee may kill or capture cattle.

4. Every animal captured under these regulations shall be branded with the brand of the owner, which brand shall be registered in the office of the Colonial Secretary when the licence is issued.

5. Every person holding a licence under this proclamation shall make a declaration every six months of the number and description of animals killed or captured by him during the preceding six months, and pay the fees thereon to the Colonial Secretary.

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ISLANDS.

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6. The licence of any person making a false declaration shall be revoked.

7. Every licence granted under these regulations, and the number and description of animals killed and captured under each licence, shall be published from time to time on the Government Gazette Board.

8. On sufficient cause being shown, the Governor may, if he thinks fit, grant to any person, not being a holder of land as aforesaid, a licence to kill on Crown lands such wild cattle as he may require for consumption only, on payment of a fee of 1*l*. for each animal.

Published by order of his Excellency Governor Mackenzie.

(Signed)

W. R. PYNE,  
Colonial Secretary.

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LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.  
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



## BELLIGERENT CRUISERS.

Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,  
dated 3 June 1864;—for,

“COPY of any Additional INSTRUCTIONS to COLONIAL GOVERNORS on  
the subject of BELLIGERENT CRUISERS.”

Colonial Office, }  
6 June 1864. }

FREDERIC ROGERS.

CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS\* to Governors of Colonies respecting the Treatment of  
Prizes Captured by Federal or Confederate Cruizers if brought into British  
Waters.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 June 1864.

I THINK it well to communicate to you the decisions at which Her Majesty's  
Government have arrived on certain questions which have arisen, respecting  
the treatment of prizes captured by Federal or Confederate cruizers if brought  
into British waters.

1. If any prize captured by a ship of war of either of the belligerent powers  
shall be brought by the captors within Her Majesty's jurisdiction, notice shall  
be given by the Governor to the captors immediately to depart and remove  
such prize.

2. A vessel which shall have been actually and *bonâ fide* converted into, and  
used as, a public vessel of war, shall not be deemed to be a prize, within  
the meaning of these rules.

3. If any prize shall be brought within Her Majesty's jurisdiction through  
mere stress of weather, or other extreme and unavoidable necessity, the  
Governor may allow for her removal such time as he may consider to be  
necessary.

4. If any prize shall not be removed at the time prescribed to the captors  
by the Governor, the Governor may detain such prize until Her Majesty's  
pleasure shall be made known.

5. If any prize shall have been captured by any violation of the territory or  
territorial waters of Her Majesty, the Governor may detain such prize until  
Her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

Her Majesty's Government have not thought it necessary to make any  
addition to the instructions already given with respect to cargoes, viz., that  
Her Majesty's orders apply as much to prize cargoes of every kind which may  
be brought by any armed ships or privateers of either belligerent into British  
waters as to the captured vessels themselves. They do not, however, apply to  
any articles which may have formed part of any such cargoes if brought  
within British jurisdiction, not by armed ships or privateers of either belligerent,  
but by other persons who may have acquired or may claim property in them  
by reason of any dealings with the captors.

These rules are for the guidance of the Executive authority, and are not  
intended to interfere in any way with the process of any Court of Justice.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Edward Cardwell.

**BELLIGERENT CRUISERS.**

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COPY of Additional Instructions to COLONIAL  
GOVERNORS on the Subject of BELLIGERENT  
CRUISERS.

(*Mr. Peacocke.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
7 June 1864.*

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COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 5 May 1864;—for,

“ COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and Governors  
of Her Majesty's Colonies, respecting the Granting of PENSIONS or  
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES to GOVERNORS of COLONIES.”

Colonial Office, }  
3 June 1864. }

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FREDERIC ROGERS.

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(*Mr. Baillie Cochrane.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
6 June 1864.

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COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, respecting the Granting of PENSIONS or SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES to GOVERNORS of COLONIES.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *Chas. A. FitzRoy*, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M.P.

N<sup>o</sup>. 1.  
Sir C. A. FitzRoy,  
K.C.B., to the  
Right Hon. H.  
Labouchere, M.P.  
15 January 1856.

18, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place,  
15 January 1856.

Sir,

IT has always been with great reluctance that I have ever brought to the notice of those of your predecessors, under whom I have had the honour of serving, any matter relating to my own personal interest; and I trust you will believe that I feel the same reluctance in now addressing you, and submitting to you, as the head of a Department of Her Majesty's Government under which I have held office for many years past, the following statement:—

2. In 1837 I was appointed by Lord Glenelg to the Government of Prince Edward Island, and in 1841 I was transferred by Lord John Russell to the West Indies as Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. In 1845, in consequence of the manner in which I had administered the affairs of that Government, and the severe losses of personal property which I had sustained in Antigua by the Earthquake of the 8th of February 1843, I was appointed by Lord Derby to the Government of New South Wales, where I remained until January last, having four years previously received Her Majesty's Commission as Governor General of the Australian Colonies; and I was then recalled, having held that Government two years and a half beyond the established term, and at the same time receiving from Her Majesty the distinction of a Knight Commandr of the Bath.

3. For the manner in which I have always discharged the duties entrusted to me, I would call your attention to the records of the Colonial Department, particularly to the Addresses I received from the Legislative Council, Clergy of all denominations, Public Bodies, and Inhabitants of New South Wales on my giving up the Government of that Colony; and I might confidently appeal to the Ministers who have preceded you in presiding over it.

4. I have thus served uninterruptedly in different climates during 18 years, having never asked for, or obtained leave of absence beyond the time required to remove from one Colony to another; and now, on my return to England, I find myself in no better circumstances than when I received my first appointment in the Colonial Service.

5. I was led to believe when I undertook the Government of New South Wales, that in the event of my bringing it to a satisfactory termination, I might establish a claim to one of the Indian Presidencies; the only appointments in which it is well known that a Governor can make provision for retirement into private life, but some years must now elapse before a vacancy in either of those Governments can occur.

6. For these reasons I conceive that few persons can with equal propriety bring under your notice the claims of gentlemen who have been selected as the representatives of Her Majesty in any of Her Colonies; and who, like myself, are turned adrift, after having devoted many of their best years to the service of their country without any retiring allowance.

7. With the exception of that of a Colonial Governor, all other appointments in the public service, not dependent on ministerial changes, establish a claim to a retiring allowance or half-pay; but as it is essential that a Governor should

receive his appointment from home, and that he should only be permitted to retain it for a limited period, his claim is not recognised by any one Colony, although his services in the aggregate may extend over a great portion of his life, while the salary, in many instances defrayed from colonial funds, is in no case more than sufficient to enable him to keep up the dignity of his office; nor do I consider that he should even by parsimonious economy lower it in the estimation of, not only the Colonists, but of foreigners and other strangers visiting the seat of his Government. Indeed I may mention, in illustration of the first of these assertions, that the salary of my first appointment (that of Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island) was so palpably inadequate that subsequently to my being promoted from that Government it has been raised from 1,000 *l.* to 1,500 *l.* a year.

8. I may also add that I have always conceived that no gentleman filling the office of Governor of a Colony ought to endeavour to increase his means by entering into any private speculations within the limits of his Government. Had I not held and acted on these opinions, any person acquainted with the affairs of New South Wales for the last few years would be able to inform you that I might have realised a handsome fortune, particularly during the first few months of the gold discovery, when many persons, having a small capital at command, or credit at any of the colonial banks, amassed great wealth by purchasing gold on the spot, and re-selling it in England; to say nothing of speculations in the purchasing or leasing of Crown lands, and the breeding of sheep and cattle, which, during the same period, were sources of considerable profit to those who entered into them.

9. It would be unbecoming were I to dwell on the various services I have performed, and the difficulties I have had to encounter, in the several Governments I have administered; but I can confidently state that in each of them, while I have firmly maintained the rights of the Crown, I have had the good fortune to secure the confidence and good-will of the respectable portion of the community, and in proof of this I would venture to specify the settlement of the long-vexed questions of the quit-rents, and the squatting regulations, and, subsequently, the framing of the gold regulations under entirely unprecedented circumstances; all of which duties it fell to my lot to undertake during my administration of the Government of New South Wales; and to point out that my settlement of all these important questions obtained the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, and gave satisfaction to those colonists whose interests were concerned in them, as well as to the public generally.

10. I therefore trust I may not be deemed unreasonable, in soliciting from Her Majesty's Government some pension or retiring allowance, should it not be in your power to confer upon or obtain for me such an appointment in the public service as my services as a Colonial Governor may fairly entitle me to claim.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Charles A. FitzRoy.*

The Right Hon.  
Henry Labouchere, M.P.  
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.  
Right Hon. H.  
Labouchere, M.P.,  
to Sir C. A. Fitz-  
Roy, K.C.B.  
26 January 1856.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Hon. *H. Labouchere*, M.P., to  
*Sir Charles A. FitzRoy*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 January 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which, after enumerating your public services, you express your hope that some pension or retiring allowance may be granted to you, unless it should be in my power to confer upon you such an appointment as those services may fairly entitle you to claim.

I beg leave to assure you that I am fully sensible of the character and value of the services which you have rendered as Governor of several important Colonies. But I must at the same time remind you that the question as to the propriety of rewarding services of that description by a retiring pension or allowance, involving,  
as



as it would, a wide departure from the system upon which Colonial Governments have been conducted, is one rather for the judgment and decision of Her Majesty's Government and of Parliament than for my own consideration.

Sir C. A. FitzRoy, K. C. B.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *Charles A. FitzRoy*, K. C. B., to the Right Hon. *H. Labouchere*, M. P.

No. 3.  
Sir C. A. FitzRoy,  
K. C. B., to the  
Right Hon. H.  
Labouchere, M. P.  
3 February 1856.

Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford,  
3 February 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of January, in reply to mine of the 15th, applying for a pension or retiring allowance, in the event of my failing to obtain further employment.

In reply to the observation, that the question of rewarding the services of a Colonial Governor by a retiring pension or allowance is one rather for the judgment and decision of Her Majesty's Government and of Parliament than for your own consideration, I trust I may be permitted to remark that I am quite aware that the granting of such a pension or allowance would be a departure from the system under which Colonial Governments have been hitherto conducted; and that the assent of Her Majesty's Government and of Parliament would be necessary before that system could be altered; but I had hoped that, if you had deemed the case worthy of your consideration, you might have been induced to bring it forward, and to recommend that it should be adopted; and it was with this view that I did myself the honour to address you, as the present head of the Colonial Department.

As I am ignorant of any other channel through which I could properly bring the matter under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, I should be greatly obliged if you would inform me to whom I ought to address my application.

I have, &c.  
The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, (signed) *C. H. FitzRoy.*  
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P., to Sir *Charles A. FitzRoy*, K. C. B.

No. 4.  
Right Hon. H.  
Labouchere, M. P.,  
to Sir. C. A. Fitz-  
Roy, K. C. B.  
18 February 1856.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 February 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in which you request to be informed to whom you ought to address your application for a pension, and I have to acquaint you that such an application would properly be addressed to the head of the Government.

I have, &c.  
Sir C. A. FitzRoy, K. C. B., (signed) *H. Labouchere.*  
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.

Governor Hamilton  
to the Right Hon.  
H. Labouchere,  
M. P.

(Separate.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable  
*H. Labouchere*, M. P.

11 April 1857.

Sir,

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 11 April 1857.

TAKING advantage of the interest manifested by you for the advancement of Her Majesty's Colonial Service, I take the liberty of bringing under your consideration the subject of Superannuation Allowance for Officers in that Service.

2. In case it should be resolved on by Her Majesty's Government to make an alteration in the Pension Act, I trust you may feel yourself at liberty to recommend that the case of officers serving in Her Majesty's Colonies should be taken into consideration.

3. In the wide-spread dominion of Her Majesty over countries situate in all parts of the world, there is not, I believe, any provision for an allowance or superannuation to any servant of Her Majesty, except under the regulations of the East India Company, viewing that service as service to the Imperial Government.

4. In an extensive and various service, such as that of the Colonial service, it would be hopeless to expect that any fixed plan emanating from the Colonies should be carried out. The different circumstances of different Colonies, and the change of officers from one Colony to another, would render impracticable any scheme not under the control of the Imperial Government.

5. But the civil officers serving in the various countries under Her Majesty's dominion, form so large a body that it may confidently be expected they would, without the obligation of contribution as a law, gladly seize the opportunity of contributing to a Superannuation Fund on a scheme prepared and superintended by Her Majesty's Government.

6. If, therefore, Her Majesty's Government should decide on the amendment of the English Superannuation Act, I would suggest that provision should be made by which officers serving Her Majesty in the Colonial Civil Service should be allowed voluntarily to participate in the benefits of such enactment, or that such a measure should be separately considered.

7. I hope also you will not consider it obtrusive on my part if I represent that it would be but consistent, and tend to raise that particular service up to its proper mark, if, for Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, a retiring allowance were provided, as in the case of officers serving Her Majesty in the higher diplomatic offices.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

The Right Hon.

Henry Labouchere, M.P.,  
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.

(No. 87.)

The Right Hon.  
H. Labouchere,  
M. P., to Governor  
Hamilton.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P., to  
Governor *Hamilton*.

4 June 1857.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 June 1857.

I BEG to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your Despatch, marked "Separate," of the 11th of April, suggesting that officers of the Colonial Civil Service should be allowed to participate in the benefit of the Pension Act.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

Governor Hamilton,  
&c. &c. &c.



## — No. 7. —

(No. 2.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to his Grace the Duke of  
*Newcastle*, K.G.

No. 7.  
Governor *Hamilton*  
to the Duke of  
*Newcastle*, K.G.  
21 October 1861.

My Lord Duke, *Antigua*, 21 October 1861.

IN a Despatch I had the honour to address to your Grace's department, under date the 11th of April 1857, marked "Separate," it was suggested, in case of the Superannuation Act being amended, that officers in Her Majesty's Colonial Service should be permitted to participate in the benefits of the enactment, or that such a measure should be separately considered.

2. I there submitted, that in an extensive and varied service, such as the Colonial Service, it would be hopeless to expect that any fixed plan emanating from the Colonies would be carried out, and that the different circumstances of different Colonies, and the change of officers from one Colony to another, would render impracticable any scheme not under the control of the Imperial Government; but that the civil officers serving in the various countries under Her Majesty's dominion formed so large a body, that it might confidently be expected they would, without the obligation of contribution as a law, gladly seize the opportunity of contributing to a fund on a scheme prepared and superintended by Her Majesty's Government; and I ventured to represent that it would be but consistent, and tend to raise that particular service up to its proper rank, if a retiring allowance should be provided for the Governors of Colonies, as in the case of officers serving Her Majesty in the higher diplomatic offices.

3. The importance of those subjects, in the interval since that Despatch was written, has not diminished. With regard to Governors of Colonies, their title to consideration has been advanced by the passing of the amended Superannuation Act, 22 Vict. c. 26, by which the Commissioners of the Treasury are authorised, in the case of officers transferred to Governorships and Lieutenant Governorships of Colonies, and other high offices abroad, conferred for a limited period, to grant a superannuation allowance to such officers, on the expiration of such term of service, without a renewal of public employment.

4. I was trained for the Army, at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich. On Mr. Canning being appointed Governor General of India, I went to India, in 1822, in the Indian Military Service, to qualify myself to serve on his staff; but Mr. Canning's intended mission to India was given up on the death of Lord Castlereagh. In 1826 I was appointed by Lord Bathurst to the Civil Service of the Mauritius, and there became assistant private secretary to Governor Sir Lowry Cole, whom I accompanied to the Cape of Good Hope. I successively held the offices of Clerk of the Council and Acting Colonial Secretary, at the Cape; Lieutenant Governor of Grenada; Administrator of the Government of the Windward Islands; Governor of Newfoundland; and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands. But this long service, it appears, does not entitle me to a pension on account of my not having been transferred, during any period of such service, from some office which entitled the holder to allowance under the Superannuation Act.

5. The late arrangements of your Grace not admitting of my immediate re-employment, I am suddenly, after nearly 40 years' continued service in some of the hottest and coldest of the dominions of the Crown, deprived of employment.

6. It is known to your Grace that the salaries of officers in the Colonial Service, and particularly in the higher departments of that service, are insufficient to enable them to lay by any sum sufficient for their maintenance; while they have of necessity contracted habits of expenditure not incident to the state or circumstances of private gentlemen.

7. Venturing to hope that the general subjects of this Despatch may still engage your Grace's attention with the view to a remedy being provided, I trust your Grace will allow me to urge my claim to be considered in any scheme for making an allowance to Governors on their retirement from service.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

— No. 8. —

(Separate.)

No. 8.  
Duke of Newcastle,  
K. G., to Governor  
Hamilton.  
14 December 1861.

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.,  
to Governor *Hamilton*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 December 1861.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 2, of the 21st October last, in which you call my attention to the claims of Colonial Governors to retiring pensions, and particularly to that question in connection with your own services in various capacities, and at different stations.

In reply, I have to say that the question of granting pensions to Colonial Governors has been frequently under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; but the difficulty of devising some arrangement which would be adequate to the purpose contemplated, without creating at the same time an undue charge on the public, has hitherto proved an insurmountable obstacle to the adoption of any such arrangement. I should be glad to consider any well-digested plan for meeting such claims, but it must be one general in its application, and not suited only to meet individual cases.

Governor Hamilton,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Newcastle.*

— No. 9. —

(Separate.)

No. 9.  
Governor Hamilton  
to the Duke of  
Newcastle, K. G.  
10 January 1862.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to His Grace the Duke  
of *Newcastle*, K. G.

My Lord Duke,

Antigua, 10 January 1862.

I HAVE received the Despatch marked "Separate," dated 14th ultimo, which your Grace did me the honour to address to me on the subject of the claims of Colonial Governors to retiring pensions, in which your Grace was pleased to state that you would be glad to consider any well-digested plan of general application for meeting such claims.

2. I need not dwell on the propriety of such retiring allowance, the principle being acknowledged by Parliament in the last Superannuation Act, which provides for pensions to those Governors who have been transferred from the Civil Service in England to Colonial Service.

3. Formerly, I believe, Governors were allowed retiring pensions; but their claims were lost sight of and ignored in a system by which Colonial Service came to be unjustly regarded as different from Imperial service. Your Grace, it is known, has endeavoured to effect an alteration in that system, which, it is understood, your Grace does not look upon with favour. And it is strange that service abroad, with its increased hardships, should be considered less meritorious than service at home.



4. At present, officers in the military and naval service of the country serving abroad in a civil capacity, are entitled to retiring pensions attaching to their military or naval rank, and their service in a civil capacity is reckoned as a part of the service entitling them to pension.

5. That recognition further strengthens the claim to pensions of Governors not holding military or naval rank; while the class of military and naval officers being already provided for, the scheme need not include them, or if they should be included, the public charge would be but slightly augmented.

6. The persons whom the new provision would reach would therefore be few in number. And if the right of pension should not attach before service in two Governments, or for 10 or 12 years, the public charge would not present the difficulty which has been regarded as the impediment to an arrangement acknowledged as just.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

— No. 10. —

(Separate.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor *Hamilton*.

No. 10.  
Duke of Newcastle,  
K. G., to Governor  
Hamilton.  
15 February 1862.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 Feb. 1862.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 10th ult., marked "Separate," containing some suggestions with regard to the grant of retiring pensions to Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies.

Governor Hamilton, &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Newcastle.*

— No. 11. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

No. 11.  
Governor Hamilton  
to the Duke of  
Newcastle, K. G.  
10 May 1862.

My Lord Duke,

Antigua, 10 May 1862.

I TAKE the liberty of enclosing to your Grace a copy of a letter written by my friend Governor Sir Charles FitzRoy to Governor Higginson, on the subject of Pensions to Governors. I learnt from that letter that such a measure was intended to be introduced into Parliament six years ago, with the consent of Lord Palmerston.

The apprehension that the measure would be attended with any considerable expense would be removed by examining the Parliamentary Papers, showing the small number of retired Governors who would come under the rule suggested in my Despatch to your Grace on the 10th of January last, and the few persons interested in such a measure, may be among the reasons why its consideration has not been thought of sufficient importance to engage public attention.

Your Grace is also aware that officers in the Army and Navy, who have held Civil Appointments entitling them to pensions, are in some cases allowed pension or allowance out of both Services; while Governors serving under your Grace's Department are at present excluded from any allowance.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

6 Nov. 1857.

## Enclosure in No. 11.

Encl. in No. 11.  
6 November 1857.

My dear Sir,

2, Halfmoon-street, 6 November 1857.

I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your note of the 2d November. I should have been very glad to have seen you when you were in London, and to have had an opportunity of consulting you on the matter of inducing the Government to grant pensions to colonial governors on their final retirement from office after a certain period of service, and respecting which I have been in communication with Mr. Labouchere for nearly two years. It at present stands thus:—

Towards the end of the Session before the last, Mr. Labouchere informed me that in consequence of the representations which I had, some time before, made to him, he had, after consulting his colleagues, determined to introduce to the House of Commons a measure to enable Her Majesty to confer pensions on retired Governors of Colonies, under certain conditions; and he showed me a paper then lying on his table, which he said was the Bill he had framed for this purpose: but he added that it was not considered desirable that this Bill should be brought forward so near the end of a Session, and he therefore proposed to postpone it to the next (the recent) Session.

In February last I again saw Mr. Labouchere on the subject, when he said it was still his intention to introduce this Bill; but soon after the China difficulty arose, followed by the dissolution of Parliament, and when it again met, although Mr. Labouchere again intimated to me that he was in hopes that he should still be able to fulfil his intention, nothing was done; and just before the close of the Session I received a note from him to the effect that the press of other Government business in the House of Commons was so great, that the measure must be again postponed. Hitherto I have been working entirely by myself; but I think if we can co-operate we shall succeed, as the Government acknowledges the justice of our claims; and no one can deny the hardship of excluding gentlemen who have given up the best portions of their lives to the service of the public in distant Colonies, in my case extending over upwards of 18½ years, from the retiring allowance which every other class of public officer can claim as a right, and which gentlemen who have been employed far less laboriously in most cases, and certainly far more agreeably to themselves in the Diplomatic Service, enjoy upon a liberal and fitting scale.

I shall probably remain in London during the whole or the greater part of the winter; and if it should be your intention to return at any time before Parliament meets, I shall be most happy to meet you, and consult you as to what can be further done to secure a better prospect of success.

Sir J. Macaulay Higginson, K. C. B.

Believe, &c.  
(signed) C. A. FitzRoy.

## — No. 12. —

(Separate.)

No. 12.  
Duke of Newcastle,  
K. G., to Governor  
Hamilton.  
28 June 1862.

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., to Governor Hamilton.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 June 1862.

I HAVE received your letter of the 10th ultimo, enclosing a copy of one which had been addressed by the late Sir Charles FitzRoy to Governor Higginson, in the year 1857, on the subject, which was then under consideration, of introducing a Bill into Parliament for the purpose of making provision for granting pensions to Governors on their retirement.

It would give me great pleasure to obtain the means of satisfying what I consider a reasonable claim on the part of officers employed in administering Colonial Governments. But I am unable at the present moment to hold out any hopes that Parliament would consent to a vote of money for this purpose; and I do not see any other source from which the necessary funds could be obtained.

Governor Hamilton.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Newcastle.



## — No. 13. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.

No. 13.  
Governor *Hamilton*  
to the Duke of  
*Newcastle*, K. G.  
3 November 1863.

My Lord Duke,

3 November 1863.

THE servants of the Crown who have served and are serving Her Majesty as Governors of Colonies anxiously look to your Grace for the furtherance of their claims to be placed on a footing with Her Majesty's other public servants in regard to allowances on retirement after length of service. It is understood that your Grace admits the justice of that claim, which is now generally acknowledged, and has elicited in Parliament indications of support from leading men of all parties. It is not, however, understood why a measure admitted to be right in principle, and recognised by Parliament (22 Vict. c. 26),\* long applied to the Military and Naval Services of Great Britain, and to the Civil Service of Her Majesty in England and also in India, and to the Diplomatic Servants of the Crown, should not be extended to the Governors of British Colonies, whose lives are spent in difficult and trying positions, which preclude them from engaging in the ordinary pursuits of wealth or competency.

Some of the reasons in support of this claim, with the objections which it is supposed may have delayed the determination of Her Majesty's Government to submit the same to Parliament until a convenient season, are discussed in a popular form in the enclosed pamphlet by Sir Richard Macdonnell; and they are briefly referred to in the communications which I had the honour to address to your Grace from Antigua, under date 21st October 1861, and 10th January 1862.

It is admitted that the present system of excluding from pension Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, except those Governors who had been transferred from employment entitling them to Superannuation Allowance (22 Vict. c. 26.), needs alteration; and I have felt that a measure so just and so long determined upon can only have been delayed because it has not been discussed. To meet an objection that I understand has been made, and to show the unsoundness of the principle, that an officer representing Her Majesty's Government, and serving in a colony, should not get pension, I may observe that many officers of the army serve most of their time in the Colonies, and indeed that officers serving in some regiments might never serve in the United Kingdom at all. I could mention an instance of a general officer, colonel of a regiment (which in the case of a general officer practically retired is equivalent to a grant of a pension), who served continuously in Her Majesty's Colonies for more than 30 years.

In the Superannuation Act (22 Vict. c. 26), the principle of the right of Governors to pensions is recognised, and the principle being recognised by Parliament, there can be no longer any doubt that Parliament would approvingly receive the proposal of Her Majesty's responsible Advisers to give it practical effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.,  
&c. &c.

## — No. 14. —

COPY of LETTER from Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart., Sir *C. H. Darling*, and Sir *R. G. MacDonnell*, to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.

No. 14.  
Sir Edmund Head,  
Bart., Sir C. H.  
Darling, and Sir  
R. G. MacDonnell,  
to the Duke of  
*Newcastle*, K. G.  
March 1863.

My Lord Duke,

London, March 1863.

WE, the undersigned, in common, we believe, with all others who have administered Colonial Governments as Her Majesty's representatives therein, have long felt the exceptional and peculiar hardship of being the only immediate servants of the Crown for whom no retiring allowances under any circumstances have

\* 22 Vict. c. 26, s. 12. "It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the case of officers transferred to Governorships and Lieutenant-governorships of Colonies, and other high officers abroad, conferred for a limited period, to grant such superannuation allowance to such officers on the expiration of such term of service, without a renewal of public employment."

have hitherto been provided, whatever may be the merit or length of their services.

We, therefore, respectfully solicit your Grace's attention to the enclosed printed statement, which we believe fairly illustrates the anomalous and painful position of Governors of Colonies in that respect, as compared with Her Majesty's other public servants.

We request your Grace to consider favourably the arguments set forth in the enclosed paper; and trust that you may see fit to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's advisers with a view to the introduction of some Parliamentary measure which may meet the case. The sketch of a Bill annexed to the within statement is intended only to illustrate our view of what such a measure might be. We are quite aware that it does not rest with us to suggest the proper means of carrying out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, even though they may accord with our views.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *Edmund Head.*  
*C. H. Darling.*  
*Richard Graves MacDonnell.*

*P. S.*—It seems desirable to add, that for obvious reasons it was not judged expedient to permit the above memorial to be more numerous signed, as all appearance of undue combination amongst those interested in its success is thus completely avoided.

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*Note.*—The printed statement enclosed in this Letter will be found printed in Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, No. 508, of July 1863.

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— No. 15. —

No. 15.  
Sir F. B. Head,  
Bart., to the Right  
Hon. E. Cardwell.  
24 April 1864.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *Francis B. Head*, Bart., to the Right Honourable *E. Cardwell*, M.P.

Sir,

Croydon, 24 April 1864

I HAVE the honour to submit for your consideration the annexed memorial, in subtraction from rather than in addition to which I beg leave to state:—

1. That should it, contrary to my earnest desire, contain a single expression of which, in the smallest degree, you disapprove, I shall feel obliged for your permission to erase it.

2. That should the extraordinary case it demonstrates induce you, as a duty to the country as well as to me, to recommend, by a special clause, the mention of my name in the proposed "Act to provide, in certain cases, Retiring and Superannuation Allowances for Governors of Colonies," as I have passed the age allotted by Scripture to man, no pension that you might be disposed to recommend could be too small to give me for the short remainder of my life, full and entire satisfaction.

Begging leave to draw your especial attention to the concluding brief statement of facts (marked C in my appendix) entitled Memorandum on the Publication of Sir F. Head's Despatches by Her Majesty's Government and by himself.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *F. B. Head.*

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To the Right Honourable *E. Cardwell*, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Sir *Francis B. Head*, Bart.,

Humbly sheweth,

1. THAT in 1835 your petitioner, as senior Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, was carrying into effect, in its first trial in the county of Kent, the provisions of the new unpopular law, with the success described in a report dated 26th September 1835, forwarded by the Poor Law Commissioners to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. (*See Appendix A.*)

2. That in consequence of this success His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom he was a complete stranger, despatched to him, by a King's messenger, a letter (dated 18 November 1835), urging him, "on public grounds," to undertake, and at once proceed to the Government of Upper Canada, described to him as "an important trust, at this moment of especial delicacy and difficulty."

3. As it was generally considered by all political parties in England that Canada was on the outside-edge of an inevitable rebellion, similar to that by which the United States had achieved their independence, your petitioner clearly saw and felt that it would be as adverse to his interests as it was uncongenial to his taste to give up a permanent appointment of 1,000*l.* a year, in order, *per saltum*, to jump from the workhouse to a distant tottering throne, to sit thereupon, to be buffeted by furious elements which it was currently believed would overwhelm him.

4. For the above reasons your petitioner, on proceeding to the Colonial Office in the chaise with the King's messenger who had brought him the proffered appointment, respectfully declined it. On being requested, however, to reconsider the proposal, he surrendered his private interests, accepted it, and in a few days sailed from England.

5. On his arrival in Canada your petitioner was at once forced, by a desperate conflict, to dissolve the Commons House of Assembly, and appeal to the people; and the result of the struggle being triumphant, altogether beyond the expectations of His Majesty's Government, and of the people of this country, King William IV., on the recommendation of His Secretary of State for the Colonies, readily promoted him from knighthood to a baronetcy.

6. Your petitioner will not, in his own behalf, expend a single word in describing, ever so briefly, the series of difficulties and dangers, internal and external, which—commencing, be it always remembered, six months after the accession of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, assailed him; nor will he describe the mode in which, previous to the establishment of a "Responsible Ministry," he, on his sole responsibility, respectively dealt with each. He refers, however, to testimonials (*see Appendix B.*) from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington; from both Houses of the Canadian Parliament; from the Legislatures and people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and above all, to "Instructions" from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to your petitioner's successor, pointing out to him "Sir Francis Head's general conduct" for his "imitation, example, and guide."

7. After your petitioner's return to England, the acts in which he had taken part were rewarded as follows:—

Sir John Colborne, who with the assistance of the troops and militia which your petitioner had placed at his disposal, ably suppressed rebellion in Lower Canada, and for other meritorious services, received a peerage, with a pension of 2,000*l.* a year for three lives.

Colonel MacNab, who as second in command of the Militia led by your Petitioner on the 7th of December 1837 to the attack and defeat of the rebels at Gallows Hill, was (at the recommendation of your petitioner), knighted, was subsequently created a baronet, and aide-de-camp to the Queen.

Commander Dread, who, under your petitioner's command, most gallantly cut out "The Caroline," the whole responsibility of which act (declared by Her Majesty's law officers to have been "legal and justifiable") devolved upon your petitioner, was, at the recommendation of your petitioner, promoted to be post captain, and, moreover, was given a Government appointment at the Cape of Good Hope, worth 700*l.* a year, for 10 years.

Lieutenant McCormick, R.N., also a "Caroline" man, was (at the recommendation of your petitioner) made commander.

Lord Gosford, whose administration of the Civil Government of Lower Canada was exactly coeval with that of your petitioner in the Upper Province, and who returned to England with your petitioner, had the honour of an audience with Her Majesty, who conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath.

8. On your petitioner's return to England, no portion, however small, of any of these rewards, not even the honour of an audience with Her Majesty, was bestowed upon him. On the contrary, his humble application, not for reward, but simply after the accomplishment of the objects of his mission, to be graciously restored to the Crown appointment which, at the request of its minister, he had given up to serve the Crown, was refused.

9. But while the services of your petitioner were thus neglected, the highest rewards, not only in the gift of the Crown, but of the Imperial Parliament, were lavished, apparently in proportion to their guilt, upon those who had lighted the flames of the rebellion which your petitioner had extinguished.

For instance:—

Mr. McKenzie, who, on the breaking out of his rebellion, announced in a document printed and published, that its object was "To hang the Governor and proclaim a republic," meaning thereby, that in his new social system, your petitioner would be made pendent, and everybody else independent, returned from the United States to Canada with the Queen's full pardon.

His associate in a so-called "provisional government," which after placarding "a declaration of independence," offered a reward of 2,500 dollars for the "bringing to justice" (*i. e.*, the murder) of your petitioner; who, as a traitor, was expelled from the Commons House of Assembly; and for whose apprehension, as a traitor, your petitioner, by the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, offered a reward of 500 *l.*, was not only pardoned, but with the rank of "Honourable," attached to his name for life, was appointed in the Royal Gazette, President of the confidential advisers of Her Majesty's representative in Canada, with appointments amounting in value to 1,500 *l.* a year.

Monsieur Papineau, the arch-instigator and leader of the rebellion in Lower Canada, was not only pardoned, but his son (who with his father had absconded to the United States), was, after having taken the oath of allegiance to that Republic, simultaneously "abjuring his allegiance to all sovereigns, and especially to the Crown of Great Britain," appointed prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench, with a salary of 1,000 *l.* a year. His brother, a Roman Catholic, being appointed guardian of the Protestant Clergy Reserves of the Crown.

Monsieur Lafontaine, who also to save his life, absconded as a rebel to the United States, was first pardoned, and then created Her Majesty's Attorney General, a member of the Governor's Executive Council, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, with a salary of 1,250 *l.*, and a baronet.

Monsieur Gironard, who commanded the rebels at the horrid massacre of the Queen's subjects at St. Eustache, and for whose apprehension, as a traitor, a reward of 500 *l.* was not only offered by Her Majesty's representative, but on his capture was actually paid, was first pardoned, and then proclaimed in the Royal Gazette, "Commissioner of Crown Lands," with a salary of 800 *l.* a year. His accomplice in the rebellion, Monsieur Vallière, being appointed, with the title of "Honourable" for life, Her Majesty's Chief Justice in Montreal.

Lastly, by the "Rebel Indemnity Act," passed by both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and assented to by Her Majesty, the loyal men who, at the risk of their lives, had extinguished rebellion against the British Crown in Canada, were taxed to "indemnify" the murderers of such men as Colonel Moodie, an old Peninsular officer, whose dying words on being shot by them, were, My God! my Queen! and my country! and as Lieutenant Weir of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment, whose mangled body was found by his men hung up by the heels, for the "losses" they sustained in committing these murders, &c., &c., &c.

10. Your petitioner, anxious to give offence to no one, carefully abstains from offering any opinion whatever on the course of policy above described.

He, however, humbly submits it to be undeniable, that, as one of those who took a prominent part during the rebellion in Canada, he was, logically speaking, entitled



entitled to admission for reward in the category either of the saints or sinners, whose prominent claims, positive and negative, he has just described; instead of which, for upwards of 26 years he has been left, and in 72d his year is still allowed to linger in an intermediate state of purgatory, deserted by all parties; befriended by none.

11. During this long period of merited or unmerited penal neglect, your petitioner has, he believes, never once submitted to the Colonial Minister any complaint; and, as at his advanced period of life he must soon be beyond the reach of human justice or injustice, he would willingly now refrain from troubling you, but for the following reason:—

12. In “Return to an Address to the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 14th July 1863,” the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies presented to the House of Commons a “memorial” signed by three colonial Governors, who (as they state,) “for obvious reasons not judging it expedient to permit the above memorial to be more numerously signed,” composed exclusively, and printed “with a view to the introduction of some Parliamentary measure,” “An Act to provide, in certain cases, retiring and superannuation allowances for Governors of Colonies,” by which “Act” will not only one or more of themselves, as a reward for their own very meritorious services, become justly entitled to the highest of the “four or more rates of pension” recommended in their “Act,” with special power in favour of such of them as are beyond 55 years of age, to receive in addition thereto the whole salary of “any public office or situation under the Crown”; but, *per contra*, as regards all rear-rank Governors (whatever may have been the climate, extraordinary difficulties, or dangers against which, on their sole responsibility, they may have successfully contended), they, the three Governors, have inserted in their printed “Act” the following clause in favour of length of service, however serenely, under the shelter of a “responsible ministry” it may have been enjoyed, which, if agreed to by Parliament, would make it illegal for Her Majesty’s Government to recognise before he dies, the brief but eventful services of your petitioner, by recommending a pension to him of the smallest possible amount:—

“Clause 11. And be it further enacted, that no pension whatever shall be granted to any person under this Act till the expiration of 15 years from the date of his first commission authorising him to administer a Government, nor unless he shall have been employed in the actual administration of some Government for 10 years.”

Your petitioner cannot but believe that the Parliament of this great and generous country if left to its own just feelings, calmly recollecting the clauses of its “Canada Rebel Indemnity Act”; and on the other hand, the loss of 26,000 *l.* (*i.e.* 1,000 *l.* a year for 26 years) which your petitioner has sustained by obediently giving up his permanent appointment in the Poor Law Commission to serve the Crown, would willingly, by the insertion of a special clause, include (as a solitary case, unparalleled even among uncivilised tribes in the history of the world), the name of your petitioner in any proposed “Act to provide in certain cases, retiring or superannuation allowances for Governors of Colonies.” Your petitioner being the only surviving Lieutenant Governor, from General Simcoe down to Sir Peregrine Maitland, Sir John Colborne, and Sir George Arthur, of the brave and loyal people of Upper Canada, who enabled him (in the opinion of our North American Colonies (*see* Appendix B.) to preserve Canada to the British Crown.

13. Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that, in accordance with those high-minded principles of justice which have distinguished your career, you will be pleased to bring before the favourable consideration of Her Majesty’s advisers the bygone history of his case: and that you will submit, or allow to be submitted to Parliament this Memorial and Appendix, with the letter that encloses them, to be considered by both Houses, together with the memorial and appendix of the three Governors, whose clause, inserted no doubt inadvertently, excluding him from all hope, has been already laid before the House of Commons, by your Under Secretary.

And your petitioner, as duty bound, will ever pray.

Croydon, 24 April 1864.

(signed) F. B. Head.

Enclosure in No. 15.

Encl. in No. 15.

APPENDIX to MEMORIAL from Sir *Francis B. Head*, Bart., dated, Croydon,  
24 April 1864.

(A.)

EXTRACT from a Report transmitted by the Poor Law Commissioners to Lord *John Russell*, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

" Brunswick House, 26th September 1835.

" I, YESTERDAY, called on Sir Francis Head before the meeting took place at Tonbridge. The rate-payers and parish officers were assembling in great numbers in the street, before Sir F. Head went to the Town-hall, and more sinister countenances, I never saw ; I found also by conversing with two or three persons, that the current was most decidedly and strongly against Sir F. Head and the new arrangements, for though I found some who were favourable in their hearts to the new measure, yet they could not face the opposition of their more active and stirring neighbours. All the morning the overseer had been going about through the town canvassing for votes against the measure to be proposed by Sir F. Head, whatever that might be, the result was that though the gentry and magistrates were to a man favourable to a union, there was every reason to fear an overwhelming majority against any proposal that might come from Sir F. Head.

" He spoke for about two hours, every quarter of an hour successively gaining ground on them most rapidly, and then the questioning began. All the questions that were raised were most triumphantly overthrown. The result was that after telling them he wished when it was possible to put the law aside, and forget the powers with which the Poor Law Commissioners were armed, and act upon the good sense and good feelings of the meeting, he ventured to put the resolution, " that it was expedient to form into a union or unions the lower part of the Lathe of Aylesbury," this was carried by about seven to one, the majority of hands held up against him being overseers.

" In short, the management of Sir F. Head was not only perfect, but something beyond what could have been, I think, conceived before it had been witnessed, and the difficulties he overcame were most formidable ; of course all are not yet surmounted. But of this I feel confident, that the impression which Sir F. Head made on the meeting yesterday, and the character for intelligence, urbanity, and straightforward honesty of purpose which he has established by his conduct at Tonbridge, will go a great way in subduing all the difficulties which either now exist, or may spring up in the course of his proceedings, and the conduct and appearance of Sir F. Head here, will, I am sure, greatly aid in fixing the gentry in their present good opinion of the New Poor Law, and the arrangements consequent on the change.

(signed) " *H. Bishop.*"  
(Late Poor Law Commissioner of Enquiry.)

(B.)

(1.) From Her Majesty's Minister in the United States, dated, Washington, 17 February 1838.

" I MUST be permitted to express to you my sincere regret and sorrow at your retiring from the Government of Upper Canada at the present moment, after the noble manner in which you have vindicated the honour of the British name, and of the British Constitution. The triumph which under your auspices have been achieved for the principles of English Constitutional Liberty over American Democracy, will render the period of your administration of the colony, a conspicuous part of history.

" To Sir Francis Head, Bart."

" I remain, &c.  
(signed) " *H. S. Fox.*"

(2.)

From Sir *Herbert Taylor*, Private Secretary to King William the Fourth, dated  
St. Katharine's Regent's Park, 8 August 1837.

" ALTHOUGH I have not troubled you with my correspondence, I have not been an indifferent observer of your important proceedings in the Government of Upper Canada, or of your distinguished and successful career ; and I am sensible, as are many others, of the useful and highly beneficial results of the excellent judgment, and the firmness which you have



have displayed in the discharge of your high and arduous duties. You cannot be ignorant of the approbation and the countenance and support your proceedings received from the late lamented king, and I can assure you that His Majesty did you justice, and gave you that credit which was so amply due to you for your valuable services. I grieve that His Majesty did not live to express it to you personally.

(signed) "H. Taylor."

"To Sir Francis B. Head, Bart."

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(3.)

From the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament, dated 17 January 1838.

"WE feel that not Upper Canada only, but the Empire, owes to your Excellency a large debt of gratitude for your firm and manly avowal, upon all occasions, of those sentiments which became the representative of a British monarch; and for the unwavering support which your Excellency has never failed to give to the established principles of the Constitution. It is this fearless adherence to right principles, rather than to expediency, which has enabled your Excellency to rally round the Government in a moment of danger, the arms of an united people; and to exhibit this province to our Sovereign and to the world, in a posture which must command for its brave and loyal inhabitants the highest admiration and respect."

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(4.)

From the Commons House of the Canadian Parliament, dated 18 January 1838.

"UPON looking back at the various important communications which have been made by your Excellency to the House of Assembly during the present Session, we cannot but congratulate you and the country upon the firm and noble attitude assumed by your Excellency in all those public documents which have emanated from your Excellency. When we reflect upon the occurrences that have taken place in Upper Canada, and upon its borders, within a few months past, and upon the distinguished part taken by your Excellency to maintain the honour and interests of our country, during that short but eventful period, we find equal cause of gratulation. Rebellion has been crushed; the attacks of perfidious citizens of a foreign power have been repelled, and peace reigns triumphant within the bounds of your Excellency's Government.

"The people of Upper Canada will ever retain a grateful recollection of the services of your Excellency; and they feel assured your Excellency will meet with a due reward at the hands of our youthful and beloved Queen."

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(5.)

From the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

"Sir,

"Government House, Fredericton, 6 January 1838.

"WITH the highest satisfaction, I comply with the wishes of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province, by transmitting to your Excellency, resolutions jointly concurred in by these bodies, tendering to your Excellency, and to the gallant militia of Upper Canada, the unanimous thanks of the Legislature, and of the people of New Brunswick, for the able, prompt, and energetic suppression by them, and by your Excellency, unaided by any portion of Her Majesty's troops, of the late insurrection in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

(signed) "J. Harvey,"

"Major General, Lieutenant Governor."

"To His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, Bart."

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(6.)

From the House of Assembly, dated New Brunswick, 5 January 1838.

"Resolved unanimously, 'That the thanks of this province are due, and should be presented to Sir Francis Bond Head, and the gallant militia of Upper Canada, for their able, prompt, and energetic suppression of the insurrection which lately took place in the neighbourhood of Toronto.'

"Resolved unanimously, 'That the conduct of our fellow-subjects in Upper Canada, on this memorable occasion, so fully in accordance with their former high spirit and character, affords a glorious example to the sister colonies; and cannot fail to quicken the zeal and animate the exertions of every loyal heart in these colonies, in support and defence of the liberties they enjoy under British laws and institutions.'"

(7.)

From the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

“ Sir, Government House, Halifax, 6 February 1838.  
 “ At the request of the Legislative Council of this Province, I have the pleasure to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed resolutions of that Honourable Body, expressing their high admiration of the energetic measures adopted by your Excellency to suppress the recent rebellious outbreak in Upper Canada.

(signed) “ *Colin Campbell.*”  
 Major General, Lieut. Governor.

“ To His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, Bart.”

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(8.)

From the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia,

Legislative Council Chamber, 29 January 1838.

“ Resolved unanimously,—‘ That the grateful acknowledgements of this House ought to be immediately conveyed to his Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, for the penetration with which he discovered, and the firm, prompt, and energetic manner in which he baffled and defeated the mad designs of traitorous men, to rob and murder those who prefer the blessings of the British Government to Republican Institutions, but more especially for the noble-minded reliance upon the courage and loyalty of the people alone, by which he was enabled to render most important aid towards the suppression of the unnatural rebellion in Lower Canada.’ ”

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(9.)

From Sir *George Arthur* (with whom I had no previous acquaintance), written on his way to succeed me ; dated New York, 8 March 1838.

“ HAVING, of course, had an opportunity of reading your correspondence with the Colonial Office, I can say sincerely that I most heartily and cordially concur in all your political views and measures, as far as I can collect them from that source, and most anxiously desire to maintain them. I stated as much to Lord Glenelg, without, however, referring to the particular point upon which you are at issue with the Department, and I am delighted to find his Lordship was disposed to do the utmost justice to your services, and expressed great regret at your having found it to be your duty to resign the Government. I beg not to be understood as having volunteered to fight your battle: it was not the case; but I thought it honest and straightforward that the Secretary of State should distinctly understand, before I was Gazetted, that if your policy was condemned, mine would not be likely to give satisfaction. The result was the unequivocal declaration to which full expression is given in Despatch No. 9 of the 29th December, of which I hope you have received the duplicate.

(signed) “ *George Arthur.*”

“ To His Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, Bart.”

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(10.)

EXTRACT from Instructions to Sir *George Arthur* from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; dated Downing-street, 29 December 1837.

“ YOUR conduct will also be subject to comparison with that of your immediate predecessor, an officer justly enjoying the confidence and gratitude of the great majority of the people of Upper Canada, and highly distinguished by the energy and success of his political career. In the general policy and conduct of your immediate predecessor, you will find an example worthy of imitation. I refer not, of course, to the comparatively few and unimportant measures in which I was most reluctantly compelled to dissent from his opinions, but to the main course and spirit of his policy, in which it was at once my duty and my happiness to signify to him the approbation of his late Majesty's Government.

“ Deeply regretting that on any ground Sir Francis Head should have considered it necessary, at the present moment, to resign his office, and most sincerely lamenting that decision, Her Majesty's Government felt themselves compelled to submit to this inconvenience. I cannot, however, on this account, forget the nature of the services which he has rendered, nor can I testify my sense of them more strongly than by pointing out to  
 your



your imitation the uncompromising firmness with which he resisted every endeavour to subvert the political institutions of Upper Canada, the energy with which he opposed himself to the enemies of order and of peace, and the frank and open bearing with which he threw himself upon the loyalty, the reason, and the public spirit of the great body of the people.

"Guided by the general principles to which I have referred, and animated by Sir Francis Head's example, you will, I trust, successfully contend with any difficulties you may have to encounter.

(signed) "Glenelg."

"To Major General Sir George Arthur."

(C.)

MEMORANDUM on the Publication of Sir F. Head's Despatches by Her Majesty's Government, and by Himself.

1. ON the 11th of February 1839, Lord Durham's Report (containing, with its Appendix, 696 pages) was, by Command of Her Majesty, laid before both Houses of Parliament.

2. In this Report, Lord Durham declared that by making deceptive misrepresentations to the people of Upper Canada, and "by the unscrupulous exercise of the influence of his Government," the people had been exasperated, by Sir Francis Head, to rebellion.

3. On the 15th of February, the Duke of Wellington, totally unsolicited by me, rising in the House of Lords in my defence, called upon Lord Melbourne (*see* Parliamentary Report by "The Times") for the production of the whole of Sir Francis Head's Despatches. Lord Aberdeen declaring, that "the publication of Lord Durham's Report justified Sir Francis Head in requiring the production of these documents;" and even Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, under whom he had served, acknowledging, "that the publication of this Report unquestionably rendered it necessary that the Correspondence of Sir Francis Head should be produced."

4. In reply to the Duke of Wellington's motion, Lord Melbourne stated, "that he was perfectly ready to lay before the House such portions of Sir Francis Head's Despatches as appeared to be necessary for his defence."

5. Accordingly, by the request of Lord Melbourne, Sir Denis Le Marchant, with whom I had the pleasure and honour of being acquainted, submitted to me, on the 23d February, a memorandum by him (now in my possession), asking me to send to the Colonial Office "numbers and dates of the Despatches, the production of which to Parliament I considered necessary for my vindication."

6. On the following day, as requested by Sir Denis Le Marchant, I forwarded to Sir George Grey (under Secretary for the Colonies), the said required list, being about one-sixth of the whole of my Despatches, and about one-third only of the number of the Despatches, which, in compliance with the Duke of Wellington's motion, were laid before both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Government.

7. On the 10th day after the Duke of Wellington's motion had been acceded to, I published the Despatches, the list of which I had given to Sir G. Grey, with observations repelling,—I regret to say, with indignation,—the accusations made against me by Lord Durham, by showing the honest policy I had pursued, and the heart-breaking difficulties (alas! on this side of the Atlantic rather than the other) which had finally overwhelmed me.

8. I am sensible of, and without a word of extenuation, I express my sorrow for the irregularity of the course I pursued. Surely, however, it ought to be remembered, that the warfare into which I was drawn, was of itself, from the beginning to the end, altogether irregular.

Lord Durham's Proclamations in Canada against Her Majesty's Government and the House of Lords; his return to England without waiting to be relieved; the fabrication of his "Report" after he had abandoned his post; its publication in the "Times" newspaper before it was laid by Her Majesty before Parliament; its uncalculated virulent attack upon me, with other circumstances, to which, in deference to the Imperial Parliament, I refrain to allude, formed a series of irregularities, for which everybody has been pardoned—save *Me!*

#### POSTSCRIPT.

THREE OBSERVATIONS by Sir Francis B. Head, Bart., on his "Memorial," dated 24 April 1864.

1. As it is an axiom throughout the world that all commanders are liable to impeachment for any errors they commit, it follows, *per contra*, that to reward subordinates, and not to reward the commander of those subordinates, would be subversive of discipline.

The British Ministry, therefore, might have resolved to advise their Sovereign to give no reward for the suppression of the rebellion, or for the repulsion of the invaders of Canada. But, to advise Her Majesty to heap rewards upon the subordinate actors in both, and to give no reward whatever to their commander in chief, whose successes, military, naval, and civil were held up to his successor for "his imitation, example, and guide," was surely not only irrational, but reversing the cone of society by raising its base above its apex, it was subversive of the principles of discipline and of monarchy.

2. As it is ruinous to the commercial credit of any country to refuse to cash its own notes, so is it injurious to the interests of the British people to repudiate, as worthless, testimonials from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington; from three Lieutenant Governors, and from three Legislatures of British North America, from the private Secretary of King William IV., and from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; documents which, in a well-regulated monarchy, should be considered, on behalf of the recipient, as "coin current in the realm."

3. As it is greatly for the interests of the empire that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be armed with the high power of summoning to his assistance the eccentric services of any individual who, (not brought up in the Colonial Service and therefore owing no allegiance to it), may be considered by him to be peculiarly well adapted for overcoming in a particular region any particular difficulty or danger, it follows, undeniably, that it is not only unjust to the individual selected, but adverse to the interests of the empire, to ruin, instead of reward the man, for having, in obedience to the summons of a Minister of the Crown, performed the duties imposed upon him, to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

If this policy be pursued by England, her Colonial Minister may in future, in a moment of sudden disaster,

" Call spirits from the-vasty deep,  
" But will they come?"

F. B. Head.

— No. 16. —

No. 16.  
Right Hon.  
C. Fortescue, Esq.,  
M.P., to Sir F. B.  
Head, Bart.  
5 May 1864.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable *C. Fortescue*, M.P., to  
Sir *Francis B. Head*, Bart.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 May 1864.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and to acquaint you in reply, that if any measure of the nature which you contemplate for providing pensions for Colonial Governors should be brought into Parliament, Mr. Cardwell apprehends it would not be probable that the names of any individual Governors would be mentioned in the enactment.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *C. Fortescue*.

— No. 17. —

No. 17.  
Governor Sir J.  
Gaspard Le Marchant to the Right  
Hon. E. Cardwell,  
M.P.  
23 May 1864.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *J. Gaspard Le Marchant* to the  
Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.

(No. 37.)

Sir,

Palace, Valletta, Malta, 23 May 1864.

My attention has been drawn to a Motion made in the House of Commons by Mr. B. Cochrane, with reference to the retiring allowance to Colonial Governors; as likewise that of Lord Hardwicke's, for copies of Correspondence that has passed between Governors and the Colonial Office on the same subject.

The natural interest I take in this question I hope will offer the best apology for my addressing you; and (being, I believe, the Senior Governor on the Active List) I consider it my duty to contribute my humble efforts to bring this subject to your notice, in the hope that the justice and reasonableness of the case may elicit your sympathy, and meet with your support.

A pamphlet,



A pamphlet, recently published under the title, "Governors of Colonies, with their Claim in certain Cases to Retiring Allowances," deals so ably with this subject, and points out so clearly how such allowances might be met without serious inconvenience to the public interests, that I venture to quote one paragraph as fully illustrative of this truth, and at the same time expressive of the views I entertain of the painful position in which Governors are placed on their retirement from the Service :—

"The great—the cutting—hardship felt at present is, that no length of service, and no amount of merit, entitle Governors to any provision."

Therefore, however hard or unreasonably severe, as compared with other branches of Her Majesty's Service, might be the terms imposed, still they could not but be preferable to the present tacit repudiation of all claims, which finally leaves Civil Governors, of every degree of merit, alike completely stranded and cast out from the Service.

The perfect truth of these remarks is unhappily too correct to be questioned. But the picture ends precisely where and when the real merits of the case are less brought forward, and can be best understood and appreciated by the House of Commons, before which the appeal is now likely to be brought forward. It is to see a retired Governor for years in possession of honour and distinction, occupying the high position of Her Majesty's representative; surrounded by a family accustomed to all the advantages of rank, living, on his return to England, on scanty means (probably in lodgings), cut off from society, depressed in mind, and without the slightest hope or expectation of again re-entering public life; too old to resume his early profession, and unequal to commence anew in any other career in life.

The records of the Colonial Office, I believe, will show such cases not to be illusive, but, on the contrary, too frequently, substantially correct, and too often the lot which awaits Governors after the sacrifice of their best years and energies in the service of the Crown in distant Colonies.

From the year 1846 to the present period I have had the honour to be Her Majesty's representative in three Colonial Governments, viz., Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Malta; and if the practical experience of 17 years' service, in such high commands, can authorize my offering an opinion, I can most conscientiously assert that the expenses entailed on Governors, except some few of the most favoured, are so great, that if they uphold their position by suitable establishments, and a fair amount of hospitality (and without which they exercise little weight or influence), so great are the expenses entailed upon them, that so far from being able to lay by any provision for their families, they will be fortunate if they can economise sufficiently to pay for their outfit, as it must be evident that an establishment suitable to a family quietly residing at home would be misplaced and impracticable in that of one holding the position of Her Majesty's representative.

Again, how little is the ruinous expenditure consequent on breaking up establishments on appointments to Colonies, and on being relieved, on reselling, and on a second or third appointment re-establishing former ones, borne in mind! The expenses of a Governor's life can only be understood, felt, and appreciated by those who have practically exercised it. No man can serve the Government in such high positions without certain sacrifices, for without private fortune it is almost impossible to escape pecuniary embarrassments.

The actual position, therefore, of Governors of Colonies being wholly excluded from the receipt of retiring allowances is, to say the least, anomalous, especially in a great country like England, which seeks to reward all public servants with such allowances as are compatible with the public interests. For example: The clerk in public departments, after years of labour, knows that in the hour of distress and old age his family is not wholly unprovided for. The old soldier feels, though small as it may be, his services are not unconsidered by his Queen. But the Governor of Colonies, after giving his best years to the Crown, sees before him no such acknowledgments or appreciations awaiting his retirement. He sees his claims repudiated, his services unrequited; and doubly severe does it fall on such men who for years enjoyed the highest rank, their families long accustomed to all the advantages of fortune and position, suddenly to find themselves in England with limited means, and without a hope of any allowances

whatever to cheer the path of life;—doubly bitter, from the fact of daily seeing retired Ambassadors, with whom their previous position bears a close resemblance, after passing pleasant lives in the most agreeable courts in Europe, enjoying pensions of some 2,000 *l.* or 3,000 *l.* a-year; while Governors of Colonies most probably are living with their families in lodgings, “to reflect on the past, and repine over the future.” This is no exaggerated picture; it portrays the lot of many a Governor, and will be the fate of others, if the claims now submitted be not met with the generous and dignified feeling and treatment that might fairly be expected.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Gaspard Le Marchant*,  
Lieut.-General and Governor of Malta.

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COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the  
Colonial Office and Governors of Her  
Majesty's Colonies, respecting the Granting  
of PENSIONS or SUPERANNUATION ALLOW-  
ANCES to GOVERNORS of COLONIES.

(*Mr. Baillie Cochrane.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
6 June 1864.*

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FURTHER PAPERS

ON THE SUBJECT OF

CONVICT DISCIPLINE

AND

TRANSPORTATION.



*(In continuation of Paper presented 24th July 1863.)*

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,  
February 1864.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.





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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

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| 2                 | 23 June 1863<br>(No. 45.)      | CONDITIONAL PARDONS. Explains grounds on which Convicts were recommended for Conditional Pardons in November 1862, and expresses satisfaction at learning that it is intended to revise the present too lenient regulations - - - - -                                                                    | 7     |
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| 5 | 2 October 1863                 | LETTER from H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P., to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., transmitting a Report from the Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons on the subject of Grants of CONDITIONAL PARDONS to certain long-sentenced Convicts. States that it is desirable to postpone any alteration in the existing Regulations until Parliament shall have been afforded an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject - - - - - | 18 |
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## SCHEDULE.

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|   |                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |    |
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|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|



# FURTHER PAPERS

ON THE SUBJECT OF

## CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND TRANSPORTATION.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

#### Despatches from the Governor.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 21.)

Government House, Perth, March 19, 1863.

(Received May 22, 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,

(Answered No. 35, August 13, 1863, page 17.)

I HAVE the honour to bring under your Grace's notice the cases of the convicts named in the enclosed list\* who arrived in this Colony by the ship "York."

\* Not printed.

2. These men were all granted tickets-of-leave immediately after their arrival in the Colony, but, in consequence of their having been detained in English prisons beyond the ordinary time allotted in proportion to their several sentences, they are placed in a worse position as regards the receipt of their conditional pardons than other convicts with similar sentences who have been sent to the Colony at an earlier date after their conviction.

3. In some cases it will be seen that men had served the period necessary under the regulations in force here to entitle them to a conditional pardon before they were granted a ticket-of-leave, and that, if they are required to serve the usual time on ticket-of-leave, their original sentences will expire before they are eligible for conditional pardons.

4. I would therefore submit to your Grace whether, in cases where the extra detention in English prisons has not been the result of misconduct, the men might not, in fairness, receive conditional pardons at the dates when under ordinary circumstances they would be eligible, or in those cases where that time has already elapsed, as soon as your Grace's decision can be known.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
Governor.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 45.)

Government House, Perth, June 23, 1863.

(Received August 20, 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,

(Answered by Nos. 48 and 49, of September 26, 1863, pages 17, 18.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatches Nos. 16 and 17 † (convicts) dated April 1, 1863, referring to the cases of several convicts, to whom, in my Despatch named in the margin, I sought authority to issue conditional pardons, and directing me to explain why some of these men have been recommended for the indulgence at so early a period.

† Vide Papers  
presented July  
1863, page 60,  
No. 66, 20th  
Nov. 1862.

2. I now forward an explanation furnished by the Comptroller General, from which it may be gathered that such early recommendations have arisen from the operation of the

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

mark system, and the confusion and uncertainty produced by part of the records of the Convict Department having been destroyed by the fire referred to in my Despatch, Convicts, No. 46,\* of the 19th July 1862.

\* *Vide* Papers  
presented July  
1863, page 13.

3. It would appear from the Report of the Comptroller General that there is still an uncertainty regarding the length of the original sentence of Reg. No. 4,593, Bernado Henriquez, which can only be settled in England, but the details of the other cases, as explained by the Comptroller General, do not seem to require any comment from me.

4. I have instructed the Comptroller General to report without delay all cases in which deficiency of the Records of his Department may render it desirable to refer to England for correct information, either as to length of original sentences, or any other point, so as to avoid, as far as practicable, the occurrence of any further irregularity in such matters.

5. I have repeatedly called the attention of the Comptroller General and his predecessor to the necessity for most vigilant watchfulness on their part of the administration of a scheme so liable to be abused and misapplied as the mark system, and I have been restrained from bringing my opinion on the subject under your Grace's notice solely by a dread of unsettling the ordinary working of the Department.

6. In theory this mark system is invaluable as an auxiliary for managing convicts, but in practice it is open to the most grave objections, especially looking at the inferior agency under which it is administered by ignorant or unprincipled warders.

7. On the arrival of the present Comptroller General I intimated to him my desire to review the whole working of the mark system, which I have always regarded with great suspicion, and requested him to give his special attention to the matter.

8. Entertaining such opinions, I am glad indeed to learn from your Grace's Despatch that it is proposed to revise the present too lenient colonial rules as to granting indulgence to convicts.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
Governor.

#### Enclosure in No. 2.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Comptroller General's Office, Fremantle, June 19, 1863.

† *Vide* Papers  
presented July  
1863, page 60.

IN returning to his Excellency the Governor the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 17,† of the 1st April last, I have the honour to state, in explanation of the query raised by the Home Department, that "certain convicts had been recommended for conditional pardons at even earlier dates than would be consistent with existing regulations," that, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying return, these men have been recommended in consequence of remissions of probation earned by them for extra industry and good conduct under the approval conveyed in Sir E. B. Lytton's Despatch, No. 39,‡ of the 2nd of December 1858.

‡ *Vide* Papers  
presented Aug.  
1859, page 174.

I beg also to forward a return showing the dates on which the prisoners included in List No. 2 were discharged on ticket-of-leave, the periods to be served by each according to the scale laid down by the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 24,§ 15th September 1858, and the actual dates they will become eligible for conditional pardons.

§ *Vide* same  
Papers, page  
172.

In this return it will be observed that, with the exception of four men, the whole will have completed the prescribed periods on ticket-of-leave between the 1st October and 31st December, the dates on which they have been recommended for the indulgence of conditional pardons.

Two, however, are eligible in July 1863, for the reason assigned by the registrar. The third is not eligible until October 1864, and the fourth is eligible in this month, his sentence being 20 years, and not life as inserted in the return.

With regard to the first two men it appears that their names were overlooked in a former return, and the omission only discovered in November.

The name of Fitzclarence was inadvertently inserted, and it is only now, as the records are being made good, these discrepancies are discovered and rectified.

The fourth case is that of Reg. No. 4,593, Bernado Henriquez, whose sentence is 20 years, and not life, this latter sentence having been taken from the general register sent from Perth, in which it is inserted life, as the assignment list and caption have been destroyed, and the prison list states his sentence to be 20 years, I would respectfully suggest that, with this discrepancy of sentence, his Excellency would refer Henriquez's case to the Secretary of State.

I beg to subjoin the accompanying copy of a memorandum received from the Registrar in explanation of the above discrepancies, and would remark that from the many difficulties he has had to encounter, owing to the entire destruction by fire of the records of his office, that every allowance should be made for the discrepancies shown on the accompanying return.

(Signed) C. F. NEWLAND,  
Comptroller General.

To his Excellency the Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.



## MEMORANDUM.

Registrar's Office, Fremantle, June 19, 1863.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

The under-mentioned discrepancies having been discovered in the accompanying Returns, the following explanation is forwarded for the Comptroller General's information:—

Register No. 4,861, John Fitzclarence was included in the list in error, caused from the imperfect records from which the Return had to be prepared, owing to the destruction by fire of the whole of the books in this office.

Fitzclarence, on further reference, did not receive a ticket-of-leave until 16th July 1861, consequently he would not be eligible for a conditional pardon until the 16th October 1864, that date being the corrected time shown in the Registrar's books.

The two men who are eligible in July 1863, but included in the Return sent home as being eligible between 1st October and 31st December 1863, were overlooked from the cause above stated, and in making good the books destroyed these names were found to have been passed over, and were included accordingly. Reg. Nos. 3459 and 4059.

With the foregoing explanation the Registrar begs to remark, for the Comptroller General's information, that similar discrepancies may in all probability be found. The difficulties attending the replacing of such important records as those destroyed have been no trifling duty, and I beg, therefore, most respectfully to submit that these facts should be made known to his Excellency the Governor.

The sentence of life transportation against Register No. 4,593, Bernado Henriquez, was taken from the general register received from Perth, but on a reference to the prison list is found to be 20 years; with this discrepancy and the caption having been burnt, I respectfully submit that reference be made to England as to Henriquez's correct sentence. If it prove to be 20 years, he would be eligible for a conditional pardon on the 21st June 1863, having completed three years on ticket-of-leave.

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN,  
Registrar.

The Honourable the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN showing the Dates of Conviction and Sentences of the under-named Prisoners, the Periods of Probation attached to such Sentences; when ordinarily eligible for and when actually discharged upon their Tickets-of-Leave; also showing the Remission gained off such Probation for Extra Industry and Good Conduct.

| Regis-<br>tration<br>Number. | Date of<br>Arrival in<br>the Colony. | Date<br>of<br>Conviction. | Sentence.            | Probation attached<br>to Sentence in<br>this Colony as fixed<br>by the Secretary<br>of State's Despatch,<br>No. 24, 15th Sept.<br>1858. |         | When<br>eligible for<br>Ticket-of-<br>Leave<br>ordinarily. | When<br>Discharged<br>on<br>Ticket-of-<br>Leave. | Period of Probation remitted for<br>Industry and Good Conduct<br>under<br>Secretary of State's Despatch,<br>No. 39, 2nd Dec. 1858. |         |       |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                              |                                      |                           |                      | Years.                                                                                                                                  | Months. |                                                            |                                                  | Years.                                                                                                                             | Months. | Days. |
| 4,046                        | 7/9/56                               | 28/4/55                   | Life, Transportation | 6                                                                                                                                       | 3       | 28/7/61                                                    | 5/10/59                                          | 1                                                                                                                                  | 9       | 23    |
| 4,855                        | 1/6/58                               | 15/9/56                   | 20 Years "           | 5                                                                                                                                       | 0       | 15/9/61                                                    | 12/11/60                                         | 0                                                                                                                                  | 10      | 3     |
| 4,650                        | 1/1/58                               | 27/3/56                   | 20 Years "           | 5                                                                                                                                       | 0       | 27/3/61                                                    | 15/10/60                                         | 0                                                                                                                                  | 5       | 12    |
| 4,677                        | 1/1/58                               | 29/4/56                   | 21 Years "           | 5                                                                                                                                       | 3       | 29/7/61                                                    | 19/9/60                                          | 0                                                                                                                                  | 10      | 10    |
| 4,059                        | 7/9/56                               | 13/11/54                  | Life "               | 6                                                                                                                                       | 0       | 13/11/60                                                   | 4/7/59                                           | 1                                                                                                                                  | 4       | 9     |
| 4,861                        | 1/6/58                               | 6/11/56                   | 21 Years "           | 5                                                                                                                                       | 3       | 6/2/62                                                     | 16/7/61                                          | 0                                                                                                                                  | 6       | 20    |
| 4,167                        | 7/9/56                               | 28/2/55                   | Life "               | 6                                                                                                                                       | 0       | 28/2/61                                                    | 31/12/59                                         | 1                                                                                                                                  | 1       | 28    |
| 4,593                        | 1/1/58                               | 16/6/56                   | 20 Years "           | 5                                                                                                                                       | 0       | 16/6/61                                                    | 21/6/60                                          | 0                                                                                                                                  | 11      | 25    |
| 3,549                        | 18/7/55                              | 14/3/54                   | Life "               | 6                                                                                                                                       | 0       | 14/3/60                                                    | 12/7/59                                          | 0                                                                                                                                  | 8       | 2     |
| 4,856                        | 1/6/58                               | 15/9/56                   | 20 Years "           | 5                                                                                                                                       | 0       | 15/9/61                                                    | 9/11/60                                          | 0                                                                                                                                  | 10      | 6     |
| 4,647                        | 1/1/58                               | 30/4/56                   | 21 Years "           | 5                                                                                                                                       | 3       | 30/7/61                                                    | 3/9/60                                           | 0                                                                                                                                  | 10      | 27    |
| 4,072                        | 7/9/56                               | 26/2/55                   | 25 Years "           | 6                                                                                                                                       | 0       | 26/2/61                                                    | 11/1/60                                          | 1                                                                                                                                  | 1       | 15    |

Western Australia, Comptroller General's Office,  
Fremantle, 18th June 1863.

C. F. NEWLAND,  
Comptroller General.

RETURN showing the PERIOD to be served on TICKET-OF-LEAVE by the under-mentioned Men, also the Dates when they would ordinarily become eligible for Conditional Pardons.

| Register<br>No. | Sentence.   | Discharged on Ticket-of-Leave. | Period to serve<br>on Ticket-of-Leave<br>ordinarily. | When eligible<br>for Conditional Pardons. |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                 |             |                                | Yrs. Mos.                                            |                                           |
| 4,046           | Life Trans. | 5 October 1859                 | 4 0                                                  | 5 October 1863.                           |
| 4,855           | 20 Years    | 12 November 1860               | 3 0                                                  | 12 November 1863.                         |
| 4,650           | " "         | 15 October 1860                | 3 0                                                  | 15 October 1863.                          |
| 4,677           | 21 "        | 19 September 1860              | 3 3                                                  | 19 December 1863.                         |
| 4,059           | Life        | 4 July 1859                    | 4 0                                                  | 4 July 1863.                              |
| 4,861           | 21 Years    | 16 July 1861                   | 3 3                                                  | 16 October 1864.                          |
| 4,167           | Life        | 31 December 1859               | 4 0                                                  | 31 December 1863.                         |
| 4,593           | 20 Years    | 21 June 1860                   | 3 0                                                  | 21 June 1863.                             |
| 3,549           | Life        | 12 July 1859                   | 4 0                                                  | 12 July 1863.                             |
| 4,856           | 20 Years    | 9 November 1860                | 3 0                                                  | 9 November 1863.                          |
| 4,647           | 21 "        | 3 September 1860               | 3 3                                                  | 3 December 1863.                          |
| 4,072           | 25 "        | 11 January 1860                | 3 9                                                  | 11 October 1863.                          |

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,  
June 19, 1862.

(Signed)

M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.  
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller General.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 46.)

Government House, Perth, July 10, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received September 18, 1863.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the return named in the margin for the  
quarter ended the 30th of June 1863.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
Governor.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

Return of  
Prisoners and  
of Prison Ac-  
commodation.

Encl. in No. 3

Enclosure in No. 3.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS and TICKET-OF-LEAVE HOLDERS in the COLONY, and the  
AMOUNT of AVAILABLE ACCOMMODATION on the 30th June 1863.

## Prison Accommodation:

|              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Fremantle    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,040 |
| Perth        | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 320   |
| Guildford    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200   |
| York         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 120   |
| Toodyay      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 120   |
| Bunbury      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80    |
| Champion Bay | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80    |
| Albany       | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60    |

Total accommodation - - - - - 2,020

## Number of Prisoners:

|                                                                                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Probation                                                                                        | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,003 |
| Reconvicted by superior courts                                                                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9     |
| Ticket-of-leave men under magisterial sentence                                                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 152   |
| Colonial                                                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35    |
| Ticket-of-leave men on the hands of Government, exclusive of those under<br>magisterial sentence | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 130   |
| Ticket-of-leave men in hospital                                                                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27    |
| Conditional-pardon men and expeirees returned as invalids                                        | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21    |

Total on the hands of Government - - - - - 1,377

Permanent vacancies - - - - - 643

Ticket-of-leave men in private service - - - - - 1,138

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,  
July 17, 1863.

(Signed)

McBRYDE BROWN, Registrar.  
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller General.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 58.)

Government House, Perth, September 22, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received November 20, 1863.)

I HAVE the honour to forward an estimate of the probable expenditure for convict  
service in this Colony for the year 1864-5, accompanied by an extract from the estimates  
of the Finance Board, and a comparative statement showing the difference between the  
present and proposed estimates.2. The average number of convicts maintained by Government during the first half  
of the year 1863 has been 1,311, the actual number on the 31st July being 1,382, of



whom 108 were eligible for discharge as ticket-of-leave holders, but unable to find employment in private service.

3. Provision was made in the estimate for the current year to maintain 1,100 convicts in the hands of the Government, and the average excess on that number during six months ended 30th June last has been 211, the actual excess on the 31st July being 282

4. Under such circumstances, assuming that a slight increase will take place in the number of convicts hitherto sent to the Colony, and that occasionally the labour market may not absorb all the men eligible for tickets of leave, I issued instructions that the estimate now transmitted should make provision for an average of 1,400 convicts to be maintained by Government in the year 1864-5, being an increase of 300 on the estimate for the current year, but only 18 in excess of the number actually maintained on the 31st July 1863.

5. One or two hundred convicts more or less than 1,400 would not make any difference in the general cost of the superior staff of the department, as the only fluctuation which could be produced thereby would be in the number of warders employed, and in the expense of food and clothing for prisoners.

6. Rations and clothing for 100 convicts in 1864-5 will probably cost 1,466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; and supposing that five warders are required for that number of prisoners, the amount to be provided on the estimates would be decreased or increased at the rate of 1,982*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for each one hundred convicts under or over 1,400, consequently there would be no difficulty or trouble in correcting any mistake I may have made with reference to the average number of convicts to be maintained by Government in Western Australia during the year 1864-5.

7. In the estimate now transmitted provision is made for the first time for defraying from convict funds the cost of the whole military force employed in the Colony, amounting to 22,085*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 3,355*l.*, the moiety of the probable outlay for the Pensioners' Barracks at Perth, has also been placed on this estimate, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Grace's Despatch No. 10, dated 25th March 1863.

8. These two wholly new items, and 5,858*l.* 19*s.*, increase for clothing, not provided for in former estimates, make a total of 31,299*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, on deducting which from 91,951*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, the grand total of the estimate 60,652*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* remains, being at the rate of 43*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* for each of 1,400 convicts to be maintained by Government in the year 1864-5, the authorized rate for 1862-3 having been 48*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

9. It is to be observed, however, that the above is not the actual cost of each convict maintained by Government, as considerable amounts in the different items are required for the supervision and general management of ticket-of-leave holders earning their own livelihood, at present averaging 1,128, and likely to be increased to 1,200, the number provided for in the estimates for 1864-5.

10. With the exceptions already noticed, the estimate now submitted for your Grace's approval is almost exactly the same as the present authorized establishment, as may be gathered from the accompanying comparative statement, containing detailed explanations regarding the proposed additional slight alterations.

11. The suggestion of the Accountant of Stores, in the memorandum attached to the estimates, with reference to clothing being sent out in convict ships, is well deserving of favourable consideration, as inconvenience and increased expense have been produced by the necessity which has recently arisen for extensive purchases being made in the Colony, where the supply is very limited and the price much higher than in England.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
Governor.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

ESTIMATES of CONVICT EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st March 1865.

SCHEDULE.

| Vote. | Service.                                                                                                                                                                                | Amount.               |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1     | General Superintendence:—<br>Comptrollers Generals' Department - 2,509 15 0<br>Prison, Branches, and Ticket-of-leave<br>Depôts, &c. - 10,159 12 2<br>Clerk of Works Office - 1,241 13 6 | £ s. d.<br>13,911 0 8 |
| 2     | Religious instruction - - - - -                                                                                                                                                         | 2,727 2 6             |
| 3     | Medical attendance - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | 1,681 18 8            |
| 4     | Provisions - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                    | 19,633 6 8            |
| 5     | Medicines - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                     | 100 0 0               |
| 6     | Fuel and light - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                | 950 0 0               |
| 7     | Prison stores and clothing - - - - -                                                                                                                                                    | 8,365 12 1            |
| 8     | Land and water transport - - - - -                                                                                                                                                      | 3,606 11 8            |
| 9     | Works and buildings - - - - -                                                                                                                                                           | 5,313 0 0             |
| 10    | Miscellaneous services - - - - -                                                                                                                                                        | 1,020 0 0             |
| 11    | Magistracy and police:—<br>Magistracy - 1,000 0 0<br>Land police - 9,540 0 0<br>Water police - 1,577 19 2                                                                               | 12,117 19 2           |
| 12    | Gratuities to prisoners - - - - -                                                                                                                                                       | 2,880 0 0             |
| 13    | Active military services - - - - -                                                                                                                                                      | 22,085 3 6            |
|       | Total - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                         | 94,391 14 11          |
|       | Deductions per Statement A. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                   | 2,440 0 0             |
|       |                                                                                                                                                                                         | 91,951 14 11          |

(Signed) C. F. NEWLAND,  
Comptroller General.

## STATEMENT A.

AMOUNT to be deducted from Estimates of Convict Expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1865.

|                                                             |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Sale of fittings and stores of convict ships and old stores | £1,000 |
| Private cash and earnings of men discharged in the Colony   | 1,440  |
| Total                                                       | £2,440 |

C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller General.

Thursday, August 20, 1863.

PRESENT.—ALL THE MEMBERS.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were confirmed.

The estimates for the year ending March 31, 1865, were taken into consideration, and a few slight alterations and amendments having been made, the following items were passed:—

- Vote No. 1, general superintendence, 13,911*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*
- Vote No. 2, religious instruction, 2,727*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
- Vote No. 3, medical attendance, 1,681*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*
- Vote No. 4, provisions, 19,633*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
- Vote No. 5, medicines, 100*l.*
- Vote No. 6, fuel and light, 950*l.*
- Vote No. 7, prison stores and clothing, 8,365*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*
- Vote No. 8, land and water transport, 3,606*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*
- Vote No. 9, works and buildings, 5,313*l.*
- Vote No. 10, miscellaneous services, 1,020*l.*
- Vote No. 11, magistracy and police, 12,117*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*
- Vote No. 12, gratuities to prisoners, 2,880*l.*
- Vote No. 13, active military services, 22,085*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Adjourned.

True extract from the Minutes of the Finance Board.

(Signed) G. E. HAMPTON, Secretary.



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WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

\* Of this sum 3,355*l.* for the erection of Pensioners' Barracks at Perth was not included in the estimates for 1863-4, but was subsequently added to them in England.

Memorandum.

1. In submitting for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor the convict estimates for this Colony for the year ending March 31, 1865, I have the honour to state that they have been based upon the assumption that there will be an average of 1,400 prisoners and ticket-of-leave holders on the hands of the Government, besides 1,200 ticket-of-leave holders earning their own livelihood, but for whom some provision has to be made under the heads of police magistracy, clerical, medical, &c.

2. I have to remark that with reference to the Comptroller General's Office there is a decrease of 200*l.* per annum in the salary of the Comptroller General, under the directions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 44A, of the 28th September last; while there is an increase of an additional clerk (for the mark accountant) at a salary of 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

3. With respect to the Convict Establishment, no increase is proposed beyond the usual annual increase to the various officers for length of service, and on promotion.

4. The Exertion Money has been brought from the end of vote No. 1, and distributed among the various stations according to the numbers of officers, instead of being placed in one sum by itself, as has hitherto been the case ; and this remark will hold good as regards all depôts and stations with reference to exertion money.

5. No alteration is proposed for the Lunatic Asylum, except the usual annual increase and the insertion of exertion money.

6. North Fremantle Road Parties. Provision is here made for three officers in excess of the current year's estimate, caused by the increased numbers of convicts and road parties.

7. I may here remark that while bush allowance is only provided on the current year's estimate for six officers, fully 30 are at present in receipt of this allowance, and therefore provision has been made for the payment of the same to as many officers as are now receiving it.

8. At Albany Dépôt no alteration except in the annual increases and the insertion of exertion money and bush allowance.

9. At Champion Bay the assistant superintendent is recommended for an addition of 28*l*. per annum to his pay, and allowances for long service; and there is also an increase of one warder and three assistant warders in consequence of the additional number of convicts and detached road parties. Provision is also made for a depôt clerk at 5*s*. per diem; exertion money and bush allowance are also inserted.

WESTERN  
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10. Toodyay Dépôt. At this station a principal warder is provided in lieu of an assistant warder, and it is proposed to give him 1s. per diem charge money and lodging allowance in lieu of quarters. Two assistant warders are also included, consequent on the increased number of convicts and road parties. Exertion money and bush allowance are also inserted.

11. At York Dépôt a warder is provided instead of an assistant warder, to receive 1s. per diem charge money; and four assistant warders for increased number of road parties. Exertion money and bush allowance are also inserted.

12. At Bunbury Dépôt the usual increase for length of service to the officer in charge, and one warder and two assistant warders for additional road parties. A clerk at 1s. 6d. per diem is also included, and exertion money and bush allowance are inserted.

13. Guildford Dépôt. An increase of 1s. per diem for charge of stores and the usual annual increase to one warder, also an addition of six assistant warders for road parties. Exertion money and bush allowance duly provided for.

14. Perth Prison, &c. A proposed increase of 1s. per diem for charge of stores to the principal warder, and also the usual annual increase to the same person. An addition of one warder and three assistant warders for increased number of convicts and parties, also one clerk at 5s. per diem. Exertion money and bush allowance duly inserted.

15. The item for the Vasse has never been previously inserted, no party being there stationed.

16. Clerk of Works Office. A decrease of 75*l.* in the amount for travelling expenses; annual increases for three warders provided, as also exertion money.

17. At the Albany Road there is no alteration in the salary of the assistant storekeeper.

18. In consequence of 1863-4 being leap year, there is also a decrease of one day's pay to all clerks and others who receive daily salaries or allowances.

19. No alteration is proposed for Vote No. 2 for religious instruction.

20. In the vote (No. 3) for medical attendance provision is made for a medical attendant at the Murray, and an increase of 64*l.* to the medical attendant at Albany. Regulated annual increase and exertion money to the compounder.

21. Vote No. 4. Increase of 1,847*l.* consequent on increased numbers of officers and prisoners.

22. Vote No. 5. No alteration, medicines.

23. Vote No. 6. Increase of 50*l.* to this vote on account of increase in number of prisoners.

24. Vote No. 7. Increase of 5,860*l.* to this vote for prison stores and clothing consequent on expenditure and issue of all material in hand, the discontinuance of making up prison clothing by convict labour, and the inability to meet the demand for clothing with the supply of convict labour at command. The demand for bedding is caused by the expenditure of nearly all the stock in hand, and the additional wear and tear of road parties, and an increase in the demand for barrack furniture is also caused by the very reduced state of the supply in hand.

25. Land and water transport an increase of 1,839*l.*, attributable to the large number of road parties, the quantities of stores and materials requiring transport, and also to the fact that forage allowance has been provided to enable the officers in charge of certain dépôts and the medical attendants to visit the various out-stations.

26. Increase to the vote for works and buildings 3,355*l.* in excess of the amount proposed for the year 1863-4, on account of new Pensioner Barracks, Perth.

27. Vote for miscellaneous services a proposed increase of 4*l.* per annum to the salary of the messenger to the Finance Board, and a reduction of 200*l.* for hire of buildings (Lunatic Asylum).

28. Vote 11. Increase of 717*l.* for land police. Annual increases to coxswain, assistant-coxswain and constables, water police; an increase of 80*l.* for the purchase of boats for water police.

29. Vote 12. Increase of 1,880*l.* caused by increased number of prisoners to be discharged upon ticket-of-leave.

30. Vote 13. Not previously inserted on Convict Estimates, but an amount of 18,591*l.* was sanctioned for active military service for the current year.

31. The net amount of increase on the whole of the estimates for 1864-5 is 21,839.

32. The cost of superintendence of 1,100 convicts for 1863-4 was 11,193*l.* or 10*l.* 3s. 6d. per man, for 1,400 men for 1864-5, 13,911*l.*, or 9*l.* 18s. 8½d. per man.

(Signed) C. F. NEWLAND,  
Comptroller General.

His Excellency the Governor,  
&c. &c.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to his Grace the  
Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 119.)

Government House, Perth, October 21, 1863.

(Received December 19, 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,

(Answered No. 66, December 26, 1863, page 19.)

I HAVE the honour to report that considerable anxiety has arisen here in consequence of what has recently transpired regarding the strongly expressed opinions of Eastern Australians in London and elsewhere with reference to transportation to this Colony, and that a large and influential deputation waited upon me to-day on the subject.



2. The deputation asked whether I could furnish any authentic information as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government respecting the continuance of transportation to Western Australia; intimated that memorials would be transmitted to your Grace by next month's mail, showing that it is the general wish of the free inhabitants that convicts should be sent here; and strongly urged me to report, by this mail, that the statements which have been made as to the escape of convicts from hence are either exaggerated or unfounded.

3. I informed the deputation that I am not aware of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to discontinue transportation to this Colony, and that, in forwarding memorials which may be sent to me for that purpose, I can have no hesitation in assuring your Grace, from my own knowledge and observation, that the convicts are acceptable to a very large majority of the free inhabitants.

4. The mere general allegations, referred to by the deputation, as to the escape of convicts from this to the neighbouring Colonies, can only be met by a general denial, founded on the facts that by land such escapes are impossible, and that by sea only very isolated cases can occur, every vessel prior to sailing being most carefully searched, and all other practicable means used by this Government to prevent convicts absconding from the Colony.

5. Two special charges have, however, been generally circulated, to the effect that no less than 40 convicts from Western Australia were lately landed at Sydney from the ship "Merchantman," and 16 by another ship at New Zealand, the former statement having been the subject of a conversation in the House of Commons on the 7th July last.

6. With regard to the "Merchantman," the accompanying return shows that this could not have been the case.

7. There is no record to be found of any vessel having cleared out at any of the ports of this Colony for New Zealand during the last two years.

8. The above-mentioned facts are a sufficient refutation of the two special charges referred to, and I have only to add that I concur with the members of the deputation as to the general statements which have been made on the subject being either exaggerated or altogether unfounded.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Encl. in No. 5.

RETURN showing the Number of Passengers that left the Port of Fremantle per "Merchantman," bound to Sydney, on the 8th March 1863, as called for by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary's Letter of October 21, 1863.

|                            |   |   |   |   |   |            |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Always free                | - | - | - | - | - | 219 souls. |
| Expirees                   | - | - | - | - | - | 1 "        |
| Conditional pardon holders | - | - | - | - | - | 13 "       |
| Total                      | - | - | - | - | - | 223 souls. |

Custom House, Fremantle,  
October 21, 1863.

(Signed) L. WORSLEY CLIFTON,  
Acting Collector.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 1

## Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor HAMPTON.

(No. 33.)

SIR,

Downing Street, August 13, 1863.

I PROPOSE in the present Despatch to convey to you some general instructions on the subject of the convicts to whom the Secretary of State for the Home Department felt himself obliged to decline sanctioning the immediate issue of conditional pardons, because they were recommended at much earlier dates than were compatible with any regulations sanctioned from home.

As Colonel Henderson had returned to this country, advantage was taken of his presence to endeavour to trace out the cause of the departure from established regulations. He explained that the authorities on the spot had been proceeding on the strength of a Despatch, dated so far back as the 24th of January 1855,\* in which Sir George Grey, acting at that time as Secretary of State for this Department, agreed that the attainment of a conditional pardon was to be governed by the time during which a convict behaved well as a ticket-of-leave holder, and not by the whole length of time elapsed from his original sentence.

But I have to inform you that this decision was afterwards reversed. It was found that the time passed by different convicts in the different earlier stages of punishment was so various, and depended on such uncertain contingencies, that it was better that the issue of the conditional pardon should be regulated absolutely by the period served from the date of the sentence.

You will find that positive instructions were given to this effect in a Despatch signed by Lord Carnarvon for Sir Edward Lytton, and dated the 23rd of April 1859,† to which a reference is supplied in the margin. And the same directions were repeated by me in a Despatch, dated the 8th of December 1859. For greater convenience of reference, I append the two scales laid down in the Despatch signed by Lord Carnarvon, one of them fixing precisely the date at which men sentenced to transportation would be eligible for conditional pardons, and the other fixing the date for men sentenced to penal servitude.

It is unfortunate that your predecessor and the authorities connected with the Convict Establishment should have overlooked instructions which were so specific, and which were expressly designed to guard against inequalities and difficulties that have since been met with in actual experience. It would be impossible so far to depart from the object of the rules which were laid down with so much care as to acquiesce in making the issue of a conditional pardon depend solely on the period passed by a convict in the condition of a ticket-of-leave holder. But in order to avoid the delay of waiting for the explanations called for, on first noticing the early dates at which the grant of conditional pardons had been recommended, Secretary Sir George Grey has agreed at my recommendation that you will be at liberty to grant the conditional pardons to all men whom you have already proposed for the purpose, at the expiration of that interval from their original sentence, which was fixed in the scales sent out in April 1859, and now again appended to the present Despatch.

Governor Hampton,  
&c. &c.I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.Encl. 1 in  
No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

## PRISONERS sentenced to Transportation.

| Sentence. | Period at which eligible for<br>Conditional Pardon. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 7 years   | 3 years.                                            |
| 10 "      | 4 "                                                 |
| 12 "      | 5 "                                                 |
| 14 "      | 6 "                                                 |
| 15 "      | 6½ "                                                |
| 18 "      | 7½ "                                                |
| 20 "      | 8 "                                                 |
| 21 "      | 8½ "                                                |
| Life      | 10 "                                                |

\* Vide Papers  
presented Feb.  
1855, page 221.† Vide Papers  
presented 1860,  
page 93.



Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

PRISONERS sentenced to Penal Servitude both under the Act of 1853 and under that of 1857.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

| Sentence.        | Period at which eligible for Conditional Pardon.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 years          | 2 years 6 months.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 4 "              | 3 " 3 "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 5 "              | 4 " 0 "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 6 "              | 4 " 6 "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 7 "              | 5 " 3 "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 8 "              | 6 " 0 "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 10 "             | 7 " 6 "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 12 "             | 9 " 0 "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 15 " and upwards | Two-thirds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Life             | None to be recommended for the receipt of a conditional pardon in less than 12 years, and each case to be considered on its own merits, bearing in mind not merely the conduct of the prisoner, but the nature of the crime for which he was sentenced. |



No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor HAMPTON.

(No. 35.)

SIR,

Downing Street, August 13, 1863.

I DULY received your Despatch, No. 21,\* of the 19th of March, pointing out that several of the men who arrived in the Colony by the ship "York" had been detained an unusual time in the English prisons, and therefore that if they were required to serve as long as other convicts with tickets-of-leave, they would not have their conditional pardons until a much later date than usual. \* Page 7.

On this subject I have only to remark that, as you will find from another Despatch sent to you by the present opportunity, it was on account of the probability of such inequalities as would arise in the case of these prisoners by the "York" that the rule was laid down in instructions from this Department in the year 1859, that the issue of the conditional pardon ought to be regulated absolutely by the time elapsed from the original sentence, and not by the extent of the periods spent by the prisoners in the different preliminary stages of punishment. By the renewed instructions which have now been given for adhering to this rule, the convicts sent out in the "York" will not suffer by the accident of having been detained a long time in English prisons before they could be removed to the colony, but will be placed on equal terms with all other convicts as to the receipt of their conditional pardons.

Governor Hampton,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor HAMPTON.

(No. 48.)

SIR,

Downing Street, September 26, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 45,† of the 23rd of June, explaining the grounds on which you recommended in November last certain convicts for the grant of conditional pardons. † Page 7.

It is not now necessary further to advert to the cases of these convicts, as my Despatch, No. 33,‡ of the 13th of August, will have acquainted you with the views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject. ‡ Page 16.

Her Majesty's Government further direct you to revise the rules under which these indulgences are now granted, having regard to the recommendation contained in paragraph 70 of the recent Report of the Penal Servitude Commission. The objections made in paragraph 71 of the Report to the system of conditional pardons in the Colony appear to be well founded, and I have to make known to you for your guidance, and in order

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that notice to that effect may be given, that in the case of all convicts hereafter to be sent to Western Australia, conditional pardons will not be granted, and that they will have to remain in the Colony until the expiration of the respective sentences.

Governor Hampton,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor HAMPTON.

(No. 49.)

SIR,

Downing Street, Sept. 26, 1863.

\* Page 7.

WITH reference to that part of your Despatch No. 45,\* of the 23rd of June, relative to the case of the convict Bernardo Henriquez, I have now to inform you that the capital sentence passed on him was commuted to twenty years' transportation from the date of his conviction.

Governor Hampton,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a LETTER from H. A. BRUCE, Esq., M.P., to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

SIR,

Whitehall, October 2, 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th ultimo, forwarding a Despatch from the Governor of Western Australia on the subject of grants of conditional pardons to certain long sentenced convicts, I am now directed to transmit, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a report thereon from the Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons.

I am at the same time to state that Sir George Grey is in communication with the Directors of Convict Prisons on the subject both of the scale of remission to be adopted, and as to the mode of measuring and recording the conduct and industry of convicts in this country. In regard to the former, however, it appears to Sir George Grey to be desirable to postpone any alteration in the existing regulations until after an opportunity shall have been afforded for the opinion of Parliament to be expressed upon it. Such an opportunity will probably arise on the introduction of a Bill which is in preparation with a view to its proposal early in the ensuing session, the object of which will be to give effect to certain changes in the system of dealing with convicts under sentence of penal servitude, which require an alteration of the existing law.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

SIR,

45, Parliament Street, September 16, 1863.

IN returning the correspondence forwarded with your letter of the 11th September 1863, I have the honour to remark, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, that the error which has arisen in recommending in some cases, convicts transported to Western Australia at too early a period for conditional pardons, has arisen not from the abuse of the mark system, which only measures a man's time on the scale approved by the Secretary of State, but from a misapprehension of the instructions which were sent to the Colony.

By the correspondence noted in the margin, you will see that Sir George Grey in 1855 laid down the rule that the period at which a convict might be recommended for a conditional pardon, was to be determined by his conduct as a ticket-of-leave holder, and not by the absolute proportion which had elapsed of the convicts' sentence, and when subsequent instructions were received from the Colonial Office as to the periods to be served by convicts under the Acts of 1853 and 1857, neither the Governor of the Colony nor myself, understood that this regulation was abrogated, consequently the period to be served on ticket-of-leave, with good conduct, remained unalterable; but a man received whatever benefit accrued to him from his good conduct and industry in prison.

Under this system some men received their conditional pardon at an earlier period than the minimum period laid down, and others stopped a much longer time.

Despatch No.  
12, Jan. 24,  
1855.  
Parl. Papers,  
Feb. 1855.  
Convict Dis-  
cipline and  
Transportation,  
page 221.



In reference to the mark system I have only to remark that if the minimum period to be served by any convict is laid down by the Secretary of State, the "marks" are merely a simple and convenient mode of measuring that time, and recording day by day the progress of the man towards his liberation. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In the paper which accompanies the Report of the Directors dated 15th inst., on the questions referred to them in your letter of the 15th July last, I have endeavoured to state the mark system in a perfectly clear manner.

And as regards the remark of his Excellency Governor Hampton, that the system of marks is open to objections, looking at the inferior agency under which it is administered by ignorant or unprincipled warders, I have only to remark that the same objection applies with greater force to any other mode of recording the industry and conduct of convicts which must be left, to a certain extent, in the hands of warders. Industry (or rather the amount of work actually performed) is the only positive test by which a convict's time can be measured, and if a warder can only allot marks for industry, the returns and measurement of the work will always give a check upon his rate of marks. Good conduct being simply negative gives a man no claim to remission, while bad conduct renders him liable to forfeit what he has earned by industry.

It will be of the greatest advantage if the same scale of remissions is adopted in Western Australia as the Secretary of State may approve of for the convicts detained in England, subject of course to any further special remissions for the convicts on the road parties or otherwise specially employed, which the Secretary of State for the Colonies may deem fit to allow.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) E. Y. W. HENDERSON.

H. Waddington, Esq.,  
&c. &c.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor HAMPTON.

(No. 54)

SIR,

Downing Street, October 26, 1863.

ADVERTING to my Despatch No. 48, of September 26,\* I have to instruct you to \* Page 17.  
suspend any proceedings which you may be taking for revising the rules under which tickets of leave and conditional pardons are now granted until you shall be in receipt of a further communication on the subject, as the question is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Governor Hampton,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. ROGERS.  
(In the absence and by the authority of  
the Secretary of State.)

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor HAMPTON.

(No. 66.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 26, 1863.

I HAVE received your Despatch No. 119,† of the 21st of October, apprising me † Page 14.  
that considerable anxiety has arisen in the Colony regarding the opinions which had been expressed against the continuance of transportation to Western Australia, and reporting your conference with a large and influential deputation which sought an interview with you upon this subject.

I need scarcely say to you that this important matter has not failed to engage the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. I expect to convey to you by the next opportunity a statement of the course which they propose to follow in reference to the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into secondary punishments, and to the various representations which have since been received from the Colonies upon the subject.

Governor Hampton,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor HAMPTON.

(No. 4.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 26, 1864.

\* Page 19.

IN my Despatch of the 26th ultimo, No. 66,\* I informed you that I trusted that I should be able by this mail to state the course which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to take with regard to the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on secondary punishment.

† This Despatch will be found printed at page 38.

I accordingly transmit to you a copy of a Despatch† which I have addressed to the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland, communicating the decision of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the questions of transportation and penal servitude, and upon the remonstrances received from those Colonies on the continuance of transportation to any part of the Australian continent.

You will find that, with one or two exceptions, it is not intended that the existing arrangement under which convicts are sent to the Colony under your government should undergo any alteration.

In communicating this decision to the gentlemen who constituted the deputation which waited upon you, you will assure them that it would have been satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government had they felt it consistent with their duty to adopt measures more in conformity with the views and wishes entertained by them.

I have, &amp;c.

Governor Hampton,  
&c. &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.



# TASMANIA.

## Despatches from the Governor.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 83.)

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, September 2, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received November 20, 1863.)

I HAVE the honour to forward a report from the Comptroller General of Convicts, enclosing one from the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, both of which will be perused with satisfaction.

Your Grace will observe that the agricultural operations have been attended with great success. The farms which were choked with weeds when taken into cultivation by the Convict Department are now clean, in good order, and under crop, so that even were they abandoned at this moment, the increased rental they would produce would afford a large profit on the outlay. When these farms are in full cultivation, there can be no doubt that the expenditure on food for the prisoners will be considerably diminished.

Since the date of the Civil Commandant's report the vertical saw has been put in operation, and works very satisfactorily, and your Grace will see that Mr. Boyd estimates the returns from it at more than 5,000*l.* per annum. His reports on the effect of money payments for work performed by prisoners, and the stoppage of rations for work neglected, are also very encouraging.

On the whole, I venture now to say that the alterations I have introduced at Port Arthur have proved to be improvements both in discipline and economy.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in  
No. 1.

SIR,

Comptroller General's Office, August 14, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State my annual report on the Convict Department in this Colony for the year ending June 30, 1863.

The establishments maintained from imperial funds are,—

1. The Office of the Comptroller General.
2. The Male Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town.
3. The Female Factory, Hobart Town.
4. The Establishment at Port Arthur.

2. The Office of the Comptroller General consists of the Comptroller General, one permanent clerk at 215*l.* per annum, one temporary clerk at 105*l.*, and one messenger.

3. The Prisoners' Barracks.—On the 30th of June there were 105 inmates in this establishment, of whom 81 were chargeable upon colonial funds and 24 to imperial funds; of the latter number, eight were invalids and five employed on pay at stonebreaking. The buildings are in a complete state of repair, the officers efficient, and good order and cleanliness thoroughly maintained. The decision of Her Majesty's Government that the Colony should be required to pay its share of the superintendence has equalized the charge over the whole body of convicts, the cost of the maintenance of an individual convict being at the rate of 22*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

4. At the Female Factory there were, on the 30th of June, 136 inmates; of these 98 were chargeable to colonial funds and 38 to imperial funds; the latter number consisted of nine under sentence, 21 invalids, and eight children. The same remark that has been made in reference to the Prisoners' Barracks as to the cost applies to this establishment, the annual cost per head of the maintenance of an individual being 26*l.* 10*s.*

The Establishment is in perfect order and the officers thoroughly efficient.

I may state in reference to both the above establishments that the arrangements of transferring the charge of the buildings from the Engineer to the Convict Department have fully realized the results, in an economical point of view, which were anticipated.

5. Port Arthur.—This establishment continues in the same effective state in which it has for some years been maintained under the direction of Mr. Boyd, the Civil Commandant. On the 30th of June last there were 973 individuals maintained by the Government, consisting of 585 convicts under sen-

TASMANIA. tence, 91 lunatics, and 297 paupers and invalids; of the total number, 35 paupers and invalids, one lunatic, and 349 convicts under sentence were chargeable to colonial funds.

During the year a new weather-boarded ward has been erected, and a second is nearly completed, for the accommodation of the paupers. Under your Excellency's directions the agricultural operations have been largely extended, and I believe the results will eventually be most satisfactory, especially as the only additional expense that has been incurred has been the salary of the Superintendent of Agriculture.

I enclose the report of the Commandant.

In that report reference is made to the system of money payments introduced under your Excellency's decision in Council. Your Excellency will not fail to observe in the report the very great diminution which has taken place in absconding amongst the men during the year; and I concur entirely with the Commandant in the belief that this diminution is owing to the rule under which all monies earned by a prisoner are regarded as forfeited if he absconds. This, in itself is a most important result to have attained, independently of the other advantages which the Commandant reports to be attached to the system.

The construction of the vertical saw will admit of a very much larger amount of timber being procured than heretofore, and the establishment at Port Arthur may now be regarded as placed in a position in which all that can be done in the shape of reproductive labour has at least been initiated. From a return which has been very carefully prepared, the total cost of maintaining a convict for the year ending 31st of December 1862, has been found to be 34*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; of an invalid, 29*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; of a pauper, 24*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; and of a lunatic, 40*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* The produce of the effective labour which could be made directly available for reduction of expense amounted to 1,681*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, and for this credit has been taken in determining the actual cost of an effective convict; there is, however, one other item for which no credit has been given, namely, timber and other articles forwarded to Hobart Town for the service of the Colonial and Imperial Government, this amounted to 641*l.*, estimated at ordinary market prices, for the year ending 31st of December 1862.

6. At the Queen's Orphan Asylum there were, on the 30th June, 188 children chargeable upon imperial funds, besides the half-charge upon 47, giving a total equal to 211.

7. At the Lunatic Asylum, New Norfolk, there were 53 inmates chargeable to imperial funds.

8. I enclose the usual Returns Nos. 1 and 2 showing the distribution of the Convict Department; No. 3 giving a summary of the convicts in Tasmania on the 30th of June; and No. 4. showing the number chargeable to the colonial and imperial funds respectively.

9. From the summary marked 3 it will be seen that the total number of convicts, male and female, in Tasmania was 978 on the 30th of June, being a diminution of 60 as compared with the numbers on the same date in 1862.

10. The Return No. 4 will be found to show clearly the interest which each Government has in the three establishments under my charge.

11. The question of imperial expenditure for convict purposes will be fully entered into in my report on the estimate for the year 1864-65, which will be transmitted by the next mail.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) W. NAIRN.



No. 1.  
DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

| STATION<br>and<br>ESTABLISHMENTS. | MALES.                            |                                                         |                        |                                   |                                                             |                 | FEMALES.                  |                 | CHILDREN.       |                 | CHILDREN.       |                 |                  |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 | Forman of Works. |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |               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Sentence. | Under Sentence. | Under Sentence. | Under Sentence. | Under Sentence. | Under Sentence. | Under Sentence. |

\* Three of the men under sentence to hard labour, and 78 free men under magisterial sentence, are chargeable to colonial funds. There are seven free invalids awaiting removal to Port Arthur, and two free men stonebreaking on pay chargeable to imperial funds.

† 284 of the men under penal servitude, 27 under sentence to hard labour, 4 on probation for conditional pardons, 8 of the ticket-of-leave holders under sentence, and 23 free men under magisterial sentence, 35 free paupers and 1 free lunatic are chargeable to colonial funds. There are 233 free paupers, 70 lunatics, and 6 free men under magisterial sentence chargeable to imperial funds.

‡ 16 of the women under sentence to penal servitude, 65 free women under magisterial sentence, and 17 of the children are chargeable to the colony. There are 21 free paupers in the establishment chargeable to imperial funds.

§ There are 12 free patients in hospital, and 46 free inmates in the asylum, chargeable to the imperial Government.

W. NAIRN, Comptroller General.





## No. 3.

## SUMMARY.

## Males.

|       |                         |   |                                          |   |   |   |                   |     |
|-------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|-----|
| 238   | Passholders             | { | Under magisterial sentence               | - | - | { | Maintained by     | 4   |
|       |                         |   | In hospitals and invalids                | - | - |   | Government        | 24  |
|       |                         |   | On probation                             | - | - |   |                   | 22  |
|       |                         |   | In private service or illegally at large | - | - |   | Not maintained by | 188 |
| 216   | Ticket-of-leave holders | { | Earning their own livelihood             | - | - | { | Government        | 115 |
|       |                         |   | In hospitals and invalids                | - | - |   |                   | 27  |
|       |                         |   | Under sentence                           | - | - |   |                   | 74  |
|       |                         |   |                                          |   |   |   |                   |     |
| 471   | Miscellaneous           | { | Under sentence of transportation         | - | - | { | Maintained by     | 1   |
|       |                         |   | Under sentence to hard labour            | - | - |   | Government        | 34  |
|       |                         |   | Under sentence to penal servitude        | - | - |   |                   | 436 |
|       |                         |   |                                          |   |   |   |                   |     |
| <hr/> |                         |   |                                          |   |   |   |                   | 925 |

## Females.

|       |                          |   |                              |                                   |   |               |   |               |       |
|-------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|-------|
| 2     | Passholders              | - | -                            | In hospital and invalids          | - | -             | { | Maintained by | 2     |
|       |                          |   |                              |                                   |   |               |   | Government    | 5     |
| 31    | Ticket-of-leave holders. | { | Under magisterial sentence   | -                                 | - | -             | { | Not           | 26    |
|       |                          |   | Earning their own livelihood | -                                 | - | maintained by |   | Government    |       |
| 20    | -                        | - | -                            | Under sentence of penal servitude | - | -             | { | Maintained by | 20    |
|       |                          |   |                              |                                   |   |               |   | Government    |       |
| <hr/> |                          |   |                              |                                   |   |               |   |               | <hr/> |
| 53    |                          |   |                              |                                   |   |               |   |               | 53    |

|                              |   |         |   |   |     |
|------------------------------|---|---------|---|---|-----|
| Maintained by Government     | { | Males   | - | - | 622 |
|                              |   | Females | - | - | 27  |
| Not maintained by Government | { | Males   | - | - | 303 |
|                              |   | Females | - | - | 26  |

Total males and females - - - 978

## No. 4.

ABSTRACT of the Number of Inmates in Establishments under Imperial Control chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively on the 30th of June 1863.

| Establishments.                   | Colonial Funds. |                       |           |           |                 | Imperial Funds. |                       |           |           |                 | Grand Total. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
|                                   | Effectives.     | Paupers and Invalids. | Lunatics. | Children. | Total Colonial. | Effectives.     | Paupers and Invalids. | Lunatics. | Children. | Total Imperial. |              |
| Prisoners' Barracks               | 81              | —                     | —         | —         | 81              | 16              | 8                     | —         | —         | 24              | 105          |
| Port Arthur                       | 349             | 35                    | 1         | —         | 385             | 236             | 262                   | 90        | —         | 588             | 973          |
| Cascade Factory                   | 81              | —                     | —         | 17        | 98              | 9               | 21                    | —         | 8         | 38              | 136          |
| Total in Imperial establishments. | 511             | 35                    | 1         | 17        | 564             | 261             | 291                   | 90        | 8         | 650             | 1,214        |

## Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Encl. 2 in  
No. 1.

SIR,

Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula, July 30, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report on this establishment for the year ended 30th ultimo.

## CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

1. The conduct of the officers has in general been most satisfactory. The changes were as follows:—9 offices reduced, but the holders appointed to other situations; 2 pensioned; 2 services dispensed with; 13 new appointments and transfers.

2. The scale of fines authorized in July last to be imposed for neglect of duty and other minor irregularities has been found very useful, by enabling me to maintain a proper state of discipline and efficiency amongst the officers without having recourse to so many dismissals as formerly.

## TASMANIA.

3. The subscription library and reading-room instituted by the stipendiaries some time since has been productive of much benefit both to the officers themselves and to the service, by enabling the former to spend their leisure in an intellectual manner, and in attaching them to each other, thereby inducing many to take an active interest not only in their own duties, but in the Department generally.

## STATE OF THE BUILDINGS.

4. The more substantial buildings are in good condition, but it has been found necessary to commence the erection of new dormitories for the pauper branch in lieu of the old wooden ones which are fast becoming unserviceable. In order to carry this into effect one large room has already been completed, capable of accommodating 80 persons, and another to contain an equal number will shortly be finished.

A new ablution room for the military has been provided, also a new guard-house.

An additional saw-mill has been erected, and several buildings for the accommodation of prisoners employed at the old out-stations, and others for agricultural purposes refitted, and placed in serviceable condition.

The quarantine station at Impression Bay has also been repaired extensively.

New semaphores have been erected at Port Arthur and at Mount Augustus, the latter for the purpose of re-opening telegraphic communication between Hobart Town and Tasman's Peninsula.

The wharf at Port Arthur has been extended 60 feet, and a chain fence placed along the whole length to prevent accidents.

A school-room has been provided for the officers' children, and various other alterations and improvements effected.

## CONDUCT OF THE PRISONERS.

5. The appended Return A. shows what offences have been committed, and how such were disposed of; the total number being 253, and the aggregate number of prisoners 695. In the previous year 287 offences were recorded upon a strength of 723; of those, 34 were attempts to escape from the Peninsula, and also 2, who succeeded in reaching the mainland, making a total of 36 cases of absconding. During the twelve months just ended there have, however, only been 4 attempts to escape, all being unsuccessful. There has, in fact, been much less absconding this last year than in any former during my command, viz., since November 1853.

6. This satisfactory change has, I believe, been chiefly attributable to the system of money payments established in August last, one of the features of the scheme being, that every prisoner who may abscond shall forfeit the whole of his previous earnings. The substitution of strong irons in lieu of separate confinement for absconders has also had a decidedly deterring effect upon idle, restless men, as many of such would greatly prefer the lighter descriptions of work carried on in the separate prison, with exemption from the inclemency of the weather afforded therein, to labouring in chains out of doors. The separate prison, however, continues to be of the utmost importance, by enabling me at once to remove mischievous men from association, where their evil example and conversation would soon disturb the general order of the establishment, and incite other prisoners to resist authority, or otherwise commit themselves. Prisoners sentenced to 10 years and upwards are placed in the separate prison on arrival for the following periods, viz. :—

|                       |   |   |   |            |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| Sentences of 10 years | - | - | - | 10 months. |
| „ 15 „                | - | - | - | 12 „       |
| „ life                | - | - | - | 15 „       |

There has not been any corporal punishment inflicted since 1849.

7. The order recently issued by his Excellency the Governor for only allowing half rations to men who do not perform a moderately fair day's labour, and for encouraging by rewards those who exert themselves in executing additional work, has already had a marked effect upon the conduct and industry of the prisoners generally, and will certainly diminish punishment to a large extent.

8. On the whole, and looking at the general character of the prisoners, nearly all of whom are men who have been repeatedly re-convicted before the Superior Courts of this and other countries, the first convicted class being only 19 in number out of a strength of 538, I have much satisfaction in recording my deliberate opinion, that it would be difficult to find a body of men of similar antecedents and histories congregated together, and that too with what may be regarded as an almost total absence of anything like ordinary crime.

The first convicted prisoners are at all times kept separate from the re-convicted.

## LABOUR.

9. Return B. exhibits the different descriptions of labour performed during the year.

10. Return C.\* shows the agricultural, dairy, and meat produce raised during the past 12 months.

Arrangements have been completed for carrying on increased farming, and when the land on the northern side of the Peninsula shall have been brought thoroughly under the improved system of tillage adopted by the lately appointed Superintendent of Agriculture, I feel confident that very considerable returns will be obtained from this branch of industry.

In addition to minor crops, 100 acres of wheat have been sown this autumn, a full supply of vegetables will be grown, and a considerable quantity of meat produced. These operations will be progressively extended in future seasons.

11. Return D.\* shows the timber and other materials obtained.

\* Not printed.



The vertical saw-mill authorized by his Excellency is nearly finished, and, with the circular saws which have been re-constructed, will cut a very large quantity of timber; this I estimate at 30,000 feet weekly, which, at 7s. 6d. per 100 feet, will amount to between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* annually.

A shute upon the Norwegian plan, for conveying logs from the summit and sides of the hilly ranges adjacent to the settlement, has been constructed; it is nearly half a mile in length, and will be supplied by branches and tramroads leading into the adjoining forests; this, with other similar appliances, will be absolutely necessary for providing the large number of logs required for the saw-mills.

12. Return E,\* shows the number and description of articles of clothing for the inmates made up last year; arrangements are being carried out for extending this branch of work, with a view to the whole of the supplies being manufactured at the station instead of importing such, and thereby economizing in this item of expenditure.

13. Return F. shows the total number of each class on the 30th June 1862 and 1863 respectively, with the funds from which they were supported.

14. Table G. affords a view of the health of the establishment, including the paupers and lunatics. A summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year is also appended.\*

#### MONEY ALLOWANCES TO PRISONERS.

15. The system of money earnings adverted to in paragraph No. 6, and which, as there stated, was established in August last, has been found to work most satisfactorily. I have prepared a return showing the average strength, the total number who have earned money, the number discharged with earnings, the average amount of such, and a comparison between the number of offences committed since the system came into operation and during an equal period of the previous year. The results, as will be seen, have been most satisfactory, whilst the stimulus to industry which the scheme affords has had an excellent effect upon the prisoners.

Independent, however, of these important immediate advantages, by increasing the amount of work and diminishing the number of offences which the system of money payments undoubtedly possesses, the rule now in force by which convicts labouring under unexpired original sentences, on completing their terms of punishment at Port Arthur, are obliged to serve a further period of probation for conditional pardons, instead of being liberated with the revocable indulgence of tickets-of-leave, but who are allowed certain moderate rates of wages according to their labour capabilities, is an excellent arrangement, and looked upon by the prisoners as a great boon; it has already enabled many convicts who have been a burden upon the public for years past to emigrate to other Colonies, where it is to be hoped that, being removed from their former evil haunts and associations, they will change their course of life; whilst others who remain in Tasmania have been furnished with the means of subsistence until employment has offered; no man is now discharged from penal detention penniless; and it must therefore be the prisoners' own fault if any relapse into dishonest practices and habits.

The money expended under this system is, commercially speaking, well invested, inasmuch as for every discharged convict who can be induced to give up crime, or to leave the Colony, a saving to the treasury of nearly 200*l.* will be effected, taking five years as the average period of detention.

Amongst the entries made in the "Visitors' Register" last year will be found copy of a minute from his Excellency the Governor, who last month inspected the several branches of the establishment, as also the farms and works in progress.

The Honourable the Comptroller General,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.  
Hobart Town.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. Boyd,  
Civil Commandant.

\* Not printed.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, June 30, 1863.  
RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS under PENAL DETENTION at PORT ARTHUR, and their CONDUCT, during the Year ending 30th June 1863.

A.

| Detailed Statement of Offences adjudicated upon magisterially.                                              |                 |          |                  |             |                                            |                         |           |                  |                        |              |            |                   |             |                                     | Punishments. |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual Prisoners at the Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, during the Year ending 30th June 1863. |                 |          |                  |             |                                            |                         |           |                  |                        |              |            |                   |             |                                     | Offences.    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                                                                                                             | Common Assault. | Larceny. | Insubordination. | Abscinding. | Wilful Destruction of Government Property. | Disobedience of Orders. | Idleness. | Neglect of Duty. | Absence without Leave. | Drunkenness. | Insolence. | Abusive Language. | Misconduct. | Total Number of Offences committed. |              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 695                                                                                                         | 7               | 5        | 13               | 4           | 9                                          | 55                      | 9         | 1                | 1                      | 17           | 12         | 2                 | 118         | 253                                 | -            | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

The Honourable the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.



## B.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, June 30, 1863.

RETURN showing the various Descriptions of Labour at which the Prisoners have been employed during the Year ending 30th June 1863.

|                                         |                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bakers.                                 | Masons and stone cutters.         |
| Blacksmiths.                            | Moulders and foundrymen.          |
| Bookbinders.                            | Milkmen.                          |
| Boat and launch builders and repairers. | Mat makers.                       |
| Brickmakers.                            | Mixing manure.                    |
| Butchers.                               | Organist.                         |
| Bricklayers.                            | Plumbers, painters, and glaziers. |
| Broom makers.                           | Potters.                          |
| Basket makers.                          | Plasterers.                       |
| Boiler makers.                          | Ploughmen.                        |
| Barbers.                                | Procuring fire wood.              |
| Bullock drivers.                        | „ logs, piles, and spars.         |
| Boatmen.                                | „ boat and launch timbers.        |
| Carpenters.                             | Pile driving.                     |
| Cooks.                                  | Roadmakers and repairers.         |
| Charcoal burners.                       | Repairers of wharves and jetties. |
| Coopers.                                | Sail makers and repairers.        |
| Clearing land.                          | Sawyers.                          |
| Carting fuel, &c.                       | Servants.                         |
| Cemetery keeper.                        | Shinglers.                        |
| Church and chapel cleaner.              | Shoemakers.                       |
| Collecting kelp.                        | Splitters.                        |
| Dairyman.                               | Sweeps.                           |
| Fitters and locksmiths.                 | Salt makers.                      |
| Fencers.                                | Stone breakers.                   |
| Grass, fern, and willow cutter.         | Scavengers.                       |
| Gardeners.                              | Signalmen.                        |
| Herdsmen.                               | Semaphore repairers.              |
| Hammock makers and repairers.           | Tool repairers.                   |
| Harness makers and repairers.           | Tailors.                          |
| Labourers, agricultural.                | Tin-plate workers.                |
| „ general.                              | Writers.                          |
| Lime and ash burners.                   | Wheelwrights.                     |
| „ shell gatherers.                      | Watchmen assisting police.        |
| Laying and repairing tramroads.         | Wardsmen.                         |
| „ shute or skid road.                   | Water carriers.                   |
| Laundrymen.                             | Farriers.                         |
| Lamplighters.                           |                                   |

The Honble. the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.

## F.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, June 30, 1863.

RETURN showing the Number of effective Prisoners, Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics, and the Funds upon which they were borne, on the 30th June 1862 and the 30th June 1863.

| Date.                       | Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | Paupers and Invalids Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | Paupers Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | Lunatics Chargeable to Imperial Funds. | Lunatics Chargeable to Colonial Funds. | Total of all Classes. | Total Funds. |           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
|                             |                                                   |                                                   |                                                    |                                       |                                        |                                        |                       | Imperial.    | Colonial. |
| Strength on 30th June 1862. | 213                                               | 361                                               | 227                                                | 52                                    | 75                                     | 1                                      | 869                   | 515          | \$54      |
| Strength on 30th June 1863. | 226                                               | 343                                               | 270                                                | 41                                    | 92                                     | 1                                      | 973                   | 588          | 385       |

The Honble. the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.

TASMANIA.

G.

Penal Settlement, Port Arthur, June 30, 1863.

RETURN showing the average Number of effective Convicts, Invalids, Paupers, and Lunatics for the Year ending 30th June 1863, the Mortality during the Year, average Age of each Class at Death, and present Number in Hospital.

| Period.                                        | Average Number of each Class.       |                       |           | Total. | Mortality during the Year. |                                  |        | Average Age of Effective Convicts at Death. | Average Age of Paupers, Invalids, and Insane at Death. | Number in Hospital on 30 June 1863. |                                  |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                                | Effective Convicts under Detention. | Paupers and Invalids. | Lunatics. |        | Convicts under Detention.  | Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics. | Total. |                                             |                                                        | Convicts under Detention.           | Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics. |
| From<br>1st July 1862<br>to<br>30th June 1863. |                                     |                       |           |        |                            |                                  |        |                                             |                                                        |                                     |                                  |
| Totals                                         | 538                                 | 285                   | 87        | 910    | 2                          | 24                               | 26     | 37                                          | 69                                                     | 17                                  | 187                              |

The Honble. the Comptroller General.  
&c. &c. &c.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.

Penal Establishment, Port Arthur, 30th June 1863.

RETURN showing the average Strength, the Number allowed Money Earnings, the Number discharged with such, the average Amount received by each, and a Comparison between the Number of Offences committed since the System came into Operation and during an equal Period in the previous Year.

| Average number of Prisoners under Detention. |           |           |        | Period during which the System of Money Earnings has been in operation. | Total allowed Money Earnings. | Prisoners who have received Money or Discharge. |                                  |                                                | Average amount of Earnings Weekly per Man. | Number of Offences recorded.       |                                              | REMARKS. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Effectives.                                  | Invalids. | Lunatics. | TOTAL. |                                                                         |                               | Number.                                         | Average Amount received by each. | Number of above received again under Sentence. |                                            | Since Money Earnings were allowed. | During an equal Period in the previous Year. |          |
| 538                                          | 14        | 2         | 554    | 9 months                                                                | 514                           | 75                                              | 16s. 2½d.                        | Nil.                                           | 9d.                                        | 211                                | 263                                          | —        |

The Honble. the Comptroller General.  
&c. &c. &c.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.

COPY of ENTRIES made in the "VISITORS' REGISTER" at Port Arthur, from the 1st July 1862 to 30th June 1863.

WE are indebted to the kindness of the Commandant for seeing the establishment, and concur with the remarks of Mr. Shoobridge, viz., to express our satisfaction at the extent and arrangement of the place, cleanliness of the buildings, and the evident attention to comfort, and the order of the whole.

(Signed) J. J. STUTZER,  
Inspector of Schools, Tasmania.

July 31, 1862.

(Signed) M. H. MARTIN.

I have had the privilege of making a short visit to Port Arthur and feel highly gratified with an inspection of the establishment, and the admirable means employed to restrain and reform the prisoners, as well as to provide for the comfort of the paupers and lunatics; I also feel myself much indebted to the Civil Commandant for the very interesting information which he has been so good as to communicate to me regarding the prison discipline and arrangements.

(Signed) D. ROUGH,

December 4, 1862.

J. P. of New Zealand.

Through the kindness of the honourable the Comptroller General and Commandant Boyd I have had an opportunity of seeing each department of the Port Arthur Convict Establishment, which reflects the highest commendation on all concerned with its management; the beneficial effects of the kind, yet firm, manner in which the prisoners are treated; their daily opportunity of lodging complaints, and the way in which those complaints are investigated are at once evident. The way in which the lighting and ventilation is carried out seems most perfect.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. ERSKINE WEST,

December 18, 1862.

South Australia.



The Comptroller having kindly permitted me to visit the Penal Settlement here, through the kindness of the Commandant I have been enabled to inspect the whole of the Establishment. Having visited several of the reformatories in England recently, I can safely say that this establishment will bear favourable comparison with any of them; for cleanliness and comfort it is particularly remarkable.

TASMANIA.

(Signed) ROBERT ALLEYNE,  
New South Wales.

(Signed) JAMES PICTAIRN,  
Melbourne, Victoria.

December 31, 1862.

February 12, 1863.

I have been greatly pleased with the perfect discipline maintained at the Port Arthur Establishment.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE,  
Major, Postmaster General,  
New South Wales.

March 26, 1863.

All the arrangements appear very complete and admirably calculated to ensure discipline.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. GREGSON,  
M. H. A. Tasmania.

April 11, 1863.

Considering that a large proportion of the prisoners at Port Arthur are the dregs of a criminal population enervated by a long course of crime, and that their reformation is hopeless, the discipline enforced by the Commandant deserves very high commendation.

Perfect order is maintained without violence, and by assistance from the better part of the prisoners with a less expensive staff than would otherwise be necessary.

I observe with satisfaction the effect of the system of rewards authorized at my last inspection, and the reduction in the future expenditure from the employment of labour in new channels; and I look forward to a further improvement when the prisoners learn that the amount of their ration is made to depend on the quantity of work performed.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

Government House, June 29, 1863.

A true copy.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania,  
September 16, 1863.

(No. 88.)

(Received November 20, 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,

(Answered No. 74, December 24, 1863, page 38).

I HAVE the honour to forward the Report of a Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Parliament "to ascertain the best mode of employing all prisoners so as "to make their labour productive in the Colony."

2. The Committee observe that the expense of the control of the prisoners in Tasmania's peninsula has been lately in some measure reduced by the employment of some 50 or 60 prisoners in clearing and cultivating land, but they find that the prisoners throughout the Colony have contributed scarcely anything towards their own maintenance.

3. In explanation, I beg to observe that the whole of the prisoners at Port Arthur available for work are fully employed, and that those detained in Hobarton and Launceston are men undergoing short sentences, and are employed by the local government in miscellaneous works for which no credit is taken. The Committee seem scarcely to be aware of how very large a portion of the persons detained or maintained at Port Arthur are non-effective, nor do they observe on the large returns obtained from the labour of those who are effective.

4. The discipline at Port Arthur is maintained in part by the supervision of prisoners whose conduct has been generally good, and whose sentences are approaching towards completion. It would be quite possible to employ these men in ordinary labour, but their places would have to be supplied by additional constables and watchmen at a high rate of wages, which would not be advantageous.

5. It is remarkable also, that although the Committee had before them, and "attentively considered some very copious and elaborate returns supplied by the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur," they should have arrived at the conclusion "that the prisoners at Port Arthur cost the Colony upon an average (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) thirty-eight pounds per annum each man;" the real cost being given in these returns and stated by one of the ministers in debate at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ . 19s. 6d. for 1862.

TASMANIA.

6. The Committee say that, "there seems to be too much reason for believing that " by the system previously adopted, the comfort of the convicts has for many years been " so much studied as to deprive a sentence of penal servitude there of its legitimate " terror." It will be seen by the alterations reported on in my Despatches, that I partially agree in this view, but the scrupulous cleanliness necessarily maintained in a large convict establishment is by many persons considered an unnecessary luxury, while I believe that extreme cleanliness and regularity are very irksome to prisoners, and absolutely required as a preventive to disease. The severity of the punishment might easily be increased, but I do not consider it desirable, and it is quite impracticable without such an additional protecting force as would add very considerably to the expense.

7. The Committee suggest that the agricultural operations at Port Arthur might be legitimately extended. This is satisfactory, as it has been my determination to cultivate all the farms in the peninsula which are likely to prove remunerative as quickly as I can with the labour and supervision which can be made available for that purpose.

8. Having carefully considered the subject of ship-building by the prisoners at Port Arthur, I must distinctly express my conviction that such a scheme would be altogether abortive. There are no idle hands at Port Arthur, and I affirm that the labours on which effective prisoners are now engaged are more productive than so speculative a scheme is at all likely to be. On the other hand, there is much reason to fear that an attempt to build ships would interfere with discipline and lead to much jobbery and idleness.

9. The Committee seem scarcely to have been aware of how large a number of prisoners are always employed in cutting timber in the forests, or of the means taken (by the erection of additional machinery, as reported in my Despatches) to ensure an increased produce, which is likely to be ere long quite equal to the demand. The Committee state that "the evidence of Mr. Watson as to the possibility of training these men " to habits of useful industry is emphatic and encouraging." This encouragement could not have been derived from the returns, or from the opinions of the Comptroller-General or the Civil Commandant; the very small proportion of the prisoners at Port Arthur who are undergoing punishment for a first offence is, perhaps, the best answer to Mr. Watson's theory.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

TASMANIA.

REPORT of the JOINT COMMITTEE on the EMPLOYMENT of PRISON LABOUR, appointed on 26th June 1863.

## MEMBERS.

*Legislative Council.*

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Mr. Innes.   | Mr. Carter.        |
| Mr. Bisdee.  | Capt. Langdon.     |
| Mr. Corbett. | Mr. Wedge (Mover). |
| Mr. Wilson.  |                    |

*House of Assembly.*

|              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Mr. Walker.  | Mr. Hayes.           |
| Mr. Hodgson. | Mr. Murray.          |
| Mr. Rose.    | Mr. Allison (Mover). |
| Mr. Davies.  |                      |

THE JOINT COMMITTEE appointed to ascertain the best mode of employing all prisoners so as to make their labour productive to the Colony, causing them to be less burdensome to the general revenue, and at the same time to improve the condition of the men, have the honour to bring up the the following

## REPORT.

THE Committee have held several meetings, and taken the evidence of various witnesses whose official position or professional experience qualified them to assist the labours of the Committee in their investigation of the important question of the utilization of prison labour. The Committee have also had before them, and have attentively considered, some very copious and elaborate returns supplied by the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, together with some tabular statements of the cost of the maintenance of Convicts in the Penitentiaries of the adjoining Colony of Victoria, and in the Imperial Convict Establishment at Portland. The Committee have also obtained answers to printed queries from the Keepers of the Gaols and Houses of Correction in Hobart Town and Launceston, and from the Superintendent of the Pauper Invalid Depôt at the Brickfields. And your Committee find that the prisoners throughout the Colony have contributed scarcely anything towards their own maintenance, which has been very expensive, those at Port Arthur costing the Colony upon an average 38l. 0s. 10d. per annum each man. At the same time your Committee have ascertained, with



satisfaction, that the expense of the maintenance and control of the convicts on Tasman's Peninsula has lately been in some measure reduced by the employment of some 50 or 60 of the prisoners in clearing and cultivating the land. A considerable proportion of the vegetables required for the daily rations, as well as of the eggs and poultry used in the Hospital and Invalid Departments of Port Arthur, are now obtained from the judicious employment of prisoners in agricultural and farming operations; and, in the same way, there is reason to believe that pork might be grown on the spot, in limited quantities, for the service of the Convict Establishment.

In prosecuting their inquiries the Committee have endeavoured to ascertain how far the prospect of a sentence of penal servitude at Port Arthur, or the occasionally increased severity of treatment for misbehaviour after sentence, were regarded with apprehension; and there seems to be too much reason for believing that, by the system previously adopted, the comfort of the convicts has for many years been so much studied as to deprive a sentence of penal servitude there of its legitimate terrors. Your Committee, however, rely upon hard labour, rigidly enforced, bringing about different results; and they believe that by giving full employment to the convicts at Port Arthur, as suggested by your Committee, this past undesirable state of things would be obviated.

Evidence has been adduced to show that the indifference of the criminal classes to a sentence to Port Arthur obtains also in respect to the gaols and houses of correction generally, to the extent even of late years of actually increasing the number of prisoners on an average under sentence in some of these establishments.

Reverting to Port Arthur, the Committee are of opinion that compulsory labour has not been hitherto insisted upon to a proper extent; men who refuse to work have not until lately been subjected to any deprivation of rations.

Latterly, however, the Committee have been pleased to learn that a better system has been introduced. A rule has been laid down, and the Committee are given to understand will be strictly enforced, that for the future the prisoners who refuse to work will be supplied with short rations, half a ration being allotted to the man who has done no more than half a day's work. This is a great improvement on the old system.

The Committee suggest that the agricultural operations of the prisoners at Port Arthur might be legitimately extended, until the requirements of that establishment for vegetables, milk, and pork are supplied from the local farm; but it deprecates any extension of those operations with a view to competition in the Colonial market in the production of grain and beef.

The Committee have instituted inquiries into the feasibility of employing prisoners profitably, and with safety, on large and permanently useful public works. Among works of this class suggested to the Committee may be mentioned the completion of the Sorell Causeway; the construction of a dry or floating dock for the Port of Hobart Town; and a steam ram for the purposes of Colonial defence.

Their inquiries were also directed to the feasibility of employing the prisoners at Port Arthur in the building of ships to be sold in other parts of the world, and the felling and hewing of timber for spars, ship's knees, or railway sleepers, &c.; the inquiries of the Committee having been materially assisted by the evidence of Mr. John Watson, a gentleman of peculiar and extended experience in the timber of this country, a master ship-builder of many years standing in Great Britain and elsewhere, and formerly employed at Port Arthur as Superintendent of the Government ship-building, executed then by convict labour.

After a careful consideration of the statements and suggestions of Mr. Watson, as well as of those of the Director of Public Works, the Committee have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. That from the peculiar geographical position of Port Arthur, immediately contiguous to yet practically isolated from the settled districts of the Colony, the prisoners stationed there can be employed with safety in felling and hewing timber from the large forests which cover the peninsula.

2. That by the due enforcement of a proper system of discipline, and with little additional expense beyond the salary of a competent superintendent, ship-building might, as formerly, be carried on at Port Arthur by prison labour, with the double advantage to the Colony of reducing the cost of the penal establishments, and ameliorating the moral character of the men employed on such works; and so fitting them at the expiration of their sentences to re-enter society trained to habits of useful industry, and qualified by the acquisition of a suitable mechanical trade to earn their living by honest industry and removed from the temptation to a recurrence to their former lawless pursuits.

The Committee would take occasion to express its approval of the system lately introduced, of making a pecuniary acknowledgment to men who have earned it by their industry and good conduct, payable to them on the completion of their sentences, which operates as an encouragement to the men while under sentence, and tends to prevent their immediate relapse into crime,—a result of their want of employment, and consequent destitution, when first set free; enabling them also to leave the Colony if they please.

The evidence of Mr. Watson, as to the possibility of training these men to habits of useful industry, is emphatic and encouraging.

He states that, when at Port Arthur, he had under him several men classed as "desperate offenders," that with few exceptions he found them most willing to learn a trade, which some of them are now following in this and neighbouring colonies, certain of them having become master ship-builders; he also states that many of the boys turned out very well, and after becoming free followed their business as shipwrights.

3. That the prisoners might also be employed in preparing timber for sale to ship-builders in Hobart Town or elsewhere. There is reason to believe that there would be found to exist a brisk demand in colonial and other shipyards for all descriptions, particularly crooks for ship's knees, and timbers, and the larger class of spars. There is now a growing demand for the shipping in the ports of Australia, owing to the extension of commercial intercourse with Queensland and New Zealand; and there is

TASMANIA.

every reason to believe that, could ship-builders count with certainty upon a regular supply of carefully selected and well-seasoned timber, from a well-ordered establishment close at hand, ship-building would again become a staple and thriving industry, as in the more prosperous period that preceded the gold discoveries of Port Philip.

Ship-builders now experience difficulty in procuring the class of timber indicated above, which could be supplied from Port Arthur in abundance, and of the best description.

4. That the prisoners should also be employed in procuring and preparing timber suitable for railway sleepers; and that the Government should always have on hand a limited quantity of such sleepers, available as samples of what the Colony can supply in this line for the construction of Australian, Indian, or New Zealand railways.

Your Committee are of opinion that the most advantageous results might be anticipated from the adoption of these suggestions, coupled with the use of proper means of giving publicity to the prices, quantity, and quality of the article procurable. Your Committee consider that the subject of the employment of prisoner labour on any special works, such as the Sorell Causeway, will be better left to the discretion of the Executive Government.

With regard to the management of prisoners in the Houses of Correction in Hobart Town and Launceston, the Committee are of opinion that the employment, discipline, and classification of the inmates of these establishments are susceptible of considerable improvement; that prisoners sentenced to hard labour are not compelled, as they should be, to work for the same number of hours that constitutes the day's work of the free labourer; and that a proper class of free overseers would be indispensable to employ them usefully; and the Committee believe that the value of their labour would then reduce the cost of their maintenance and control.

W. LANGDON, Chairman.

Committee Room, Legislative Council,  
August 27, 1863.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 95.)

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, September 22, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,

(Received November 20, 1863.)

I HAVE the honour to forward the estimates for the Convict Service for the year 1864-5.

Your Grace will be glad to perceive that there is again a reduction in the total amount.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

SIR,

Comptroller General's Office, September 21, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State the estimate for convict expenditure for the year 1864-65.

2. In my office there is no alteration.

3. At the prisoners' barracks there is no change in the cost of supervision. The sum for buildings has been reduced from 300*l.* to 100*l.*, as it is expected the latter sum will be found sufficient. I have provided for 15 convicts chargeable to imperial funds and 105 colonial convicts who are rationed and clothed by the Colony. The cost of maintaining an imperial convict will be at the rate of 26*l.* 12*s.* per head, the Colony now paying its full share of all charges.

4. At Port Arthur there is a decrease of 308*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* upon the expenditure for supervision caused by a reduction of 300*l.* in the estimate for prisoners' earnings, leaving the cost of the general supervision at the same amount as that for the current year. There is a sum of 1,133*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* provided specially, being the cost of the guard which your Excellency sanctioned, being appointed to replace the military. That guard consists of 12 constables at 4*s.* 6*d.* a day with a police ration. In the estimate provision has been made for 580 convicts under sentence, 100 lunatics, 120 hospital patients, and 180 paupers; of these 370 convicts under sentence, 14 hospital patients, 21 paupers, and 1 lunatic are estimated as chargeable to colonial funds. The cost of each class will, under the estimate, be as follows:—For a convict under sentence, 30*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per annum; for a lunatic, 35*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; for an hospital patient, 26*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; and for a pauper, 23*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

5. At the Cascade Factory there is no change except a small decrease of 27*l.* 5*s.* resulting from an arrangement under which a nurse at 40*l.* has been substituted for a laundress and midwife at 88*l.* 5*s.*, the duties having been re-arranged and an addition of 10*l.* per annum given to the two female warders; and an increase of 43*l.* 10*s.* has been made to the sum of 36*l.* 10*s.*, hitherto paid for a messenger, so as to secure the services of a man capable of acting as carpenter and messenger, the extra sum of 43*l.* 10*s.* having been deducted from the 300*l.* previously provided for buildings. Provision has been made in the estimate for 39 women and children chargeable to imperial funds, and 105 women and children chargeable to the colony for supervision and fuel; the cost of the imperial inmates being at the rate



of 26*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* per head, all charges being now equally divided between the colony and the imperial Government. TASMANIA.

6. Under the head miscellaneous there is a reduction in the charge for transport of 520*l.*, caused by the substitution of monthly instead of fortnightly communication by steam with Port Arthur. A reduction of 150*l.* has been made in the charge for the rewards for the apprehension of absconders, and of 150*l.* in that for printing and advertising. There is also a reduction of 427*l.* in the charge for the maintenance of children in the Queen's Orphan Asylum, provision having been made for 211 children at 23*l.* per head.

7. Rations.—There is an increase under this head of 1,097*l.* 2*s.* caused by an increase in the number of individuals provided for at Port Arthur amounting to 80*l.*, and an increase in the price of tobacco and flour.

8. The gross estimate for the year will be found to amount to 49,030*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* From this there has to be made a deduction of 18,602*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, leaving the net estimate 30,427*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* This deduction consists of the following items:—

|                                                                           | £       | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| 1. Repayment by Colony on account of share of supervision at the barracks | 1,502   | 0  | 4  |
| 2. Do. do. Cascade Factory                                                | 1,129   | 14 | 0  |
| 3. Labour at factory                                                      | 579     | 9  | 7  |
| 4. Produce at Port Arthur                                                 | 3,340   | 0  | 0  |
| 5. Repayment by Colony for convicts, lunatics, and paupers at Port Arthur | 12,051  | 13 | 1  |
| Total                                                                     | £18,602 | 17 | 1  |

9. To the net sum of 30,427*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* there will have to be added a sum of 4,904*l.* for stores to be purchased in England, making the total expenditure of the imperial Government for convict purposes in Tasmania 35,331*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, being a reduction of 1,764*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* upon the sum estimated for 1863–64, after having provided for the charge for the guard at Port Arthur amounting to 1,133*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

10. I annex the usual table showing the particulars of each item of increase and decrease as compared with the estimates for 1863–64.

11. I also enclose a return showing the number of inmates in each establishment, distinguishing those chargeable upon imperial from those chargeable to colonial funds, with the cost of the establishment.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. NAIRN.

A COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE of the Sum to be voted to defray the Expense of the CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT in TASMANIA for the Year ending 31st March 1865, prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the Despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 19th May 1854.

|                                                    |                                       | TASMANIA.                    |    |    |                              |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|
|                                                    |                                       | Year ending 31st March 1865. |    |    | Year ending 31st March 1864. |    |    |
|                                                    |                                       | Convicts.                    |    |    | Convicts.                    |    |    |
|                                                    |                                       | £                            | s. | d. | £                            | s. | d. |
| Salaries and                                       | Superintendence                       | 11,085                       | 18 | 4  | 9,205                        | 15 | 5  |
| Allowances for                                     | (including Guard in lieu of Military) |                              |    |    |                              |    |    |
|                                                    | Religious Instruction                 | 972                          | 19 | 2  | 928                          | 4  | 2  |
|                                                    | Medical Treatment                     | 2,071                        | 0  | 0  | 2,044                        | 10 | 0  |
| Provisions for Convicts and Establishments         |                                       | 14,585                       | 6  | 0  | 12,622                       | 3  | 9  |
| Transport of Provisions and Stores                 |                                       | 1,280                        | 0  | 0  | 1,800                        | 0  | 0  |
| Fuel and Light                                     |                                       | 1,404                        | 2  | 8  | 1,598                        | 17 | 6  |
| Clothing, Bedding, &c.                             |                                       |                              |    |    |                              |    |    |
| Stores, Buildings, Repairs, &c.                    |                                       | 556                          | 10 | 0  | 800                          | 0  | 0  |
| Miscellaneous, viz., Postage, Printing, Books, &c. |                                       | 180                          | 0  | 0  | 340                          | 0  | 0  |
| Police, Gaols, and Witnesses                       |                                       | 6,000                        | 0  | 0  | 6,000                        | 0  | 0  |
| Sundries                                           |                                       | 10,894                       | 5  | 0  | 11,614                       | 10 | 0  |

The total is left blank, as the expense of the bedding, &c. cannot be ascertained in the Colony.

Commissariat, Tasmania, Hobart Town, 1863.

## TASMANIA.

## ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the CONVICT SERVICE in TASMANIA for the Year 1864-1865.

|                                                                                                              | Salaries and<br>Money Allowances. | Temporary<br>Increase. | Contingencies. | Grand Total. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
|                                                                                                              | £ s. d.                           | £ s. d.                | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.      |
| I. Comptroller General's Department -                                                                        | 1,217 0 0                         | 27 7 6                 | —              | 1,244 7 6    |
| II. Male Prisoners' Establishment, Hobart<br>Town -                                                          | 1,297 8 9                         | —                      | 108 0 0        | 1,405 8 9    |
| III. Punishment, Invalid, and Lunatic<br>Station, Port Arthur -                                              | 9,936 15 0                        | 608 12 6               | 299 9 2        | 10,844 16 8  |
| IV. Female Factory and Infant Asylum -                                                                       | 1,256 18 9                        | —                      | 322 0 10       | 1,578 19 7   |
| V. Ordnance -                                                                                                | —                                 | —                      | 227 0 0        | 227 0 0      |
| VI. Miscellaneous -                                                                                          | 238 5 0                           | —                      | 16,516 5 0     | 16,754 10 0  |
| VII. Rations { Convicts, &c. 14,437l. 3s. 3d.<br>of Provisions { Settlement } 148l. 2s. 9d.<br>Guard }       | —                                 | —                      | 14,585 6 0     | 14,585 6 0   |
| VIII. Fuel and Light -                                                                                       | —                                 | —                      | 1,404 2 8      | 1,404 2 8    |
| Settlement Guard at Port Arthur -                                                                            | 985 10 0                          | —                      | —              | 985 10 0     |
| TOTALS -                                                                                                     | 14,931 17 6                       | 636 0 0                | 33,462 3 8     | 49,030 1 2   |
| Deduct probable Receipts on account of<br>Farm Produce and Convict Labour, and<br>Repayments by the Colony - | —                                 | —                      | —              | 18,602 17 1  |
| TOTAL -                                                                                                      | —                                 | —                      | —              | 30,427 4 1   |

TABLE founded on Estimate for 1864-65, and furnished in accordance with the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 95, of 5th December 1860.

NUMBER of CONVICTS, INVALIDS, PAUPERS, LUNATICS, and CHILDREN chargeable to the IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT in the under-mentioned Establishments.

| Establishments,           | Estimated Number of Inmates. |        |           | Estimated Cost.    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|
|                           | Men.                         | Women. | Children. |                    |
| Prisoners' Barracks -     | 15                           | —      | —         | £ s. d.<br>399 0 0 |
| Cascade Factory -         | —                            | 30     | 9         | 1,040 15 0         |
| Port Arthur:              |                              |        |           |                    |
| Convicts under sentence - | 210                          | 574    | —         | 16,265 15 6        |
| Paupers -                 | 159                          |        |           |                    |
| Hospital patients -       | 106                          |        |           |                    |
| Lunatics -                | 99                           |        |           |                    |
| Total -                   | 589                          | 30     | 9         | 17,705 10 6        |

ESTIMATED NUMBER of CONVICTS, HOSPITAL PATIENTS, PAUPERS, LUNATICS, and CHILDREN chargeable to the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT in the under-mentioned Establishments, although their cost is in the first instance defrayed from Imperial Funds:—

| Establishments,           | Estimated Number of Inmates. |        |           | Estimated Cost.      |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|
|                           | Men.                         | Women. | Children. |                      |
| Prisoners' Barracks*      | 105                          | —      | —         | £ s. d.<br>1,502 0 4 |
| Cascade Factory* -        | —                            | 85     | 20        | 1,129 14 1           |
| Port Arthur:              |                              |        |           |                      |
| Convicts under sentence - | 370                          | 406    | —         | 12,051 13 2          |
| Paupers -                 | 21                           |        |           |                      |
| Hospital patients -       | 14                           |        |           |                      |
| Lunatic -                 | 1                            |        |           |                      |
| Totals -                  | 511                          | 85     | 20        | 14,683 7             |

\* At their two establishments the Colonial Government provide rations, clothing, and bedding.



TABLE appended to the Comptroller General's Memorandum on the Estimate for Convict Service for the Year 1864-65, showing the Particulars of the Alterations and Reductions made in the Estimate as compared with that for the previous Year 1863-64.

|                                                                                                          | Increase.  | Decrease. | Net Increase. | Net Decrease. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                                                                          | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.       | £ s. d.       |
| <b>Prisoners' Barracks:</b>                                                                              |            |           |               |               |
| Repairs to buildings - - -                                                                               | —          | 200 0 0   | —             | 200 0 0       |
| <b>Port Arthur:</b>                                                                                      |            |           |               |               |
| 1 Schoolmaster, difference of pay -                                                                      | —          | 25 0 0    |               |               |
| 1 Assistant do. and Constable - -                                                                        | 54 15 0    |           |               |               |
| 1 Mistress of Free School - - -                                                                          | 15 0 0     |           |               |               |
| 1 Junior clerk and librarian, difference of pay                                                          | 10 0 0     |           |               |               |
| 1 Overseer at 3s. 6d. and 2s. per diem -                                                                 | —          | 100 7 6   |               |               |
| 1 Assistant overseer - - -                                                                               | —          | 75 0 0    |               |               |
| 1 do. at 3s. per diem - - -                                                                              | 54 15 0    |           |               |               |
| Foreman of works, forage allowance for 1 horse.                                                          | 39 10 10   |           |               |               |
| 1 Overseer in charge of invalid depôt, difference of pay from 3s. 6d. and 2s. per diem to 100l. per ann. | —          | 0 7 6     |               |               |
| 1 Warder, at 3s. per diem - - -                                                                          | —          | 54 15 0   |               |               |
| 1 do. at 2s. „ - - -                                                                                     | —          | 36 10 0   |               |               |
| 2 do. at 1s. „ - - -                                                                                     | 36 10 0    |           |               |               |
| 1 3rd class petty constable, at 3s. per diem                                                             | —          | 54 15 0   |               |               |
| 1 Messenger to Civil Commandant's Office, difference of pay.                                             | —          | 9 2 6     |               |               |
| 1 Wardmaster, difference of pay - -                                                                      | —          | 10 0 0    |               |               |
| 1 Attendant of insane, at 2s. per diem -                                                                 | 36 10 0    |           |               |               |
| Prisoners' earnings - - -                                                                                | —          | 300 0 0   |               |               |
| 10 Paupers employed as tailors and shoe-makers.                                                          | 91 5 0     |           |               |               |
|                                                                                                          | 338 5 10   | 647 12 6  | —             | 308 19 2      |
| Settlement guard in lieu of military - -                                                                 | 985 10 0   |           |               |               |
| Rations to do. - - -                                                                                     | 148 2 8    |           |               |               |
|                                                                                                          | 1,133 12 8 | —         | 1,133 12 8    | 508 19 2      |
| <b>Female Factory:</b>                                                                                   |            |           |               |               |
| 1 Laundress - - -                                                                                        | —          | 70 0 0    |               |               |
| 1 Midwife - - -                                                                                          | —          | 18 5 0    |               |               |
| 2 Warders, difference of pay - - -                                                                       | 20 0 0     |           |               |               |
| 1 Nurse to hospital and nursery - -                                                                      | 40 0 0     |           |               |               |
| 1 Carpenter and messenger - - -                                                                          | 80 0 0     |           |               |               |
| 1 Messenger - - -                                                                                        | —          | 36 10 0   |               |               |
| Repairs to buildings - - -                                                                               | —          | 43 10 0   |               |               |
|                                                                                                          | 140 0 0    | 167 5 0   | —             | 27 5 0        |
| <b>Miscellaneous:</b>                                                                                    |            |           |               |               |
| Transport and passages - - -                                                                             | —          | 520 0 0   |               |               |
| Postage of letters - - -                                                                                 | —          | 10 0 0    |               |               |
| Rewards for apprehension of absconders.                                                                  | —          | 150 0 0   |               |               |
| Advertising, printing, and Gazette notices                                                               | —          | 150 0 0   |               |               |
| Repayments to Colony:                                                                                    | —          | 427 0 0   |               |               |
| Maintenance of children in Queen's Asylum                                                                | —          | 1,257 0 0 | —             | 1,257 0 0     |
| Rations of provisions - - -                                                                              | 1,097 2 0  | —         | 1,097 2 0     |               |
| Fuel and light - - -                                                                                     | —          | —         | —             | 194 14 10     |
|                                                                                                          | —          | —         | 2,230 14 8    | 1,988 19 0    |
|                                                                                                          |            |           | 1,988 19 0    |               |
|                                                                                                          |            |           | 241 15 8      |               |

## Despatches from the Secretary of State.

TASMANIA.

## No. 1.

No. 1. COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor  
T. GORE BROWNE, C.B.

(No. 74.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 24, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 88\* of the 16th of September, forwarding the Report of a Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of the Colonial Parliament "to ascertain the best mode of employing all prisoners " so as to make their labour productive in the Colony."

Governor T. Gore Browne, C.B.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

## No. 2.

No. 2. COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor  
T. GORE BROWNE, C.B.

(No. 12.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 26, 1864.

It has become my duty to convey to you the decision at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived with respect to the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the Acts relating to transportation and penal servitude.

That report has received from Her Majesty's Government the full and respectful consideration to which the distinguished position, the great ability, and the high character of the Commissioners entitled it.

Of the general value of recommendations proceeding (almost unanimously) from such a body of public men, and founded upon a long and laborious inquiry, it is not for me to speak. I have only to deal with those which refer to the question of transportation, and they may be shortly stated as follows:—

The Commissioners do not advise the establishment of any new penal Colony. They recommend that all male convicts, who are not disqualified for useful labour in a Colony, should, during the latter part of their punishment, be sent to Western Australia. And they reckon that the number available for that purpose, in case their other recommendation as to lengthening sentences of penal servitude were adopted, would not exceed 1,500 annually, and might not amount to nearly so many.

It would be unfair to the Commissioners to suppose that this proposal, which has excited so much alarm in the eastern Colonies of Australia, was made by them in the interests of the mother country alone. On the contrary, they received the strongest evidence as to the almost unanimous desire of the free inhabitants of Western Australia to receive an increased supply of convict labour, as well as of the singular adaptation of that settlement for its reception; while they were convinced by testimony, which appeared to them sufficient, that there was no reason to fear any considerable escape or migration of convicts or ex-convicts, to the other Colonies, and no danger therefore of an increased transportation to one Colony doing substantial injury to the others.

It is not needful for me to discuss the number of the convicts who may have made their way to Melbourne or other ports, nor the degree to which it would be hereafter possible to absorb or retain a much larger convict and ex-convict population within the limits of Western Australia.

It is enough for me to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have taken into careful consideration the addresses which have reached the Queen from the eastern Colonies, which, from their origin, their earnestness, and their loyalty, they recognize as representing not only the numbers, but also the property, the intelligence, and the character of those communities, and as expressing not mere popular prejudice, but deep feelings and moral convictions.

They desire, indeed, distinctly to guard themselves against giving any apparent sanction to the doctrine, which might seem to be involved in these remonstrances, that the settlers in certain portions of a vast territory belonging to the Crown have any general right to dictate what shall or shall not be done throughout the whole of it. But they are equally



anxious, so far as their duty to the mother country and the Colony directly interested will permit, to consult the interests and wishes of Her Majesty's Australian subjects. They have determined, therefore, differing with regret upon this important subject from the Royal Commissioners, not to adopt their recommendation with respect to transportation to Western Australia. Upon the other hand, they are not prepared to comply with the desire of some of the addresses which have been received, that transportation to that Colony should be at once and altogether discontinued.

Such a change could not be made with justice to those who have reasonably calculated upon a continuance of the policy under which Her Majesty's Government some years ago began to supply them with convicts. It has, however, been determined to send no more convicts to Western Australia than the limited number which has in practice been going there of late. They go by ship loads, and it would be impossible therefore to specify with exactness the number which would be sent under this arrangement. I may state, however, that two convict ships, containing about 270 or 280 prisoners each, have been usually dispatched in each year to Western Australia, and that the number will not be increased. I have also to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have decided to put an end to the system of "conditional pardons," so that in future no convict will be entitled, or, it is to be hoped, permitted, to leave the penal Colony before the expiration of his original sentence. This rule will be applied to all convicts sent from this country from and after the beginning of the present year.

In conclusion, I have to express my earnest hope and that of my colleagues, that the spirit in which the representations of the Australian Colonists, upon a subject in which their desires might seem to be opposed to the interests of the people of this country, has been met by Her Majesty's Government, may tend to draw more closely than ever the bonds of loyalty and good-will which unite them to the Crown and the Empire.

I have, &c.

Governor T. Gore Browne, C.B., (Signed) NEWCASTLE.  
&c. &c. &c.



NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## Despatches from the Governor.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart.,  
to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 33.)  
MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, Sydney, May 15, 1863.  
(Received July 21, 1863.)

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter and return from  
the Inspector General of Police, which clearly show the whole number of Imperial  
convicts, and explain the kind of persons they consist of, and the prospect that exists of  
their ceasing to be a burden on the Imperial Treasury.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN YOUNG.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Police Department of NEW SOUTH WALES, Convict Branch.

Sir,

Sydney, May 14, 1863.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 58, dated the 10th ultimo,  
requesting that I would furnish a report showing the whole number of Imperial convicts, the kind of  
persons they consist of, and the time when they are likely to cease to be a burden on the Imperial  
Treasury, I have the honour to transmit to you a return which shows the number of this class of  
prisoners confined in each establishment appropriated for the reception of such persons, and showing  
also the number under each age in every ten years from forty to ninety years.

2. It will be observed that, with the exception of three, the whole of these convicts consist of lunatics  
and invalids, and from their generally advanced age and infirmity, it may be considered probable that  
they will continue to be a charge on the Imperial Treasury for the remainder of their lives. It may  
be remarked that the yearly average of deaths amongst those persons for the last seven years, has  
amounted to ten in number, but as they advance in age the proportion of deaths will no doubt be much  
higher.

The Principal Under Secretary,  
Sydney.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JNO. McLERIE,  
Inspector-General of Police.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

RETURN of the whole Number of Convicts in the Colony of New South Wales, who are at present  
maintained at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, showing the kind of persons they consist of,  
their present age, and the establishment in which they are confined.

| Age.                              | Lunatic and Invalid Establishment,<br>Parramatta. |         |           |         | In<br>Gaols<br>under<br>Sentence<br>to the<br>Roads. | On<br>Cockatoo<br>Island,<br>under<br>Sentence<br>to the<br>Roads. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                   | Lunatics.                                         |         | Invalids. |         |                                                      |                                                                    |        |
|                                   | Male.                                             | Female. | Male.     | Female. |                                                      |                                                                    |        |
| Between 40 years and 50 years - - | 21                                                | 2       | 2         | —       | 1                                                    | 1                                                                  | 27     |
| „ 50 and 60 years - - -           | 33                                                | 3       | 10        | 2       | 1                                                    | —                                                                  | 49     |
| „ 60 „ 70 „ - - -                 | 13                                                | 2       | 7         | 1       | —                                                    | —                                                                  | 23     |
| „ 70 „ 80 „ - - -                 | 1                                                 | —       | 5         | —       | —                                                    | —                                                                  | 6      |
| „ 80 „ 90 „ - - -                 | —                                                 | —       | 4         | —       | —                                                    | —                                                                  | 4      |
| Total - - - -                     | 68                                                | 7       | 28        | 3       | 2                                                    | 1                                                                  | 109    |

Police Department of New South Wales,  
Sydney, May 14, 1863.

(Signed) JNO. McLERIE,  
Inspector-General of Police.



No. 2.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.  
No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart.,  
to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 42.)

Government House, Sydney, May 27, 1863.

(Received August 20, 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,

(Answered No. 83, November 17, 1863, page 46.)

AT the request of my responsible advisers I have the honour to forward herewith  
a copy of a minute of the Executive Council, together with a copy of a report and state-  
ment of the Auditor-General.

2. From these papers your Grace will perceive that a claim for 1,684*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* is made  
on the Imperial Government for a proportion of additional expenses incurred at the  
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and the penal establishment at Cockatoo Island.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

encl. 1 in No. 2.

Proceedings of the Executive Council on the 14th May 1863, with reference to the proportion to be  
borne by the Imperial Government of the expenditure of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and the  
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, for the years 1859 and 1860.

Minute No. 63/18, confirmed May 19, 1863.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor.

The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer.

The Honourable the Vice President.

The Honourable the Secretary for Works.

The Honourable the Secretary for Lands.

The Honourable the Attorney-General.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a minute paper by the Honourable the Vice  
President, stating that the Auditor-General some time since forwarded a statement of additional  
expenses of the lunatic asylum, Parramatta, and of the penal establishment, Cockatoo Island, for the  
years 1859 and 1860, and of the proportion of the same chargeable to the Imperial Government  
amounting to 1,386*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Application was made in consequence to the Commissariat for payment  
of the sum, and a reply was received asking for a more detailed statement of the description and value  
of the stores supplied, with a view to full explanation being forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of  
Her Majesty's Treasury, whose authority it was mentioned would be necessary for the liquidation of  
the claim.

The Auditor-General now furnishes the information desired, together with an explanatory letter, by  
which it appears that the correct amount is 1684*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, instead of 1,386*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* as before reported.

The Honourable the Vice President suggests that his Excellency the Governor should be advised to  
submit this claim to Her Majesty's Government, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
forwarding a copy of the Auditor-General's report and the statement referred to in it.

The Council approve of the course suggested by the Honourable the Vice President and advise  
accordingly.

(Signed) CHAS. COWPER, jun.,  
Clerk of the Council.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Encl. 2 in No. 2.

SIR,

Audit Office, Sydney, May 7, 1863.

IN returning the accompanying papers, forwarded to this office under blank cover on the 17th  
February last, relative to an additional charge on the Imperial Government for its proportion of  
expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and of the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, for  
the years 1859 and 1860, not included in previous statements for those years; I do myself the honour  
to forward herewith the following explanatory documents, viz:—

1. An amended statement of additional expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and of the  
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, for the years 1859 and 1860; and of the proportion of the  
same chargeable to the Imperial Government (in triplicate).

2. Abstract statement of stores and stationery supplied to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, during  
the years 1859 and 1860, with detailed statements in support of the same, marked A, B, C, and D.\*

3. Abstract statement of stores and stationery, and fuel and lights supplied to the Penal Establish-  
ment, Cockatoo Island, during the years 1859 and 1860, with detailed statements in support of the  
same, marked E, F, G, H, and I.\*

4. A comparative statement of the expenses of these two establishments for each year from 1858  
to 1861, showing the additional expenditure for 1859 and 1860 in red ink.

5. A memorandum of the items included in the estimates for these establishments for the years 1859  
and 1860, a proportion of the expenditure of which has already been recovered from the Imperial  
Government.

\* The detailed Statements not printed.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

With regard to the first of these, the amended statement of additional expenses for 1859 and 1860, it is necessary to explain that the details required by the Deputy Commissary General, now given in statements Nos. 2 and 3, could only be obtained from the books belonging to the old Colonial stores, and as none of the present store officials could furnish such details, the books, after much trouble, were found and forwarded to this office. On a careful examination of these it has been found that the value of the issues in 1859 and 1860 was considerably more than given in the statement forwarded with my letter of the 7th October 1862, showing a further sum of 1,386*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, to be recovered from the Imperial Government. You will be pleased to observe that the corrected statement shows the proportion chargeable to the Imperial Government, to be 1,684*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* This increase arises chiefly from stores omitted to be included in the statements of issues forwarded to this office for the year 1859.

In order to show, however, that the cost of these establishments for the years 1859 and 1860, including this additional expenditure, is not greater than either the preceding or the succeeding years, I have caused a comparative statement for each year from 1858 to 1861, to be prepared, which is forwarded herewith, marked No. 4.

In transmitting these documents, on the preparation of which a considerable amount of time and labour has been expended, I have to state that the delay in furnishing them has arisen from the difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary books, as well as from the pressure of business in this department during the interval.

The Under Secretary to the Government.

I have &c.  
(Signed) W. C. MAYNE, A.G.

## No. 1.

A STATEMENT of Additional Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and of the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, for the years 1859 and 1860; and of the proportion of the same chargeable to the Imperial Government.

| Establishments.                                                                                                                | Total Expenses. | Total Number of Prisoners confined. | Number of British Convicts. | Proportion Chargeable to the Imperial Government. | Total.       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                                                                                                                | £ s. d.         |                                     |                             | £ s. d.                                           | £ s. d.      |
| Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.                                                                                                    |                 |                                     |                             |                                                   |              |
| Stores furnished to the Department in 1859 - - - - -                                                                           | 3,029 0 2       | 517                                 | 130                         | 761 12 10                                         | 1,372 11 11  |
| Stores furnished to the Department in 1860 - - - - -                                                                           | 2,595 5 11      | 514                                 | 121                         | 610 19 1                                          |              |
| Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.                                                                                          |                 |                                     |                             |                                                   |              |
| Expense of Police Guard in 1860, not included in the Statement of that year, 1860 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> - - - - - | 4,053 0 1       | 259                                 | 14                          | 219 1 7                                           | 311 19 10    |
| Value of Stores issued in 1860, 2,192 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> - - - - -                                              |                 |                                     |                             |                                                   |              |
| Value of Stores issued in 1859 - - - - -                                                                                       | 1,524 17 7      | 279                                 | 17                          | 92 18 3                                           |              |
| Total                                                                                                                          |                 |                                     |                             |                                                   | £ 1,684 11 9 |

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
May 7, 1863.

(Signed) W. C. MAYNE, A. G.

## No. 2.

Abstract Statement of Stores and Stationery supplied to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, during the years 1859 and 1860, as per statements of details\* herewith, viz. :—

1859. Issues from Stock.

1st January to 30th June. - - - 593 6 6  
1st July to 31st December - - - 273 12 0

Purchased in the Colony - - - - - 866 18 6  
2,162 1 8  
3,029 0 2

1860. Issues from Stock.

Stationery—1st July to 31st December - - - 4 17 6  
Stores—1st January to 30th June - - - 309 2 0  
1st July to 31st December - - - 280 10 9

Purchased in the Colony—

Stores - - - - - 1,990 7 7  
Stationery - - - - - 10 8 1  
2,000 15 8  
2,595 5 11

Total - - - - - £5,624 6 1

(Signed) W. C. MAYNE, A.G.

\* Details not printed.



No. 3.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Stores and Stationery and Fuel and Light supplied to the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, during the years 1859 and 1860, as per Statements of Details\* herewith, viz. :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

|                            |   |     |    |    |     |    |       |    |    |
|----------------------------|---|-----|----|----|-----|----|-------|----|----|
| 1859. Issues from Stock :— | £ | s.  | d. | £  | s.  | d. | £     | s. | d. |
| 1st January to 30th June   | - | 335 | 3  | 11 |     |    |       |    |    |
| 1st July to 31st December  | - | 176 | 18 | 6  |     |    |       |    |    |
|                            |   |     |    |    | 512 | 2  | 5     |    |    |
| Purchased in the Colony    | - | -   | -  | -  | 798 | 4  | 3     |    |    |
| Fuel                       | - | -   | -  | -  | 214 | 10 | 11    |    |    |
|                            |   |     |    |    |     |    | 1,524 | 17 | 7  |

1860. Issues from Stock :—

Stores,—

|                           |   |     |    |   |     |    |    |  |  |
|---------------------------|---|-----|----|---|-----|----|----|--|--|
| 1st January to 30th June  | - | 501 | 14 | 7 |     |    |    |  |  |
| 1st July to 31st December | - | 360 | 0  | 3 |     |    |    |  |  |
|                           |   |     |    |   | 861 | 14 | 10 |  |  |

Stationery,—

|                           |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |  |  |
|---------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|--|--|
| 1st January to 30th June  | - | 15 | 15 | 2  |    |    |   |  |  |
| 1st July to 31st December | - | 6  | 0  | 10 |    |    |   |  |  |
|                           |   |    |    |    | 21 | 16 | 0 |  |  |

Purchased in the Colony :—

|            |   |     |    |   |     |   |    |  |  |
|------------|---|-----|----|---|-----|---|----|--|--|
| Stationery | - | 32  | 16 | 6 |     |   |    |  |  |
| Stores     | - | 836 | 10 | 5 |     |   |    |  |  |
|            |   |     |    |   | 869 | 6 | 11 |  |  |

Fuel and Light

|  |  |  |  |  |       |   |   |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|-------|---|---|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  | 439   | 7 | 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,192 | 5 | 1 |  |  |

Total - - £3,717 2 8

(Signed) W. C. MAYNE,  
Auditor-General.

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and of the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, for each year, from 1858 to 1861; and of the amount charged to the Imperial Government.

| Establishments.                      | Year. | Total Expense. | Total Number of Persons confined. | Number of British Convicts. | Amount charged to the Imperial Government. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|                                      |       | £ s. d.        |                                   |                             | £ s. d.                                    |
| Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta           | 1858  | 13,393 13 8    | 517                               | 134                         | 3,471 9 6                                  |
|                                      | 1859  | 10,333 10 10   | 517                               | 130                         | 2,598 7 6                                  |
|                                      |       | 3,029 0 2      |                                   |                             | 761 12 10                                  |
|                                      | 1860  | 10,279 13 3    | 514                               | 121                         | 2,419 18 4                                 |
|                                      |       | 2,595 5 11     |                                   |                             | 610 19 1                                   |
|                                      | 1861  | 12,363 7 8     | 517                               | 116                         | 2,773 19 9                                 |
| Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island | 1858  | 10,091 1 0     | 305                               | 22                          | 5 68 11 1                                  |
|                                      | 1859  | 7,581 3 8      | 279                               | 17                          | 648 1 0                                    |
|                                      |       | 1,524 17 7     |                                   |                             | 92 18 3                                    |
|                                      | 1860  | 5,826 17 4     | 259                               | 14                          | 430 1 6                                    |
|                                      |       | 4,053 0 1      |                                   |                             | 219 1 7                                    |
|                                      | 1861  | 11,048 11 4    | 246                               | 10                          | 569 19 3                                   |

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
May 7, 1863.

(Signed) W. C. MAYNE, A.G.

\* Details not printed.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

No. 5.

No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of the Items included in the Estimates for the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, for the years 1859 and 1860, a proportion of the Expenditure of which has already been recovered from the Imperial Government.

| Particulars.                                          |   |   |   |   |   |       | Estimates. |    |    | Expenditure. |        |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|------------|----|----|--------------|--------|----|----|
| LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.                           |   |   |   |   |   |       | £          | s. | d. | £            | s.     | d. |    |
| Salaries, 1859                                        | - | - | - | - | - | -     | 3,278      | 0  | 0  | }            | 10,333 | 10 | 10 |
| Contingencies, 1859:—                                 |   |   |   |   |   |       | £          | s. | d. |              |        |    |    |
| Provisions and medical comforts                       | - | - | - | - | - | 7,000 | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Fuel and light                                        | - | - | - | - | - | 600   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Medicine, surgical instruments, and materials         | - | - | - | - | - | 80    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Forage for two horses                                 | - | - | - | - | - | 120   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Postage, books, periodicals, and newspapers           | - | - | - | - | - | 30    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Incidental expenses                                   | - | - | - | - | - | 100   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
|                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       | 7,930      | 0  | 0  |              |        |    |    |
|                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       | 11,208     | 0  | 0  |              |        |    |    |
| Salaries, 1860                                        | - | - | - | - | - | -     | 3,385      | 0  | 0  | }            | 10,279 | 13 | 3  |
| Contingencies, 1860:—                                 |   |   |   |   |   |       | £          | s. | d. |              |        |    |    |
| Allowance in lieu of quarters to Dispenser            | - | - | - | - | - | 27    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Provisions and medical comforts                       | - | - | - | - | - | 6,000 | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Fuel and light                                        | - | - | - | - | - | 550   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Medicine, surgical instruments, and materials         | - | - | - | - | - | 80    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Purchase of a horse                                   | - | - | - | - | - | 35    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Forage for two horses                                 | - | - | - | - | - | 120   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Purchase of cows                                      | - | - | - | - | - | 25    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Books, periodicals, and newspapers                    | - | - | - | - | - | 20    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Incidental expenses                                   | - | - | - | - | - | 100   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
|                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       | 6,957      | 0  | 0  |              |        |    |    |
|                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       | 10,342     | 0  | 0  |              |        |    |    |
| PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND.                 |   |   |   |   |   |       |            |    |    |              |        |    |    |
| Salaries, 1859                                        | - | - | - | - | - | -     | 5,425      | 0  | 0  | }            | 7,581  | 3  | 8  |
| Contingencies, 1859:—                                 |   |   |   |   |   |       | £          | s. | d. |              |        |    |    |
| Provisions                                            | - | - | - | - | - | 4,000 | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Provisions for police                                 | - | - | - | - | - | 500   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Medical comforts, medicines, and surgical instruments | - | - | - | - | - | 80    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Gratuities to prisoners for extra labour              | - | - | - | - | - | 120   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Incidental expenses                                   | - | - | - | - | - | 120   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
|                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       | 4,820      | 0  | 0  |              |        |    |    |
|                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       | 10,245     | 0  | 0  |              |        |    |    |
| Salaries, 1860                                        | - | - | - | - | - | -     | 2,563      | 0  | 0  | }            | 5,826  | 17 | 4  |
| Contingencies, 1860:—                                 |   |   |   |   |   |       | £          | s. | d. |              |        |    |    |
| Allowance to military officers                        | - | - | - | - | - | 92    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Provisions                                            | - | - | - | - | - | 4,420 | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Medical comforts, medicines, and surgical instruments | - | - | - | - | - | 80    | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Gratuities to prisoners for extra labour              | - | - | - | - | - | 120   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
| Incidental expenses                                   | - | - | - | - | - | 120   | 0          | 0  |    |              |        |    |    |
|                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       | 4,832      | 0  | 0  |              |        |    |    |
|                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       | 7,395      | 0  | 0  |              |        |    |    |

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
May 7, 1863.

(Signed)

W. C. MAYNE,  
Auditor-General.



No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 89.) Government House, Sydney, October 17, 1863.  
MY LORD DUKE, (Received December 18, 1863.)

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of the estimate of expense of maintaining British convicts for the year ending March 31, 1865.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., (Signed) JOHN YOUNG.  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

ESTIMATE of the probable Expense for the Maintenance of British Convicts by the Imperial Government for the Year ending on 31st March 1865, including the probable Amount that may be required for Stores beyond the Sum voted for each Department.

| Year ending 31st March. | Establishments.                                  | Total Number of Persons confined. | Number of British Convicts. | Amount voted by the Legislative Assembly for the Year 1863. | Amount that may be required for Stores beyond the Sum voted. | Proportionate Expense of British Convicts. | One-third Salary of Clerk in Convict Department. | Proportionate Rate of Rent of Office, Stationery, &c. | Total Expense for the Maintenance of British Convicts. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1865.                   | Lunatic and Invalid Establishment, Parramatta -  | 556                               | 97                          | £ s. d. 9,706 0 0                                           | £ s. d. 3,000 0 0                                            | £ s. d. 2,216 13 11                        | £ s. d. 100 0 0                                  | £ s. d. 50 0 0                                        | £ s. d. 2,432 1 4                                      |
|                         | Cockatoo Island and other Penal Establishments - | 199                               | 2                           | £ s. d. 5,337 0 0                                           | £ s. d. 1,200 0 0                                            | £ s. d. 65 7 5                             |                                                  |                                                       |                                                        |
| Total                   |                                                  |                                   |                             | - - -                                                       | -                                                            | £ s. d. 2,282 1 4                          | £ s. d. 100 0 0                                  | £ s. d. 50 0 0                                        | £ s. d. 2,432 1 4                                      |

N.B.—As the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1864 have not yet been voted by the Legislature, an average has been taken on the amount voted for the present year.

(Signed)

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
For and in the absence of Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department of New South Wales,  
Convict Branch, Sydney, October 14, 1863.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

## Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor the Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart.

(No. 83.)

SIR,

Downing Street, November 17, 1863.

I COMMUNICATED to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a copy of your  
Despatch, No. 42,\* of the 27th of May, respecting a claim on the Imperial Government  
for 1,684*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* for a proportion of additional expenses incurred beyond the amount  
claimed for the maintenance of invalids and prisoners at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta,  
and the Penal Establishment at Cockatoo Island.

I enclose, for your information, a copy of the reply which has been received to that  
reference, and I have to instruct you to act in conformity with their Lordships wishes  
in the matter.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. Young, Bart.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Enc. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, October 31, 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th ultimo relating to a claim of the Government of New  
South Wales upon the Imperial Government for the sum of 1,684*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, for a proportion of certain  
additional expenditure incurred beyond the amount previously claimed for the maintenance of invalids  
and prisoners at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, and the Penal Establishment at Cockatoo Island, for  
the years 1859 and 1860, including an item for Police Guard omitted in 1860, I am commanded by  
the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will state to the Duke of  
Newcastle that, before admitting this claim, my Lords would wish to be furnished with lists of all stores,  
stationery, fuel and light comprised in the original claims for 1859 and 1860, in order that they may  
have a complete view of the consumption of such articles for the two years in each establishment.

My Lords, observe in the lists forwarded in support of this claim sundry articles, such as bricks and  
other building materials, for which the charge in an account for annual maintenance appears to be  
doubtful without some explanation as to the purpose to which they were applied.

Many purchases also appear to have for their object the means of employing the convicts, but, if it  
is proper that these should be charged to the Imperial Government, credit should be given for a due  
proportion of the value of the convicts' work, whereas the sums allowed under that head are rather less  
than the charge for the earnings of convicts by extra work.

My Lords do not perceive how the charge for the Police Guard in 1860, at Cockatoo Island, if a  
proper charge, should not have been made earlier.

There was a large reduction in the penal establishment in that year under the head of salaries, vizt.,  
from 5,425*l.* in 1859 to 2,563*l.* in 1860.

Their Lordships wish to know whether this reduction was owing to the omission to charge for the  
Police Guard. If it was the omission could hardly have escaped notice at the time.

As it is apprehended by the officer in charge of the Treasury chest that the cost to the Imperial  
Government of the maintenance of the few Imperial convicts and lunatics will, in proportion to the  
numbers, be increased in future, my Lords desire that the claims of the Colonial Government should  
henceforth be made out in as full detail as the claim now presented, and that they should be examined  
closely before they are admitted, and their Lordships will give instructions to the officer in charge of  
the Treasury chest at Melbourne to that effect.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. PEEL.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., dated  
Downing Street, January 26, 1864 (No. 8).

[This Despatch will be found printed at page 38.]



## VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

## Despatches from the Governor.

## No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. DARLING, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

No. 1.

(No. 9.)

Government House, Melbourne, September 25, 1863.

(Received November 20, 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,

(Answered No. 11, February 4, 1864, page 67.)

THE Minute, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, has been placed in my hands by the Chief Secretary to Government, on behalf of himself and his colleagues in the Ministry, at a moment when I am upon the point of closing my Despatches to your Grace by the Mail which is appointed to leave Melbourne to-morrow.

2. It conveys an expression of the sentiments with which the Victorian Cabinet regard the reply contained in your Grace's Despatches, No. 6,\* of the 18th July last, and No. 9,\* of the 20th of the same month, to the representations forwarded by my immediate predecessor, in reference to the apprehended resumption of a system of transporting the convicts of the mother country to Australia; and from the terms in which this document is couched, your Grace will perceive that the apprehensions entertained on the subject are not, in the opinion of my advisers, at all likely to be removed, by the fact that the renewed or enlarged transportation in contemplation will be restricted to the colony of Western Australia.

\* Vide Papers presented July 1863, p. 103.

3. Few as are the opportunities I have yet had of personally ascertaining the extent to which the views expressed by Mr. McCulloch and his colleagues faithfully represent those of the community at large, they have yet been sufficient to convince me that it would be difficult to exaggerate the aversion with which all classes of the inhabitants would look upon any measure which in its operation should facilitate the advent, either directly from home or indirectly through another country, of persons to whom the taint of criminal conviction attaches; and I am equally certain that if the only ground upon which this feeling on the part of the inhabitants of the eastern Australian colonies can be met is the desire entertained by their fellow colonists in the western settlement, to have the benefit of convicts as labourers in trade and agriculture, it will fail to appease the anxiety felt upon the subject.

4. I fear indeed that it will not be regarded by the great communities, on whose behalf the remonstrance is made, as more satisfactory than it would be to the inhabitants of Great Britain, while devising means for the removal of their own criminals, to learn that Ireland, in consequence of an insufficient supply of agricultural labour, was desirous of receiving, and would receive, the convicts of the British Colonies under a system which should make them freed men at the expiration of periods of more or less duration.

5. It might be urged with much truth that, looking to the great attraction of the gold fields, to the mild climate of Australia during the greater part of the year, to the fact that the intervening country is not, even in its natural state, so difficult to be traversed, as was formerly supposed, and to the rapidity with which stations are being established in the footsteps of successive explorers; the difficulties attending the migration of absconding or emancipated prisoners, and of exercising a vigilant observation over their arrival and subsequent conduct, would be more easily overcome in the case of the two portions of the United Kingdom, to which I have referred, than in that of the flourishing group of Colonies in the southern and eastern coasts, and of the far less attractive settlement upon the western shore of New Holland.

I have, &amp;c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

VICTORIA.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1. MINUTE submitted by the Cabinet to his Excellency with a request that a copy may be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State.

Your Excellency's responsible advisers have had under their consideration two Despatches from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the first acknowledging the receipt of a protest from the Delegates to the Intercolonial Conference against the revival or continuance of transportation to any of the Australian Colonies, the second in reply to an address on the same subject from the Legislative Assembly of this Colony.

With regard to the first of these Despatches it is unnecessary at present to take any action inasmuch as similar protests were forwarded by the Governors of the several Colonies represented at the Conference, to which, doubtless, they have received similar replies.

The second Despatch will, in pursuance of your Excellency's command, be laid before Parliament immediately on its re-assembling, but, as Ministers of the Crown, we feel that we should be wanting in our first duty towards Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony were we not at once promptly to record our deliberate opinion in regard to it.

We desire, therefore, emphatically to express our surprise and regret at the apparent disregard shown by the Imperial Government of the remonstrances which have been firmly but constitutionally addressed to Her most Gracious Majesty on this to us most vital subject, and we beg to state our conviction that such disregard, if maintained, must tend to weaken the attachment which has ever hitherto been evinced by this Colony towards Great Britain.

We feel that it would be idle to reiterate the arguments, hitherto unanswered, which have been over and over again urged upon Her Majesty's Government on behalf of the people of the Australian Colonies against the continuance of a system which must prove destructive of their moral and social welfare. We therefore content ourselves with the following observations:—

We deny that the Colony of Western Australia is so isolated as to secure this and the adjacent provinces from the presence of transported British felons. Scarcely a mail steamer from King George's Sound reaches the Colonies of Victoria or New South Wales without landing upon their shores some of these outcasts from Great Britain, and it is to us abundantly clear that were it not for the penal statute in force in this Colony, their numbers would be indefinitely increased.

In addition to the facilities offered by the mail steamers, it is beyond doubt that in a very short time, by means of exploration and the extension of intercolonial commerce, communication with the settlements on the southern and eastern coasts of Australia will be still more effectually opened up, affording to the convicts in Western Australia highways to fresh fields for their operations.

With this prospect we contend that the willingness of the people of Western Australia to receive the off-courings of British society is no justification for the continuance of transportation, for the result will simply be that criminals will be provided with passages at the expense of the State to Colonies which have for so many years resisted their introduction.

In concluding this memorandum your Excellency's advisers desire solemnly to state their opinion that if the course indicated by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies be followed out it will be universally regarded as an act of oppression and injustice unworthy of Her Majesty's Government, inconsistent with a wise and judicious policy, and that it will force the Colonial Parliament to still further restrictive legislation in defence of the rights of the Colonists.

September 25, 1863.

JAMES McCULLOCH,  
Chief Secretary.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. DARLING, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 18.)

Government Buildings, Melbourne, October 24, 1863.

(Received December 14, 1863.)

MY LORD DUKE,

(Answered by Nos. 58 and 59, December 26, 1863, page 66.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, adopted at a very numerous attended public meeting held in Melbourne, on the 29th ult., praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse Her Royal sanction to the adoption of that part of the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the system of secondary punishments and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom, which recommends that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a Colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment; and I have to request that your Grace will cause the same to be laid before Her Majesty in the most suitable and acceptable manner.

2. The Mayor of the City of Melbourne presided at the meeting at which this petition was adopted, and the proposer of the principal resolution was the Chief Justice of the Colony, Sir William Stawell, who spoke at great length, recapitulating the history of transportation as affecting this and the neighbouring Colonies, strongly and eloquently denouncing the apprehended effect of the contemplated measure upon the present and



future generations of the Australian people, and counselling the strongest systematic measures which could be maintained by constitutional and legitimate means in order to accomplish its defeat. No other speakers of great prominence came forward at the meeting; but in order that I might be in no doubt as to the extent to which the petition, which bears only the signature of the Mayor on behalf of the meeting, expresses the sentiments of the community, the deputation which waited on me to commit the document to my hands for transmission to Her Majesty was made to consist of not less than 100 gentlemen, being members of both branches of the Legislature, leading representatives of the commercial, banking, mining, and agricultural interests of the Colony, and was accompanied by the President of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly. I was requested by the Mayor, on behalf of the deputation, to assure Her Majesty that Her people in this Colony, while continuing to maintain the deepest feelings of devotion to Her throne and person, earnestly rely upon Her taking such a course as would prevent so "foul a blot" as the taint of convictism again falling upon them.

3. In replying to the deputation that I should not fail to perform the simple duty which devolved upon me of transmitting the petition to your Grace's care, I informed them also that I should state my belief that it conveyed the prevailing sentiments of all classes of the inhabitants upon the deeply interesting question to which it relates, adding that I had already expressed this opinion when forwarding, by the last packet, a representation on the subject from my responsible advisers.

4. I have further the honour to forward to your Grace, petitions to Her Majesty from various public bodies, as described in the Schedule annexed to this Despatch, all relating to the same subject, and the prayer of all of which is to the same purport as the petition from the public meeting at Melbourne.

5. I have also to acquaint your Grace that a League, of which many of the leading inhabitants of the Colony are active members, has been founded in order to watch over the interests of the Colony in this matter, and to carry out, by correspondence with accredited parties at home and, I believe, by whatever other means may be deemed necessary, the course of obstruction and opposition to the fulfilment of the recommendation of the Penal Commissioners upon which the people of this Colony have entered; and which they will not, I am persuaded, be induced lightly to abandon.

6. Having perused what my predecessor has already written on this subject, and referred to my own Despatch to your Grace by the last packet (No. 9\* of 25th September), I have only to assure your Grace that I have not in that communication exaggerated the state of public feeling on the question; and I must add the expression of my earnest hope that it may be found possible to devise some plan by which the necessities of the mother country with respect to the punishment of her criminal population may be met without casting over the loyal and affectionate feeling in regard to her, which prevails in this Colony, so destructive a blight as a contest of this nature with the Imperial Parliament and Government must, whether successful or not, unfailingly create.

7. As regards the desire of Western Australia to receive convict labour it is difficult to understand why it might not to a great extent be met by making arrangements whereby the future criminals of the several Eastern Australasian Colonies instead of working out their sentences within the territorial limits of each, should be rendered liable to transportation to Western Australia.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

Encl. 1 in No. 2

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Colonists of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We desire to make known to Your Majesty that we have learned with alarm that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishments and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom, have recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a Colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

We humbly beg to point out to Your Majesty that this recommendation has been made, not in ignorance of the facts of the case, but in the face of repeated remonstrances from this and the neighbouring Colonies, and with a distinct knowledge of the serious evils which we have suffered from our proximity to settlements originally penal, and of the enormous expenditure from our revenues which has been necessary to protect us from the outrages of criminals sent from Great Britain.

VICTORIA.

Owing to the extension of settlement to the westward of the South Australian boundary, the difficulties of escape overland from the penal Colony of Western Australia are rapidly disappearing. Our neighbours in South Australia complain that many expirees have during past years found their way into that Colony, and convicts from Western Australia are from time to time appearing in our police courts.

Should increased vigilance prevent the escape of convicts during the term of their sentence, still their presence as expirees exercises a demoralizing influence on the community. In illustration of the truth of this statement, we may point to the present insecurity of life and property in New South Wales, where, notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken by the Government, it is found impossible to suppress bushranging, owing (as is generally admitted) to the aid afforded to the notorious criminals at present at large by a certain class of the population, who from old associations sympathize with the perpetrators of crime, although not actively engaged in it themselves.

The recollection of the atrocious crimes committed by a host of criminals from adjacent penal Colonies, who suddenly appeared among us after the discovery of our gold fields, is yet too vivid to permit us to withhold the prompt expression of our firm determination to offer all the resistance in our power to such an unparalleled act of oppression as is recommended by the Commissioners.

Although we already possess considerable powers of controlling such a class as expirees, by means of exceptional legislation still in force in our Statute Book, we should deeply regret to have to urge upon our local Legislature the further extension of such laws.

We have a firm conviction that Your Majesty is desirous to promote not only the material but the moral welfare of your subjects, in whatever portion of Your Majesty's dominions they may reside, and that Your Majesty cannot approve of an attempt to relieve your subjects in Great Britain from evils, however serious and alarming, by inflicting an irreparable calamity on Your subjects in this Colony.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse Your royal sanction to the adoption of the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners.

And Your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

(L.S.)

EDWARD COHEN,

E. G. FITZGIBBON, Town Clerk.

Mayor of Melbourne.

Encl. 2 in  
No. 2.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

#### SCHEDULE.

1. Mayor, aldermen, councillors, and citizens of the city of Melbourne.
2. Burgesses of Castlemaine.
3. Inhabitants of the borough of Kilmore.
4. Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Brunswick.
5. Mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants of Brighton.
6. Members and ratepayers of Morang Road district.
7. Mayor, councillors, and burgesses of the borough of Essendon.
8. Mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants of Maldon.
9. Mayor and inhabitants of Prahran.
10. Inhabitants of Moorabbin.
11. Mayor, burgesses, and residents of the borough of St. Kilda.
12. Mayor and inhabitants of Geelong.
13. Mayor, councillors, and burgesses of Hawthorne.
14. Mayor, councillors, burgesses, and residents of Emerald Hill.
15. Burgesses of Ballarat.
16. Mayor and inhabitants of Eaglehawk.
17. Mayor and inhabitants of Sandhurst.
18. The vicar-general and clergy of the diocese of Melbourne.



No. 1.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, councillors, and citizens of the city of Melbourne, beg to approach Your Majesty with humble assurances of our devoted affection to Your Majesty's person, and loyalty and attachment to Your throne.

We have learned with profound sorrow and astonishment that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire with reference to secondary punishment of criminals have reported to Your Majesty recommending that transportation on a large scale to Western Australia should be resorted to as a means for relieving Great Britain and Ireland from an accumulation of the class of habitual thieves and professional criminals, and that such report is likely to be adopted and acted upon under sanction of Your Majesty's royal name.

We humbly submit to Your Majesty that such a course, if persisted in and acted upon, would be most disastrous in its consequences to Your petitioners and to Your Majesty's subjects in the free Colonies of Australia, and ultimately to those in the United Kingdom; that it would blast the reputation of these Colonies, and destroy the inducements to honest immigrants to select them as places of settlement.

That it would subject Your petitioners, in common with the inhabitants of other cities and places in this and the adjacent Colonies, to the recurrence of outrages of the most frightful and revolting character.



That it would be a breach of that act of mercy and grace by which ten years since Your Majesty was pleased to abolish transportation as a punishment, and thereby to assure Your subjects that this portion of Your Majesty's dominions should be relieved from the proximity of convict settlements, which had previously operated in prevention of free immigration.

That under that assurance, and relying implicitly on the faith of Your Majesty's royal word, thousands of Your Majesty's subjects have left the United Kingdom and settled in Australia, in full assurance of equal respect and attention from Your Majesty's laws with their brethren and fellow-subjects remaining in the cities and shires of Great Britain and Ireland.

That to all these Your Majesty's faithful subjects it would be impossible to repair the loss, injury, and wrong which would be inflicted by the outpouring amongst them of a stream of the criminal classes of the United Kingdom.

That it is useless to allege in answer that the Colony of Australia which is chosen for a penal settlement is distant from others, and so situated as to render the escape of criminals from it all but impossible, your petitioners having perfect knowledge that escape from Western Australia to the free settlements by land is by no means impracticable, and that almost daily facilities for it are afforded by sea, and having the further knowledge that according to the intention of Your Majesty's Commissioners there must year by year be many hundreds of ex-convicts set at liberty to take the ordinary routes for reaching the gold fields and centres of population of this and the neighbouring Colonies.

That Your petitioners have had fearful proofs of the impossibility of reclaiming confirmed criminals, and have had to pay and are still paying enormous sums in taxation for the safe keeping of large numbers of British convicts who have been attracted to this Colony from the neighbouring penal settlements.

That we humbly submit to Your Majesty that the duty which we thus perform in maintaining those criminals who commit offences within our limits is one equally incumbent upon our fellow-subjects in England, and that if they be justified in sending their convicts to Australia, simple equity should require that the Australians should have like privilege to transport theirs to England.

And that, further, the neighbouring Colony of New South Wales affords present evidence of the ultimate evils of the formation of settlements by convict population, as a fresh generation in that Colony has reproduced and outacted the misdeeds which led to the transportation of their sires, and in the perpetration of such crimes are shielded and encouraged by the sympathy and aid of settlers of or sprung from the convict class.

That Your petitioners beg to remind Your Majesty that the occurrence of 84 robberies with violence perpetrated in one year by the criminals of London, amongst a population of upwards of two millions, created such alarm as to induce Your Majesty, in your solicitude for the welfare of Your people, to appoint the Royal Commission against whose report we appeal, and we submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration how great should be our terror at the possibility of having all the able-bodied criminals, not of London alone, but of all Great Britain and Ireland turned loose at our doors.

We feel that we need give no additional assertions of our ardent loyalty to Your Majesty, and of our pride that the land which we inhabit is portion of Your dominions, but we humbly submit to Your royal consideration that these are reasons why our physical and moral security and protection in the enjoyment of the rights which are the heritage of Englishmen should be cared for and protected as fully and equally as those of our fellow subjects in any other portion of Your Majesty's empire.

Accustomed to look to Your Majesty as the fountain of goodness, justice, and mercy, and well assured of Your solicitude for the welfare of all your subjects, we deeply lament that Your Majesty should have been advised to a course which could not fail to wound and chill the affection which in this city, as throughout the Colony of Victoria, has ever been cherished towards Your Majesty's rule.

And we humbly pray that Your Majesty, in Your sovereign justice and clemency, will be pleased to withhold Your royal assent from the report of the Royal Commissioners on secondary punishments in so far as the same recommends the extension of transportation to Western (L.S.) Australia. And further, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to prevent the recurrence of any such, to Your petitioners, insulting and injurious proposal hereafter by directing that transportation to Australia shall now definitely cease.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(L.S.)

EDWARD COHEN, Mayor.

EDMUND GERALD FITZGIBBON, Town Clerk.

No. 2.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the burgesses of Castlemaine, in the Colony of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We desire to make known to Your Majesty that we have learned with alarm that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishment and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom, have recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a colony, should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

We humbly beg to point out to Your Majesty that this recommendation has been made not in ignorance of the facts of the case, but in the face of repeated remonstrances from this and the neighbouring Colonies, and with a distinct knowledge of the serious evils which we have suffered from our

VICTORIA.

proximity to settlements originally penal, and of the enormous expenditure from our revenues which has been necessary to protect us from the outrages of criminals sent from Great Britain.

Owing to the extension of settlement to the westward of the South Australian boundary, the difficulties of escape overland from the penal Colony of Western Australia are rapidly disappearing. Our neighbours in South Australia complain that many expirées have during past years found their way into that Colony, and convicts from Western Australia are from time to time appearing in our police courts.

Should increased vigilance prevent the escape of convicts during the term of their sentence, still their presence as expirées exercises a demoralizing influence on the community. In illustration of the truth of this statement we may point to the present insecurity of life and property in New South Wales, where, notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken by the Government, it is found impossible to suppress bushranging, owing (as is generally admitted) to the aid afforded to the notorious criminals at present at large by a certain class of the population who, from old associations, sympathize with the perpetrators of crime, although not actively engaged in it themselves.

The recollection of the atrocious crimes committed by a host of criminals from adjacent Colonies, who suddenly appeared among us after the discovery of our gold fields, is yet too vivid to permit us to withhold the prompt expression of our firm determination to offer all the resistance in our power to such an unparalleled act of oppression as is recommended by the Commissioners.

Although we already possess considerable powers of controlling such a class as expirées, by means of exceptional legislation still in force on our statute book, we should deeply regret to have to urge upon our Legislature the further extension of such laws.

We have a firm conviction that Your Majesty is desirous to promote not only the material but the moral welfare of your subjects, in whatever portion of Your Majesty's dominions they may reside, and that Your Majesty cannot approve of an attempt to relieve Your subjects in Great Britain from evils, however serious and alarming, by inflicting an irreparable calamity on Your subjects in this colony.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse Your Royal sanction to the adoption of the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners.

(L.S.)

JOSEPH DAVIS, Town Clerk,  
5th October 1863.

On behalf of the meeting,  
SAML. KELSALL, Mayor.

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No. 3.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, colonists of Victoria, inhabitants of the borough of Kilmore, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We desire to make known to Your Majesty that we have learned with alarm that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishments and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom have recommended "that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment."

We beg to point out to Your Majesty that this recommendation has been made, not in ignorance of the facts of the case, but in the face of repeated remonstrances from this and the neighbouring Colonies, and with a distinct knowledge of the serious evils we have suffered from our proximity to settlements originally penal, and of the enormous expenditure from our revenues which has been necessary to protect us from the outrages of criminals sent from Great Britain.

Owing to the extension of settlement to the westward of the South Australian boundary the difficulties of escape overland from the penal Colony of Western Australia are rapidly disappearing.

Our neighbours in South Australia complain that many expirées have, during past years, found their way into that Colony, and convicts from Western Australia are from time to time appearing in our police courts.

Should increased vigilance prevent the escape of convicts during the term of their sentence, still their presence as expirées exercises a demoralizing influence on the community.

In illustration of the truth of this statement, we may point to the present insecurity of life and property in New South Wales, where, notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken by the Government, it is found impossible to suppress bushranging, owing to the aid afforded to the notorious criminals at present at large by a certain class of the population who, from old associations, sympathize with the perpetrators of crime, although not actively engaged in it themselves.

The recollection of the atrocious crimes committed by a host of criminals from adjacent penal Colonies, who suddenly appeared among us after the discovery of our gold fields, is yet too vivid to permit us to withhold the prompt expression of our firm determination to offer all the resistance in our power to such an unparalleled act of oppression as recommended by the Commissioners.

Although we already possess considerable power of controlling such a class as expirées by means of exceptional legislation still in force on our statute book, we should deeply regret to have to urge upon our local Legislature the further extension of such laws.

We have a firm conviction that Your Majesty is desirous to promote not only the material but the moral welfare of your subjects in whatever portion of Your Majesty's dominions they may reside, and that Your Majesty cannot approve of an attempt to relieve Your subjects in Great Britain from evils, however serious and alarming, by inflicting an irreparable calamity on your subjects in this Colony.



We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse your Royal sanction to the adoption of the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners.  
And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

VICTORIA.

October 9, 1863.

(Signed) H. H. W. TAYLOR, Mayor,  
and by 236 others.

No. 4.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Brunswick, in Victoria, Australia, beg to assure Your Majesty of our dutiful attachment to Your Majesty's royal person and of loyalty to Your throne.

We hear with heartfelt surprise and indignation that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to report upon the punishment of criminals have recommended transportation on an extensive scale to Western Australia.

We humbly trust that Your most Gracious Majesty will, in Your solicitude for Your loving subjects' welfare, be pleased to withhold Your royal assent from the report of the Royal Commissioners on secondary punishments as regards the recommendation of the extension of transportation to Western Australia; and, further, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to prevent the recurrence of any such, to Your petitioners, insulting and injurious proposal, hereafter by directing that transportation to Australia shall now and for ever cease.

And Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed for and on behalf of the burgesses of Brunswick, Victoria, Australia, this  
23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863.

EBENEZER ROSSEO, Mayor.

No. 5.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants of Brighton, in the Colony of Victoria, beg to approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our unfeigned loyalty and devotion.

We humbly represent to Your Majesty that we have been filled with horror on learning that a Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into secondary punishments, has recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a Colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

Although convicts have never been landed at any of the ports of Victoria, the Colonists have suffered grievously in times past from the presence of emancipated convicts, and they heartily joined in those efforts which happily, under Your Majesty's approval, terminated in 1853 in the discontinuance of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, and in assurances made in the Houses of Lords and Commons by Your Majesty's advisers that transportation to Western Australia should be continued only to a limited extent, and with a view to its ultimate abolition.

Your Majesty's clemency on that occasion and the wisdom of Your Majesty's advisers were deeply and gratefully appreciated at the time throughout the honest homes of Australia, and the permanence of that clemency as well as the just maintenance of that wise advice have since been relied upon by large numbers of our fellow-subjects who have immigrated to our shores.

Bitter would be the disappointment of Your Majesty's loyal and affectionate subjects if evil counsels should so prevail as to cause the withdrawal of the concessions then made.

Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch (22nd February 1853), announcing that transportation to Van Diemen's Land would be discontinued, used the following words:—"Knowing also that a majority of the inhabitants of the Colony itself, and almost the whole population of the neighbouring Colonies, whose interests are deeply involved in the question, are in favour of the discontinuance of the system, and feeling that the altered circumstances of Australia since the discovery of gold must wholly change the penal character of transportation, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion of putting an end at once to the removal of convicts to Van Diemen's Land."

Your Majesty's petitioners would respectfully but strongly urge that all the reasons for discontinuance of transportation which were recognized in 1853 exist at the present time with superadded force, and that the facilities of intercolonial transport have so much increased, that to extend the system to Western Australia in the manner contemplated by the Commissioners would virtually cancel the Act of the Imperial Government by which transportation to the eastern portion of Australia was abolished.

We would earnestly submit for Your Majesty's gracious consideration that the withdrawal of any political privilege from a community of British origin and under British sway is foreign to the principles on which Your Majesty's Government is administered, and that no privilege can be dearer to us than our right to the soil of Victoria, as free from the contamination of convicts as is the soil of any other portion of Your Majesty's dominions.

We humbly and earnestly implore Your Majesty, therefore, to withhold your sanction from any such recommendations as those made by Your Majesty's Commissioners, and thus to strengthen the ties of

VICTORIA. — loyalty and affection which now bind us to Your Majesty's throne and to our brethren in the United Kingdom.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROBERT K. HAMMOND, Mayor.

For and on behalf of the burgesses and inhabitants of the borough of Brighton, Victoria, Australia.

No. 6.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the members and ratepayers of the Morang Road District in the Colony of Victoria, desire to approach Your Majesty with every assurance of our loyalty and affection.

We humbly desire to represent to Your Majesty that we have learned with grief and alarm, that Your Majesty's Commissioners have recommended that convicted felons should be sent from the United Kingdom to the western shores of this Colony.

The inevitable result of such recommendation, should it be carried out, will be to spread the convict taint through the length and breadth of this favoured land, the name of Australia will become degraded in the estimation of its inhabitants and of the world, and the affection and loyalty of Your subjects on this continent seriously endangered, than which at present none more so exist under Your Majesty's benevolent rule.

For these and other reasons we believe the revival of transportation to any portion of Australia would be unjust, cruel, and impolitic.

And Your Majesty's subjects, as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed by the Chairman and members of the Board on behalf of the ratepayers and inhabitants of the District of Morang, Victoria.

JOHN WILTON, J. P., Chairman.

JOSEPH HUTCHINSON.

MOSES THOMAS.

TIMOTHY CREIGHTON.

JOHN R. SMITH.

J. W. WALKER.

J. F. BOADLE.

(L.S.)

JAMES DENIS DANIEL,

Clerk of the Board.

No. 7.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, councillors, and burgesses of the borough of Essendon and Flemington in the Colony of Victoria, beg to approach Your Majesty with humble and heartfelt assurances of our affection to Your person and loyalty and attachment to your throne.

We in common with our fellow colonists view with horror and consternation that portion of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire with reference to criminal punishments, wherein is recommended transportation of the criminals of Great Britain and Ireland to Western Australia.

We most humbly submit to Your Majesty that such a course as recommended by the Royal Commissioners would be attended with most disastrous results to your petitioners and to all Your Majesty's subjects in this free Colony of Victoria, blighting our bright prospects for the future, and bringing shame upon our names as Victorians.

That it is a mistake to suppose that the distance of Western Australia from this and the other Australian Colonies, or its geographical position, would be any safeguard against the most daring and reprobate of the criminals rapidly finding their way to such a field as the rich Colony of Victoria with its gold fields presents, and in process of time these and others more or less steeped in crime, and expiring becoming mixed up with our population, tainting and polluting our whole moral atmosphere.

That though years have elapsed since the cessation of transportation of the criminals of Great Britain to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, yet many must yet pass over ere the taint of convictism be eradicated. Our gaols and penitentiaries testify to this pestilential ingredient throughout the Australian Colonies.

We most humbly pray that Your Majesty will withhold Your Royal assent from the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners, which would in effect perpetuate to us, Your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the withering blight and curse of convictism, and further that in Your sovereign justice and mercy Your Majesty will direct that transportation to Australia cease now and for ever.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

P. McCracken, Mayor,

For self, and the Councillors and Burgesses of the borough of Essendon and Flemington in the Colony of Victoria.

(L.S.)

W. M. MILLER, Town Clerk.



TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants of Maldon, in the Colony of Victoria, beg to approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our unfeigned loyalty and devotion.

We humbly represent to Your Majesty that we have been filled with horror on learning that a Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into secondary punishments, have recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a Colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

Although convicts have never been landed at any of the ports of Victoria, the colonists have suffered grievously in times past from the presence of emancipated convicts from the neighbouring Colonies.

Your Majesty's petitioners would respectfully but strongly urge that all the reasons for discontinuance of transportation which were recognized in 1853 exist at the present time, with superadded force; and that the facilities of intercolonial transport have so much increased, that to extend the system of transportation to Western Australia, in the manner contemplated by the Commissioners, would virtually cancel the Act of the Imperial Government by which transportation to the eastern portion of Australia was abolished.

We would earnestly submit for Your Majesty's gracious consideration that the withdrawal of any political privilege from a community of British origin and under British sway, is foreign to the principles on which Your Majesty's Government is administered, and that no privilege can be dearer to us than our right to the soil of Victoria, as free from the contamination of convicts as is the soil of any other portion of Your Majesty's dominions.

We therefore humbly and earnestly implore Your Majesty to withhold your sanction from any recommendations having for their object the resumption of transportation to any portion of Australia.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Burgesses and inhabitants,

FRANCIS F. MORRIS,

(Signed)

JAMES WARNOCK, Mayor. (L.S.)

Acting Town Clerk.

No. 9.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects resident in the borough of Prahran, Colony of Victoria, Australia, desire humbly to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's person and exalted office, which we feel in common with all Your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects.

We humbly submit to Your Majesty that we learn with feelings of the most profound alarm and dismay that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon secondary punishments have recommended that, with the exception of those who are physically or otherwise unfit for it, all male convicts sentenced to penal servitude for any term of years should be ultimately sent to Western Australia.

That, although convicts have never been landed in the ports of Victoria, the prosperity of the Colony has grievously suffered by the presence of escaped, expirée, and conditional-pardon men, and our criminal records show that these men have been the perpetrators of the most horrible and atrocious crimes which constitute the dark spots in our short history. In consequence of our liability to their presence our police and prison expenditure is enormously augmented; and should their number be increased, their probable influence upon the morals of our rising population is a subject terrible to contemplate.

That the right of freedom from the contamination of British criminals was conceded to the Australian Colonies in 1853, when transportation to Van Diemen's Land was discontinued, and assurances made by Your Majesty's advisers, that transportation to Western Australia should be continued only to a limited extent, and with a view to its ultimate abolition.

That so long as any portion of this continent, or the adjacent islands, continues to be a receptacle for British criminals, so long will the stigma and disgrace of felony attach to the whole of Your Majesty's Australian Colonies.

That Your Majesty's adoption of the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, as far as it refers to transportation to Western Australia, would result in intolerable evil to your petitioners, degrade the Australian Colonies in the eyes of the world, violate the right conceded in 1853, and, on the whole, constitute so gross a wrong as inevitably to disturb and imperil the friendly and affectionate relations which at present exist between Your Majesty's Australian subjects and the imperial Government.

We humbly and earnestly, therefore, implore Your Majesty to withhold your sanction from any such recommendations as those made by Your Majesty's Commissioners, and thus to strengthen the ties of loyalty and affection which now bind us to Your Majesty's throne and to our brethren in the United Kingdom.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Burgesses,

J. B. CREWS, Mayor.

Town Hall, Prahran, October 23, 1863.

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No. 10.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects resident in the district of Moorabbin, Colony of Victoria, Australia, desire humbly to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's person and exalted office which we feel in common with all Your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects.

We humbly submit to Your Majesty that we learn with feelings of the most profound alarm and dismay that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon secondary punishments have recommended, "that with the exception of those who are physically or otherwise unfit for it, all male convicts" sentenced to penal servitude for any term of years should be ultimately sent to Western Australia."

That although convicts have never been landed in any of the ports of Victoria, the prosperity of the Colony has grievously suffered by the presence of escaped, expiree, and conditional pardon men, our criminal records show that these men have been the perpetrators of the most horrible and atrocious crimes which constitute the dark spots in our short history; in consequence of our liability to their presence our police and prison expenditure is enormously augmented, and should their numbers be increased their probable influence upon the morals of our rising population is a subject terrible to contemplate.

That the right of freedom from the contamination of British criminals was conceded to the Australian Colonies in 1853, when transportation to Van Diemen's Land was discontinued and assurances made by Your Majesty's advisers that transportation to Western Australia should be continued only to a limited extent, and with a view to its ultimate abolition.

That so long as any portion of this continent or the adjacent islands continue to be receptacles for British criminals, so long will the stigma and disgrace of felony attach to the whole of Your Majesty's Australian Colonies.

That Your Majesty's adoption of the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, so far as it refers to transportation to Western Australia, would result in intolerable evils to Your petitioners, degrade the Australian Colonies in the eyes of the world, violate the right conceded in 1853, and, on the whole, constitute so gross a wrong as inevitably to disturb and imperil the friendly and affectionate relations which at present exist between Your Majesty's Australian subjects and the Imperial Government.

We humbly and earnestly implore Your Majesty, therefore, to withhold Your sanction from any such recommendations as those made by Your Majesty's Commissioners, and thus to strengthen the ties which now bind us to Your Majesty's throne and our brethren in the United Kingdom.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by me on behalf of the inhabitants of the Moorabbin district in public meeting assembled this 15th day of October 1863.

W. MAIR, J.P., Chairman of Moorabbin District.

No. 11.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the mayor, burgesses, and residents of the Borough of St. Kilda, near Melbourne in Victoria, in public meeting assembled, desire to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our unchanged loyalty and affection, and to make known to Your Majesty that we have heard with the utmost alarm that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishments and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom have recommended the continuance of transportation to Western Australia upon an enlarged scale and in a greatly aggravated form.

We humbly beg to point out to Your Majesty that this recommendation not only utterly ignores the feelings and wishes of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in the other parts of this Continent, but, if carried out, will entail upon them enormous evils, more especially upon this, the richest, the most populous, and the most attractive of all Your Majesty's possessions in this hemisphere, and will to the eye of Europe, involve the whole of these promising and prosperous settlements in one common degradation, besides increasing to an alarming extent their police and judicial establishments, thereby casting additional burthens upon the people.

Your petitioners desire in the most earnest manner to point out to Your Majesty that the continuance of transportation to any part of this continent would affect most injuriously the highest and best interests of its inhabitants, would be regarded by them as a breach of faith, and would tend to impair that feeling of loyalty and affectionate attachment to Your Majesty's person and throne which now happily prevails throughout these Colonies.

And Your Majesty's petitioners most humbly implore Your Majesty to refuse Your Majesty's sanction to a proposal so fraught with danger to the best interests of these Colonies and so calculated to retard their social and moral progress.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

BRICE FREDERICK BUNNY,

Mayor of the Borough of St. Kilda.

Town Hall, St. Kilda,  
October 19, 1863.



No. 12.

VICTORIA.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the inhabitants of Geelong, in the Colony of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, desire to approach Your Majesty with expressions of warm attachment to Your Majesty's throne and person.

We desire to represent that we have heard with alarm that the Penal Servitude Commissioners have, among other suggestions to which Your Majesty's petitioners do not wish to allude, recommended transportation on an extensive scale to Western Australia.

We humbly beg to express our hearty concurrence with the opinions of our fellow-subjects in Australia, that the carrying out of such a policy would endanger those feelings of attachment so strongly and happily existing between Your Majesty's subjects in Australia and the home of their birth.

For these and other reasons we believe that the resumption of transportation in any form would be unjust and oppressive.

Knowing that Your Majesty at all times desires the moral welfare of Your Majesty's devoted subjects, we entreat the prerogative of the Crown to forbid the deportation of criminals from the British empire to any part of Australia.

And Your Majesty's subjects, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Town Hall, Geelong, October 19, 1863.

EDW. KNIGHT, Mayor. (L.S.)  
WILLIAM WEIRE, Town Clerk.

No. 13.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the mayor, councillors, and burgesses of Hawthorn, in Town Hall assembled, approach Your Majesty with sentiments of devotion for your royal person and throne.

Having heard with surprise and alarm that a report from the Royal Commissioners recommended a revival of the transportation of convicts from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Australia, and that there exists a probability of the recommendation being carried into effect;

We hereby express our firm determination to resist by every lawful and constitutional means the infliction of such an outrage upon our homes and families; and

We pray that Your Majesty in the exercise of your exalted prerogative may withhold your Royal Assent to the proposition, which would either now or henceforward inflict on any part of the Australian section of your empire the evil and tainting influences of a criminal population, the worst calamity which could befall a people in the enjoyment of their freedom.

And Your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

October 23, 1863.

W. H. PELLETT,  
Mayor. (L.S.)  
JNO. TOON,  
Town Clerk.

No. 14.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, councillors, burgesses, and residents of the borough of Emerald Hill, in public meeting assembled, approach Your Majesty with humble assurances of devoted affection to Your Majesty's person and loyalty to Your throne.

We have learned with profound sorrow and astonishment that Your Commissioners recently appointed to inquire into the system of secondary punishment of criminals in force in Great Britain have recommended that transportation on a large scale to Western Australia should be resorted to as a means of relieving the United Kingdom of its accumulation of able-bodied felons, and that such recommendation is likely to be adopted and acted upon by Your Majesty's advisers.

We humbly submit to Your Majesty, that if such a course were pursued, it would be most disastrous in its consequences to Your petitioners and to Your Majesty's loyal subjects in the free Colonies of Australia, and ultimately to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, and the presence of these criminals would destroy the character of and prevent the material and social progress of these Colonies. The experience gained during the last 12 years, a period during which our present police and penal systems have been formed, proves that the gold fields of this Colony would attract large numbers of the expirees, both by sea and by land; that were the Commissioners' recommendation adopted, the inhabitants of these Colonies would be liable to the recurrence of outrages of the most frightful and atrocious kinds; and honest persons would be deterred from selecting these Colonies as their future homes, or from making them fields for employing their capital and labour.

We humbly submit to Your Majesty that, in common with thousands of Your Majesty's subjects in the adjacent Colonies, we selected our homes in full confidence that transportation to Australia had ceased by Your royal act of mercy and grace, and in full assurance that in our new homes we should

VICTORIA. — receive the same protection from Your Majesty's laws as that enjoyed by our brethren and fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom. The carrying out of your Commissioners' recommendation would render it impossible to estimate accurately or to repair the loss, injury, and grievous wrong which would be inflicted upon the faithful and loyal subjects of Your Majesty's Australian Colonies. We further humbly beg leave to submit to Your Majesty, that reliance upon Your royal word should not at any time subject us to the notorious evils of the transportation system, or to the necessity of imposing taxes upon ourselves to protect our lives, our honour, and our property from professional thieves and confirmed felons convicted in Great Britain. Accustomed to look to Your Majesty as the fountain of justice, we beg leave to assure Your Majesty that the transportation of criminals to Western Australia will in practice be found to act as an inducement to crime, and attempts will be made to secure through it the benefits which properly belong to free immigration by many persons desirous of being sent to these colonies.

May it, therefore, please Your Majesty to graciously withhold Your royal assent to the recommendation contained in the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Secondary Punishments, in so far as the same proposes the extension of transportation to Western Australia.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the petitioners,

Emerald Hill, October 23, 1863.

WM. THISTLETHWAITE, Mayor.

No. 15.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The humble petition of the Burgesses of Ballarat, in the Colony of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, on the 14th day of October 1863.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the burgesses of Ballarat, desire to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We humbly desire to represent to Your Majesty that we have learned with horror and alarm that Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishment in the United Kingdom have recommended that a numerous class of male convicts should be sent to Western Australia previous to the termination of their sentences.

We humbly beg leave to point out to Your Majesty that the people of this Colony, and especially of the district of Ballarat, have greatly suffered from convicts who have escaped from other Colonies, as well as from the presence of those who, after the expiration of their sentences, have come amongst us.

We desire respectfully to remind Your Majesty that in the year 1853 Your Majesty's Government in England determined that transportation of convicts from the United Kingdom to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) should for ever cease, and that such determination had been arrived at in deference to the wishes of the Australian colonists, and as a recognition of the justice of their earnest remonstrances against the system. Believing that the determination of Your Majesty's Government then come to was a sufficient guarantee that this Colony of Victoria would never again be exposed to the evils resulting from transportation of felons to any of the Australian Colonies, many of Your Majesty's subjects have permanently settled, and have provided for the establishing of their families and the bringing up of their children in this Colony.

Should the recommendation of the report of Your Majesty's Commissioners be carried out, very many of those persons will be constrained to withdraw themselves from this country, as no longer presenting the advantages which the determination of Your Majesty's Government already referred to warranted them in anticipating.

For these and other reasons we believe that the revival of transportation to any portion of this continent would be unjust and impolitic. Firmly persuaded that Your Majesty desires to promote the moral, no less than the material, welfare of your subjects, and that Your Majesty will graciously condescend to listen to the earnest voice and remonstrance of Your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in this important part of Your Majesty's dominions, we entreat Your Majesty to interpose your royal prerogative against the infliction of the cruel injustice of carrying out the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners, so far as it contemplates the transportation of felons to Western Australia.

And Your Majesty's humble petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Burgesses of Ballarat.

ROBERT LEWIS, Mayor,  
Chairman of the Meeting.

No. 16.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Eagle Hawk in the Colony of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We desire to make known to Your Majesty that we have learned with alarm that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishment and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom, have recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.



We humbly beg to point out to Your Majesty that this recommendation has been made, not in ignorance of the facts of the case, but in the face of repeated remonstrances from this and the neighbouring Colonies, and with a distinct knowledge of the serious evils which we have suffered from our proximity to settlements originally penal, and of the enormous expenditure from our revenues which has been necessary to protect us from the outrages of criminals sent from Great Britain.

Owing to the extension of settlement to the westward of the South Australian boundary, the difficulties of escape overland from the penal colony of Western Australia are rapidly disappearing. Our neighbours in South Australia complain that many expirées have during past years found their way into that Colony, and convicts from Western Australia are from time to time appearing in our police courts.

Should increased vigilance prevent the escape of convicts during the term of their sentence, still their presence as expirées exercises a demoralizing influence on the community. In illustration of the truth of this statement, we may point to the present insecurity of life and property in New South Wales, where, notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken by the Government, it is found impossible to suppress bushranging, owing (as it is generally admitted) to the aid afforded to the notorious criminals at present at large by a certain class of the population, who, from old associations, sympathize with the perpetrators of crime, although not actively engaged in it themselves.

The recollection of the atrocious crimes committed by a host of criminals from adjacent penal colonies, who suddenly appeared among us after the discovery of this and other goldfields, is too vivid to permit us to withhold our prompt expression of our firm determination to offer all the resistance in our power to such an unparalleled act of oppression as is recommended by the Commissioners.

Although we already possess considerable powers of controlling such a class as expirées, by means of exceptional legislation still in force on our statute book, we should deeply regret to have to urge upon our Legislature the further extensions of such laws.

We have a firm conviction that Your Majesty is desirous to promote not only the material but the moral wealth of your subjects, in whatever portion of Your Majesty's dominions they may reside, and that Your Majesty cannot approve of an attempt to relieve your subjects in Great Britain from evils, however serious and alarming, by inflicting an irreparable calamity on your subjects in this Colony.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse your royal sanction to the adoption of the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners.

Signed on behalf of the burgesses and inhabitants of the borough of Eagle Hawk.

(Signed) J. L. CALDWELL, Mayor.

A. M. C. WALKER, Town Clerk.

(L.S.)

Eagle Hawk, October 22, 1863.

No. 17.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Sandhurst, in the Colony of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We desire to make known to Your Majesty that we have learned with alarm that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishment and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom have recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a Colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

We humbly beg to point out to Your Majesty that this recommendation has been made, not in ignorance of the facts of the case, but in the face of repeated remonstrances from this and the neighbouring Colonies, and with a distinct knowledge of the serious evils which we have suffered from our proximity to settlement originally penal, and of the enormous expenditure from our revenues which has been necessary to protect us from the outrages of criminals sent from Great Britain.

Owing to the extension of settlement to the westward of the South Australian boundary, the difficulties of escape overland from the penal Colony of Western Australia are rapidly disappearing. Our neighbours in South Australia complain that many expirées have during past years found their way into that Colony, and convicts from Western Australia are from time to time appearing in our police courts.

Should increased vigilance prevent the escape of convicts during the term of their sentence, still their presence as expirées exercises a demoralizing influence on the community. In illustration of the truth of this statement, we may point to the present insecurity of life and property in New South Wales, where, notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken by the Government, it is found impossible to suppress bush-ranging, owing (as it is generally admitted) to the aid afforded to the notorious criminals at present at large by a certain class of the population, who, from old associations, sympathise with the perpetrators of crime, although not actively engaged in it themselves.

The recollection of the atrocious crimes committed by a host of criminals from adjacent penal Colonies, who suddenly appeared among us after the discovery of this and other gold fields, is too vivid to permit us to withhold our prompt expression of our firm determination to offer all the resistance in our power to such an unparalleled act of oppression as is recommended by the Commissioners.

Although we already possess considerable powers of controlling such a class as expirées, by means of exceptional legislation still in force on our Statute Book, we should deeply regret to have to urge upon our Legislature the further extension of such laws.

We have a firm conviction that Your Majesty is desirous to promote not only the material, but the moral wealth of Your subjects, in whatever portion of Your Majesty's dominions they may reside, and

VICTORIA. — that Your Majesty cannot approve of an attempt to relieve Your subjects in Great Britain from evils, however serious and alarming, by inflicting an irreparable calamity on Your subjects in this Colony.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse Your royal sanction to the adoption of the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners.

And Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Sealed on behalf of the mayor, council, and burgesses of the borough of Sandhurst.

JOHN MCINTYRE, Mayor. (L.S.)

No. 18.

#### TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, the Vicar General and Clergy of the diocese of Melbourne, humbly beg to assure Your Majesty of our full reliance on Your parental care for the most remote as well as the nearest portions of the globe which have the high privilege of being dependencies of the British Crown. We are conscious, however, that it is impossible for Your Majesty to have a full knowledge of the particular circumstances, position, and local wants of each province of the vast realms over which it has pleased Almighty God to call You to reign, and therefore earnestly beg Your gracious attention to the following considerations.

It having been announced that Your Majesty's Ministers have been recommended to send a certain portion of British convicts to Western Australia, and that the inhabitants of that Colony have asked this as a boon, we respectfully urge,—

1. That the colonists have no right to make such a request. It may be profitable to them, but it is dangerous to us. The laws enacted by the wisdom of Your Majesty, or of Your revered ancestors, make it penal for any one to harbour persons of notoriously infamous character; and the laws relating to the propagation of infectious disease, to the storing of inflammable materials, &c. &c., are all grounded on the recognized principle that one person is not permitted to profit by endangering the life and property of another; and we assure Your Majesty that if Western Australia seeks to enrich herself by the importation of criminals she is trafficking in our blood.

2. It is true that the Colony of Western Australia is separated from us by a desert, and that the distance by sea from Swan River to Melbourne is as great as that from St. Petersburg to London, and it may appear to those who have never left Europe that we are as little affected by the condition of Western Australia as England is by that of Russia. But the fact is that the Australian Colonies are drawn into communication almost as close as that which subsists between the different parts of the British Islands; so that from the advantages Victoria presents it is a moral certainty that the enfranchised convict will at once seek to obtain entrance to this more favoured land.

3. It is true laws may be devised by which the advent by sea of suspected persons may be rendered difficult, but this must be at the expense of the personal liberty which Your Majesty's subjects prize as one of their dearest birthrights, and by the introduction in its utmost severity of the passport system, from which Your Majesty's Government has been mainly instrumental in freeing continental Europe, and which would be almost intolerable to those reared in the liberty which Your sceptre has hitherto secured to all who dwell beneath its sway.

4. Transportation in former times, accompanied as it was by many and terrible evils, affords no parallel to transportation at present, because the more heinous crimes were then punished with death, and transportation was the penalty of comparatively light offences; whereas under the present code persons convicted of some of the foulest crimes that can be committed are sentenced to this punishment.

5. Penal settlements, as the name implies, were formed for the very purpose of receiving criminals where either there was no free population to prey upon, or that population was armed both by material weapons and by stringent laws to resist aggression. Whereas we and the great majority of our fellow-colonists came hither on the full understanding that the land we made our home should not be a penal settlement, but a land secure, as far as circumstances permitted, from the convict element, and from the dangers consequent upon it.

6. The liberty of the subject is now a very different thing from what it was when the first convicts were sent to New South Wales. That freedom is a blessing to a Christian, and consequently a well-conducted population, but a curse to a population, a large proportion of whom have no inward governing principle. Your Majesty has deliberately given to these Colonies the power to form their own constitutions, and at their discretion to admit, as they have done, to the elective franchise and other high privileges every citizen, whatever may be his moral or religious character; so that there is nothing to hinder the felons it is proposed to send among us from becoming our rulers, the framers and the executors of our laws; while nothing short of a revolution can restore to us the strong government which alone can hold together a demoralized people. For such a people the only alternative is nominal liberty and nominal connexion with the British Crown, with real anarchy and the dissolution of society, or internal peace purchased by revolution and a stern despotism.

7. It has been said that these Colonies owe their origin to the very system we now deprecate. This is true only in a very limited sense of any of them, and not true in any sense of that in which we reside. But were it true in the fullest meaning of the words, is it the purpose of the nation from which we sprung to keep us always criminals? To accept for a moment the false and cruel comparison, we would ask, is not the classification of culprits the very first step towards their amendment? and would not any superintendent of prison discipline declare that attempts at reformation were vain as long as fresh crime continued to be poured in upon the classes that were rising into a better state of feeling? From various causes much has been evil in our society. Earnestly, and almost with one mind, the whole community is striving after better things; and will England stretch forth her almost resistless power to plunge us



back into confusion, crime, and shame—into far deeper crime and degradation than has ever disgraced the land.

8. The example of the French Colonies has been quoted, and this allusion strikingly shows the utter ignorance of these parts of Your Majesty's dominions of those who use and those who listen to it. The Crown Your Majesty wears, and the means which placed that Crown upon your brow, are not more different from the Crown of France than are the Colonies which rejoice in Your Majesty's sway from those of the neighbouring kingdom. Banishment to the one is a transference to a prison more terrible though wider than that from which the criminal is sent. Banishment to the other, though receiving the name of punishment, is really a reward and a privilege to all but those who belong to the highest and the wealthiest orders.

9. It may be thought that we who hold and teach the saving power of the Gospel should be the last to object to the introduction of outcasts whom we might lead into the way of peace. But a specific, to be efficacious, must be used in the appointed way; and though we receive the command to go to all nations to declare to them the way of salvation, there is no command to call in barbarous or heathen nations into the midst of Christian civilization; though we are sent to the streets and lanes of the city to call to repentance the vilest and the worst, there is no command to bring such into the bosom of a Christian family, nor is there any example to encourage such a course.

10. Looking for a moment exclusively to the well-being of the parent state, we would ask, Is it wise to put a premium upon crime? The peasant or the mechanic will labour long and patiently and deny himself year after year to enable him to reach these shores, where, still under the British flag, and still protected by British laws, he can find a wider field for his exertions and a soil which can soon be made his own, or will earnestly seek the door of the colonial agent to pray for a free passage hither often to be turned hopelessly away. But let him violate the law, the gates fly open for him, a voyage in a carefully selected ship, surrounded by every comfort his station demands, by many he perhaps had never known before, conveys him to the land of promised plenty, where, after a short and easy service, he may rise to wealth and power. Surely this premium upon crime must be as injurious to the mother country as it is to the Colonies.

We humbly submit these considerations to Your Gracious Majesty in the assurance that you will interpose Your authority between Your faithful subjects and the threatened evil.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, in all dutiful loyalty, Your Majesty's faithful subjects.

H. B. MACARTNY,  
Vicar General.

Signed on behalf of the Clergy in the absence of  
the Lord Bishop.

No. 3.

No. 3.

- COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. DARLING, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Government Offices, Melbourne,

November 25, 1863.

(Received Jan. 18, 1864.)

(Answered No. 6, Jan. 22, 1864, p. 67.)

\* Page 48.

(No. 27.)

MY LORD DUKE,

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 18,\* of the 24th October last, I have now the honour to forward herewith petitions to Her Majesty the Queen from the Public Bodies described in the Schedule annexed to this Despatch, all deprecating the resumption of and increase of transportation to Western Australia.

I have respectfully to request that your Grace will cause these petitions to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No 3.

Schedule of Petitions forwarded with Despatch No. 27 of the 25th November 1863.

1. From Mayor and inhabitants of Fitzroy.
2. Residents in the county of Evelyn.
3. Mayor, Councillors, and Burgesses of Castlemaine.
4. Mayor and residents of the borough of Ararat.
5. Mayor, Councillors, and Burgesses of Chewton.
6. Mayor, members of the Borough Council, and Burgesses of Daylesford.
7. Mayor and Councillors of Ballarat East.

VICTORIA.

No. 1.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Colonists of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and affection. We desire to make known to Your Majesty that we have learned with alarm that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishments and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom have recommended "that all male convicts who are not disqualified for "removal to a colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment." We humbly beg to point out to Your Majesty that this recommendation has been made, not in ignorance of the facts of the case, but in the face of repeated remonstrances from this and the neighbouring colonies, and with a distinct knowledge of the serious evils we have suffered from our proximity to settlements originally penal, and of the enormous expenditure from our revenues which has been necessary to protect us from the outrages of criminals sent from Great Britain. Owing to the extension of settlement to the westward of the South Australian boundary, the difficulties of escape overland from the penal colony of Western Australia are rapidly disappearing. Our neighbours in South Australia complain that many expirées have, during past years, found their way into that colony; and convicts from Western Australia are from time to time appearing in our police courts. Should increased vigilance prevent the escape of convicts during the term of their sentence, still their presence as expirées exercises a demoralizing influence on the community. In illustration of the truth of this statement, we may point to the present insecurity of life and property in New South Wales, where, notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken by the Government, it is found impossible to suppress bushranging, owing (as is generally admitted) to the aid afforded to the notorious criminals at present at large, by a certain class of the population who, from old associations, sympathize with the perpetrators of crime, although not actively engaged in it themselves. The recollection of the atrocious crimes committed by a host of criminals from adjacent penal colonies, who suddenly appeared among us after the discovery of our gold-fields, is yet too vivid to permit us to withhold the prompt expression of our firm determination to offer all the resistance in our power to such an unparalleled act of oppression as is recommended by the Commissioners. Although we already possess considerable powers of controlling such a class as expirées, by means of exceptional legislation still in force on our statute book, we should deeply regret to have to urge upon our local Legislature the further extension of such laws. We have a firm conviction that Your Majesty is desirous to promote not only the material but the moral welfare of Your subjects, in whatever portion of Your Majesty's dominions they may reside, and that Your Majesty cannot approve of an attempt to relieve Your subjects in Great Britain from evils, however serious and alarming, by inflicting an irreparable calamity on Your subjects in this colony. We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse Your Royal sanction to the adoption of the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners.

(L. S.) W. J. GILCHRIST,  
Town Clerk.

CHARLES VAUGHAN,  
Mayor of Fitzroy.

No. 2.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects resident in the county of Evelyn, colony of Victoria, Australia, beg humbly to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's person and exalted office, which we feel, in common with all Your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects.

We humbly represent to Your Majesty that we have been filled with horror and dismay on learning that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into secondary punishments have recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified from removal to a colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

Although convicts have never been landed in Victoria, the colonists have suffered grievously in times past by the presence of escaped, expirée, and conditional-pardon men, and our criminal records show that these men have been the perpetrators of the most horrible crimes which constitute the dark spots in our short history. In consequence of our liability to their presence, our police and prison expenditure is enormously augmented, and, should their number be increased, their probable influence upon the morals of our rising population is terrible to contemplate.

That the right of freedom from the contamination of British criminals was conceded to the Australian colonies in 1853, when transportation to Van Dieman's Land was discontinued, and assurances made by Your Majesty's advisers that transportation to Western Australia should be continued only to a limited extent, and with a view to its ultimate abolition.

That so long as any portion of this continent, or the adjacent islands, continues to be a receptacle for British criminals, so long will the stigma and disgrace of felony attach to the whole of Your Majesty's Australian colonies.

That Your Majesty's adoption of the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, as far as it refers to transportation to Western Australia, would result in intolerable evil to Your petitioners, degrade the Australian colonies in the eyes of the world, violate the right conceded in 1853, and, on the whole, constitute so gross a wrong as inevitably to disturb and imperil the friendly and affectionate relations which at present exist between Your Majesty's Australian subjects and the Imperial Government.

We therefore humbly and earnestly implore Your Majesty to withhold Your sanction from any such recommendations as those made by Your Majesty's Commissioners, and thus to strengthen the ties of



loyalty and affection which now bind us to Your Majesty's throne and to our brethren in the United Kingdom. VICTORIA.

And Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.,

E. H. CAMERON,  
Chairman of public meeting of the inhabitants of the  
county of Evelyn.

No. 3.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Councillors, and Burgesses of the borough of Castlemaine, in the colony of Victoria, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and devotion.

We have learned with sorrow that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the punishment of criminals have recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified for a removal to a colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

We humbly submit to Your Majesty, that if the recommendation receives Your Royal sanction and acted upon, its consequences will be most disastrous to Your petitioners, in common with the whole settled population in these colonies; that under ordinary circumstances each civilized community requires a large working staff of officers to maintain their laws and protect life and property; consequently every available means for safety and protection in these young communities will be very inadequate if the professional evil doers from the United Kingdom are introduced.

That Your petitioners have experienced the impossibility of reclaiming confirmed criminals, and are daily suffering from outrages, frauds, and violence committed by the residue of original convicts, and are also paying largely for the safe keeping of others who have been attracted to this colony from the neighbouring penal settlements.

We have a firm conviction that Your Majesty will promote the moral welfare of Your subjects in each portion of Your Majesty's dominions, and that Your Majesty will not approve of an attempt to relieve Your subjects in Great Britain by inflicting an irreparable calamity on Your subjects in this colony.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse Your Royal sanction to the adoption of the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners.

And Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SAM. KELSALL, Mayor.  
F. GINGELL, M.B.C.  
J. FARRELL, M.B.C.  
D. WALSALL, M.B.C.  
J. W. BURNETT, M.B.C., J.P.  
WM. EDWD. RICHARDS, M.B.C.  
JOHN H. BOWDEN, M.B.C.

(L.S.)

JOSEPH DAVIS, Town Clerk.  
October 1863.

No. 4.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

WE Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects residing in the borough of Ararat, in the colony of Victoria, in approaching Your Majesty, would do so with every assurance of our allegiance and attachment.

We have learned with the utmost consternation that Your Majesty has been recommended to forward criminals to the Australian continent previous to the completion of their sentences.

Already suffering from the baneful effects of the transportation which has happily ceased, our feelings at the proposed introduction amongst us of crime in all its hideous forms may be more easily imagined than expressed.

Anticipating a future free from the pernicious influence produced by associating with criminals, we have made this land our home; but should the recommendation made to Your Majesty be acted upon, many of us would for the sake of our families be compelled to quit the land of our adoption.

Humbly praying Your Majesty to save us from the terrible infliction that is sought to be imposed upon us, and again assuring Your Majesty of our devoted loyalty,

We beg to subscribe ourselves,

Your Majesty's most dutiful subjects,  
For "The Inhabitants of Ararat,"  
THOS. WALKER, Mayor.

No. 5.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most August and Gracious Sovereign,

The humble petition of Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Borough Council and Burgesses of Chewton, Victoria.

SHEWETH,—

That Your Majesty's petitioners have read with regret and astonishment the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the operation of the Ticket-of-Leave Acts passed in the years 1853 and 1857, and that it is with the most serious alarm they observe the recommendation of the Commissioners that transportation to Western Australia should be resumed.

## VICTORIA.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly crave leave to represent to Your most Gracious Majesty that the inhabitants of Victoria are convinced that the convicts sent to Western Australia would eventually find their way to this colony, where their appearance would be a fearful public calamity, the extent of which Your Majesty's advisers resident in England can form no conception.

Your petitioners further desire to state that an influx of the most abandoned criminals into this Your Majesty's free colony would create feelings of annoyance and irritation under which the Legislature of Victoria might be induced to exclude convicts from the colony by enactments opposed to Imperial legislation, and thus create a conflict of jurisdiction between the mother country and her colony.

Having these facts in view, Your petitioners most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the report of the Commissioners be not acted upon, and thus by Your Majesty's Royal prerogative prevent Your loyal and faithful subjects of Victoria from being made wardens of convicts and their adopted country a huge receptacle for the crime of Your Majesty's vast empire.

And Your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

In testimony whereof we, the said petitioners, have caused our municipal seal to be affixed hereto, this 12th day of November 1863.

THOMAS HODYENS, Mayor.  
T. L. BROWN, Town Clerk. (L.S.)

No. 6.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor and Members of the Borough Council and Burgesses of the Borough of Daylesford, in the Colony of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and affection.

We desire to make known to Your Majesty that we have learned with alarm that the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the system of secondary punishment and prison discipline in force in the United Kingdom have recommended that all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a colony should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

We humbly beg to point out to Your Majesty that this recommendation has been made, not in ignorance of the facts of the case, but in the face of repeated remonstrances from this and the neighbouring colonies, and with a distinct knowledge of the serious evils which we have suffered from our proximity to settlements originally penal, and of the enormous expenditure from our revenues which has been necessary to protect us from the outrages of criminals sent from Great Britain.

Owing to the extension of settlement to the westward of the South Australian boundary the difficulties of escape overland from the penal colony of Western Australia are rapidly disappearing, our neighbours in South Australia complain that many expiress have, during past years, found their way into that colony, and convicts from Western Australia are from time to time appearing in our police courts.

Should increased vigilance prevent escape of convicts during the sentence, still their presence as expiress exercises a demoralizing influence on the community; in illustration of the truth of this statement we may point to the present insecurity of life and property in New South Wales, where notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken by the Government, it is found impossible to suppress bushranging, owing as it is generally admitted to the countenance afforded to the notorious criminals at present at large by a certain class of the population, who from associations sympathize with perpetrators of crime, although not actively engaged in it themselves.

We have a firm conviction that Your Majesty is desirous to promote not only the material but the moral welfare of Your subjects in whatever portion of Your Majesty's dominions they may reside, and that Your Majesty cannot approve of an attempt to relieve Your subjects in Great Britain from evils, however serious and alarming, by inflicting an irreparable calamity on Your subjects in this colony.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse Your Royal sanction to the adoption of the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners.

And Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

PETER MILLAR, Mayor.  
M. D. WOODBURN, Councillor.  
GEORGE PATTERSON, Councillor.  
WM. LEITH, Councillor.  
G. H. JAMISON, Councillor.  
J. H. WHEELER, Councillor.  
D. G. SPENCE, Councillor.  
And by 660 others.

(L.S.)

WM. GEO. HUNT, Town Clerk.

No. 7.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Humble Petition of the Borough Council of Ballarat East, in the Colony of Victoria,

SHOWETH,—

THAT we, the mayor and members of the borough town council of Ballarat East, beg to approach Your Majesty with feelings of the most sincere loyalty, and on behalf of the inhabitants of this borough to express our painful apprehensions of the injurious results which must follow should the contemplated transportation of criminals to Western Australia be persisted in, as recommended by Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into secondary punishments.



That we would most respectfully direct Your Majesty's attention to the fact that the course proposed would be an injustice to those of Your Majesty's subjects who, in the fullest confidence that former assurances would be held inviolate, and that the practice was finally discontinued of sending criminals to these Colonies, have immigrated here, invested their capital, made homes for their families, and used their utmost endeavours to establish a loyal, peaceable, and prosperous community. VICTORIA.

That experience has proved that the distance between Victoria and Western Australia, is no barrier to the ingress of criminals from that Colony, the attractions of the Victorian gold fields being sufficient inducement for their undertaking the journey, either by sea or land ; and we are convinced that should the recommendation of Your Majesty's Commissioners be adopted, the vast number of convicts which it would bring amongst us, would not only have the effect of discouraging free immigration, but would drive from this country a large proportion of those colonists whom it is most important to retain, and whose persons and families have hitherto been free from the blighting influence of the associations which by such course would be thrust upon them.

That we would humbly suggest that if Your Majesty's Government in England, with every means of control at command has found a difficulty in grappling with this great evil, it would prove altogether ruinous to a young community, occupying a partially reclaimed country with unguarded frontiers, and with but small revenues at its disposal.

That without reiterating the arguments submitted to Your Majesty in memorials from other parts of this Colony, but inspired by that confidence, which we, in common with all Your Majesty's subjects, feel in Your Majesty's justice, we most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to give the subject Your favourable consideration, and by the exercise of Your benign authority avert from us one of the direst social calamities which could befall this portion of Your Majesty's dominions.

And we, Your Majesty's humble petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN FUSSELL, Mayor.

JAMES DODDE.

FREDK. YOUNG.

ADOLPHUS F. ROWE, M.M.C.

EMANUEL STEINFELD.

DAVID TURPIE.

FREDK. DOWNES.

W. B. RODIER, Town Clerk.

(L.S.)

Ballarat East, November 23, 1863.

VICTORIA.

## Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor  
Sir CHARLES DARLING, K.C.B.

(No. 58.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 26, 1863.

\* Page 48.

I HAD the honour to receive, in your Despatch, No. 18,\* of the 24th of October, the Address to Her Majesty the Queen adopted at a numerously attended public meeting in Melbourne on the 29th of September, praying that Her Majesty will not grant Her Royal sanction to the adoption of that part of the Report of the Commissioners upon secondary punishments, which recommends that all male convicts, who are not disqualified for removal to a Colony, should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.

I duly laid this Address at the foot of the Throne, and Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously. I propose to convey to you by the next opportunity a statement of the advice tendered to Her Majesty by Her confidential servants on the important subject to which the Address relates.

I trust I need not assure you that the representations contained in this Address will be considered with the respect due no less to the moderation and loyalty of its tone, than to the number and weight of those by whom you inform me that the public meeting from which it emanated was attended. It could not fail to be the desire of Her Majesty's Government, even before the receipt of this or any other memorial, to form such a decision as should allay all just apprehensions, and afford no reasonable ground for dissatisfaction.

Governor Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor Sir CHARLES DARLING, K.C.B.

(No. 59.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 26, 1863.

† Page 48.

I HAVE received in your Despatch, No. 18,† of the 24th of October, the various addresses to the Queen, of which a schedule is annexed.

You will have the goodness to inform each of the public bodies and others from whom these have proceeded that I have duly laid their address before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

Governor Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

## SCHEDULE.

Burgesses of Castlemaine.  
Inhabitants of the borough of Kilmore.  
Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Brunswick.  
Mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants of Brighton.  
Members and ratepayers of Morang Road District.  
Mayor, councillors, and burgesses of the borough of Essendon.  
Mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants of Maldon.



Mayor and inhabitants of Prahran.  
 Inhabitants of Moorabbin.  
 Mayor, burgesses, and residents of the borough of St. Kilda.  
 Mayor and inhabitants of Geelong.  
 Mayor, councillors, and burgesses of Hawthorne.  
 Mayor, councillors, burgesses, and residents of Emerald Hill.  
 Burgesses of Ballarat.  
 Mayor and inhabitants of Eaglehawk.  
 Mayor and inhabitants of Sandhurst.  
 The Vicar-General and clergy of the diocese of Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor  
 Sir CHARLES DARLING, K.C.B.

(No. 6.)

SIR, Downing Street, January 22, 1864.  
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 27,\* of the 25th of November, transmitting various addresses, of which a schedule is annexed, to the Queen, praying that there may be no increase of transportation to Western Australia. You will have the goodness to inform each of the public bodies and others from whom these have proceeded, that I have duly laid their address before Her Majesty who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

Governor Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B.,  
 &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Encl. in No. 3.

SCHEDULE.

From mayor and inhabitants of Fitzroy.  
 „ residents in the county of Evelyn.  
 „ mayor, councillors, and burgesses of Castlemaine.  
 „ mayor and residents of the borough of Ararat.  
 „ mayor, councillors and burgesses of Chewton.  
 „ mayor, members of the borough council, and burgesses of Daylesford.  
 „ mayor and councillors of Ballarat East.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor  
 Sir C. DARLING, K.C.B., dated Downing Street, January 26, 1864. (No. 10.)

[This Despatch will be found printed at page 38.]

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor  
 Sir CHARLES DARLING, K.C.B.

(No. 11.)

SIR, Downing Street, February 4, 1864.  
 I DULY received your Despatch of the 25th September last, No. 9,† forwarding a copy of a minute by the members of the Colonial Government against the revival or continuance of transportation to any of the Australian Colonies.

You will, of course, have communicated to the members of the Colonial Government a copy of my Despatch, No. 10,‡ of the 26th ultimo, making known to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government on this important question, and it is unnecessary therefore for me to do more than request that you will assure your advisers that their minute did not fail to receive the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Sir Charles Darling,  
 &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) C. FORTESCUE.  
 (In the absence and by the authority of  
 the Secretary of State.)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

### Despatch from the Governor.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir D. DALY to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 56.)

Government House, Adelaide, Sept. 26, 1863.

(Received November 16, 1863.)

(Answered No. 8, February 3, 1864, page 70.)

MY LORD DUKE,

At the request of both Houses of the Legislature, conveyed to me to-day by the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, I have the honour of transmitting to your Grace, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne, the accompanying Petitions from each of those bodies respectively, in relation to the assumed intention of Her Majesty's Government to continue the transportation of convicts to Western Australia.

Language has been nearly exhausted in giving expression to the feelings of repugnance and apprehension with which this subject is regarded in this Colony, but I am bound to assure your Grace, on the information of my advisers, as well as from my own observations, that the intensity of those feelings is not exaggerated.

It is felt by this community that transportation to Western Australia, while limited as it has hitherto been, has proved a serious drawback to this province, and that, should the system be adopted, as proposed by the Commissioners, whereby the transports will be largely increased, this place will soon cease to be a desirable home. It is further felt that the progress of discovery on our north-western boundary, and the consequent occupying of that territory will, by affording facilities for the escape of convicts, increase this feeling of insecurity, as at no distant period the overland communication with our western neighbours will be as easy as it is now with the other Colonies.

The mail leaves this evening, but were further time available for the purpose, I do not believe that I could materially add to your Grace's information upon the subject of the accompanying Petitions.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

D. DALY,

Governor.

Encl. 1 in  
No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of Your Majesty's Province of South Australia, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with feelings of devotion and attachment to Your Majesty's throne and person.

2. We beg respectfully to represent to Your Majesty, that we view with anxiety and alarm the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the operation of the Acts relating to Transportation and Penal Servitude—"That all male convicts who are not disqualified for removal to a Colony, should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment;" believing that such a recommendation, if carried out, would be fraught with incalculable mischief, not only to this Colony, but to the whole of Your Majesty's free Colonies in this part of the world.

3. That the faith of the Imperial Parliament is, in the Act establishing this province, pledged to the understanding that no person or persons convicted in any Court of Justice in Great Britain or Ireland, or elsewhere, shall, at any time, or under any circumstances, be transported as a convict to any place within the limits of this Colony.

4. That transportation to Western Australia is, practically, transportation to South Australia, to Victoria, to New South Wales, because the isolation of the first-named Colony is not so complete as to render it impossible, or even very difficult, for convicts, whose sentences have expired, to find their way to other Colonies where, from the very circumstances of the population, unwonted facilities would be afforded for a new career of crime.



5. That South Australia, which has never been tainted with a convict population, is, from its comparative proximity to Western Australia, and from its frequent and direct intercourse with that Colony peculiarly liable to the inroads of convicts; and that, although we might, in some measure, continue to protect this Colony by local legislation against the introduction of criminals whose sentences are unexpired, the legislation necessary for its protection against expirees would be of a very antagonistic and undesirable character.

6. That the recommendation of the Commissioners, that convicts should serve the latter portion of their terms in Western Australia, seems to imply a suggestion for preventing them from being again let loose upon the population of the mother country, and that such a mode of dealing with criminals is only solving a difficulty, as regards England, by imposing it for solution upon the Australian Colonies.

7. That the desire of Western Australia to obtain, in the absence of natural resources, a large circulation of money from the Imperial Treasury, is not a sufficient justification of the conversion of that Colony into a large penal settlement, the inevitable consequence of which must be to endanger the morals, the property, and the lives of Your Majesty's subjects in the adjacent Colonies.

8. That the circumstance of New South Wales and Tasmania having formerly been penal settlements has resulted in a considerable admixture of the convict element in the population of nearly the whole of the Australian Colonies; and that a further arbitrary infusion of that element would not only be a serious addition to their original disadvantages, but would unfairly prejudice them in dealing with the question of penal discipline within their own territories, which is even more embarrassing to themselves than to Your Majesty's Government.

9. For these reasons, and for others which we might readily state, we humbly beg that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such steps as to Your Majesty may seem fit for abolishing transportation to Western Australia.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

F. C. Singleton,  
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

(Signed) J. H. FISHER,  
President.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Encl. 2 in  
No. 1.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the House of Assembly of the province of South Australia, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with the expression of our loyal attachment to Your Majesty's throne and person, and in the fullest confidence that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to redress any grievances under which Your Majesty's subjects in South Australia may at any time labour, and with regard to which it may be in Your Majesty's power to grant them relief.

We, accordingly, beg to represent to Your Majesty, that we have learnt with alarm that transportation to the neighbouring Colony of Western Australia is likely to be continued, as appears from the tenor of a Despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Dominic Daly, Governor-in-Chief of this Colony, dated 22nd July, and also from the Report which has been presented to Your Majesty by "the Royal Commission on the System of Secondary Punishments and Prison Discipline," wherein it is recommended—"that with the exception of those who are physically or otherwise unfit for it, all convicts sentenced to penal servitude for any term of years, should be ultimately sent to Western Australia."

We humbly represent to Your Majesty, that, owing to the proximity of this Colony to Western Australia, very many expirees have found their way here; that many of the offenders against the laws of this Colony have been persons transported to Western Australia, who have subsequently settled in this Colony—causing much additional expense in the administration of justice, and filling the inhabitants of this otherwise peaceable Colony with alarm; and that in the year 1857 this Legislature felt itself compelled to pass a law (Act No. 18 of 1857), entitled "An Act to prevent the introduction into the Province of South Australia, of convicted Felons, and other persons sentenced to Transportation for Offences against the Law."

We also beg to represent that—owing to the explorations of the interior of Australia, organized from time to time by this Colony at great expense, and which have resulted in the discovery of habitable and well-watered country all the way to the north coast, added to the recent extension of occupation of country in Western Australia towards the eastern boundary of that Colony—the formerly supposed isolation of that Colony will very shortly cease to exist, as settlers occupy the newly-discovered country which has been added to the territory of South Australia by your Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 6th day of July 1863; and that thus no barrier to the escape of convicts will interpose between Western Australia and this province, direct transportation to which has never been permitted.

We humbly represent to Your Majesty that if transportation to Western Australia should continue, and, as there seems much ground for supposing, should be increased in extent, the inevitable consequence will be that the enactment of still more stringent laws than already exist here will be forced upon this Legislature for the protection of the loyal inhabitants of this Colony.

We, therefore, humbly pray Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the above facts into Your Majesty's gracious consideration, and to adopt such steps as to Your Majesty may seem fit, for the discontinuance of transportation to Western Australia.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) GEORGE C. HAWKER,  
Speaker.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

## Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir D. Daly, dated Downing Street, January 26, 1864. No. 7.

[*This Despatch will be found printed at page 38.*]

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Governor Sir D. DALY.

(No. 8.)

SIR,

Downing Street, February 3, 1864.

\* Page 68.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 26th September last, No. 56,\* forwarding petitions to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in relation to the assumed intention of Her Majesty's Government to continue the transportation of convicts to Western Australia.

I have to request that you will inform the President of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly that the petitions have been laid before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously.

† Above.

You will no doubt, on the receipt of my Despatch No. 7,† of the 26th ulto., have made generally known the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the important question of transportation to Western Australia, but you are at liberty to communicate copies of it to the Council and Assembly for their information, and as the answer to their petitions.

Governor Sir Dominic Daly,  
&c.      &c.      &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.



## QUEENSLAND.

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QUEENS-  
LAND.

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### Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, dated Downing Street, January 26, 1864. No. 7.

[*This Despatch will be found printed at page 38.*]

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NEW  
ZEALAND.

## NEW ZEALAND.

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### Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to  
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B.

(No. 15.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 26, 1864.

I BEG to enclose for your information a copy of a Despatch\* which I have addressed to the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland, communicating the decision of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the questions of transportation and penal servitude, so far as the Australian continent is concerned.

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,  
&c.      &c.      &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

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\* This Despatch will be found printed at p. 38.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.  
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



407

CUSTOMS TARIFFS (COLONIES).

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 27 July 1864;—for,

A “RETURN of the Changes made in the CUSTOMS TARIFFS of Her Majesty’s Possessions Abroad since the last Information with respect to such Colonial Tariffs was laid before Parliament (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 474, of Session 1862).”

Colonial Office, }  
28 July 1864. }

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C. FORTESCUE.

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(*Mr. Cardwell.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
28 July 1864.

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## SCHEDULE.

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PART I.

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North American Colonies.

RETURN of the Changes made in the CUSTOMS TARIFFS of Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad since the last Information with respect to such Colonial Tariffs was laid before Parliament.

1.—C A N A D A.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 168 of 19 December 1862.)

THE CANADIAN TARIFF, 1862.

| ARTICLES.                                                                                    | DUTY<br>PER CENT.<br>AD VALOREM.                     | ARTICLES.                                                                                                     | DUTY<br>PER CENT.<br>AD VALOREM. |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| SPECIFIC DUTIES:                                                                             |                                                      | 20 per Cent. ad valorem:                                                                                      |                                  |  |
| Whiskey - - - - -                                                                            | { 25 cents<br>per gallon.<br>10 cents<br>per gallon. | Bagatelle boards and billiard tables, and fur-<br>nishings - - - - -                                          | } 20 p' cent.                    |  |
| Oil, coal, kerosene, and petroleum, distilled,<br>purified, or refined - - - - -             |                                                      | Brooms and brushes, of all kinds - - -                                                                        |                                  |  |
| SPECIFIC and ad valorem:                                                                     |                                                      | Cabinet ware or furniture - - - - -                                                                           |                                  |  |
| Coffee, green - - - - -                                                                      | { 3 cents p' lb.<br>and<br>10 per cent.              | Candles, tallow - - - - -                                                                                     |                                  |  |
| Coffee, ground or roasted - - - - -                                                          |                                                      | Candles and tapers, other than tallow - -                                                                     |                                  |  |
| Confectionery - - - - -                                                                      | { 3 cents p' lb.<br>and<br>30 per cent.              | Carpets and hearth-rugs - - - - -                                                                             |                                  |  |
| Sugar, refined - - - - -                                                                     |                                                      | Carriages - - - - -                                                                                           |                                  |  |
| Sugar, other than refined - - - - -                                                          | { 3 cents p' lb.<br>and<br>15 per cent.              | Coach and harness furniture - - - - -                                                                         |                                  |  |
| Molasses - - - - -                                                                           |                                                      | Chandeliers, girandoles, gas-fittings - -                                                                     |                                  |  |
| Tea - - - - -                                                                                | { 3 cents p' lb.<br>and<br>16 per cent.              | Chicory - - - - -                                                                                             |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | China ware of all kinds - - - - -                                                                             |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              | { 3 cents p' lb.<br>and<br>10 per cent.              | Crockery and earthenware - - - - -                                                                            |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | Cider - - - - -                                                                                               |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              | { 2 cents p' lb.<br>and<br>10 per cent.              | Clocks - - - - -                                                                                              |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | Cocoa and chocolate - - - - -                                                                                 |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              | { 5 cents p' gal.<br>and<br>10 per cent.             | Cordage - - - - -                                                                                             |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | Corks - - - - -                                                                                               |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              | { 4 cents p' lb.<br>and<br>15 per cent.              | Cottons - - - - -                                                                                             |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | Dried fruits and nuts, of all kinds - -                                                                       |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | Drugs, not otherwise specified - - - -                                                                        |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | Essences and perfumery - - - - -                                                                              |                                  |  |
| 100 per Cent. ad valorem:                                                                    |                                                      | Fancy Goods:                                                                                                  |                                  |  |
| Gin - - - - -                                                                                | } 100 p' cent.                                       | Articles embroidered with gold, silver,<br>or other metals - - - - -                                          |                                  |  |
| Rum - - - - -                                                                                |                                                      | Bracelets, braid, &c., made of hair - -                                                                       |                                  |  |
| Spirits and strong waters, including spirits of<br>wine and alcohol, and not being whiskey - |                                                      | Feathers and flowers, fans, and fire-<br>screens - - - - -                                                    |                                  |  |
| Cordials - - - - -                                                                           |                                                      | Gold and silver leaf - - - - -                                                                                |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | Millinery of all kinds - - - - -                                                                              |                                  |  |
| 40 per Cent. ad valorem:                                                                     |                                                      | Ornaments of bronze, alabaster, terra<br>cotta, or composition - - - - -                                      |                                  |  |
| Cigars - - - - -                                                                             | 40 p' cent.                                          | Silver and gold cloth, thread, and other<br>articles, embroidered with gold, or for<br>embroidering - - - - - |                                  |  |
| 30 per Cent. ad valorem:                                                                     |                                                      | Thread-lace and insertions - - - - -                                                                          |                                  |  |
| Ale, beer, and porter, in wood - - - -                                                       | } 30 p' cent.                                        | Writing-desks, fancy and ornamental<br>cases and boxes - - - - -                                              |                                  |  |
| Ditto - - - bottles - - - - -                                                                |                                                      | Other fancy goods - - - - -                                                                                   |                                  |  |
| Blacking - - - - -                                                                           |                                                      | Foreign newspapers - - - - -                                                                                  |                                  |  |
| Brandy - - - - -                                                                             |                                                      | Fireworks - - - - -                                                                                           |                                  |  |
| Cinnamon, mace, and nutmegs - - - -                                                          |                                                      | Gunpowder - - - - -                                                                                           |                                  |  |
| Spices, including ginger, pimento, and pepper,<br>ground - - - - -                           |                                                      | Guns, rifles, and fire-arms, of all kinds -                                                                   |                                  |  |
| Packages - - - - -                                                                           |                                                      | Glass:                                                                                                        |                                  |  |
| Patent medicines and medicinal preparations,<br>not otherwise specified - - - - -            |                                                      | Plate and silvered - - - - -                                                                                  |                                  |  |
| Snuff - - - - -                                                                              |                                                      | Stained, painted, or coloured - - -                                                                           |                                  |  |
| Soap - - - - -                                                                               |                                                      | Ware - - - - -                                                                                                |                                  |  |
| Starch - - - - -                                                                             |                                                      |                                                                                                               |                                  |  |
| Tobacco, manufactured - - - - -                                                              |                                                      |                                                                                                               |                                  |  |
| 25 per Cent. ad valorem:                                                                     |                                                      | Hats, caps, and bonnets - - - - -                                                                             |                                  |  |
| Manufactures of Leather:                                                                     |                                                      | Hat-plush - - - - -                                                                                           |                                  |  |
| Boots and shoes - - - - -                                                                    | } 25 p' cent.                                        | Hay - - - - -                                                                                                 |                                  |  |
| Harness and saddlery - - - - -                                                               |                                                      | Hops - - - - -                                                                                                |                                  |  |
| Clothing or wearing apparel, made by hand<br>or sewing machine - - - - -                     |                                                      | Hosiery - - - - -                                                                                             |                                  |  |
|                                                                                              |                                                      | Inks of all kinds, except printing ink - -                                                                    |                                  |  |



## 1.—C A N A D A—continued.

| ARTICLES.                                       | DUTY<br>PER CENT.<br>AD VALOREM. | ARTICLES.                                      | DUTY<br>PER CENT.<br>AD VALOREM. |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 20 per Cent. ad valorem—continued.              |                                  | 20 per Cent. ad valorem—continued.             |                                  |
| Iron and Hardware :                             |                                  | Steam-engines, other than locomotive           | -                                |
| Cutlery, polished, of all sorts - -             | -                                | Small wares - - - - -                          | -                                |
| Japanned, planished tin, Britannia metal        | -                                | Tobacco-pipes - - - - -                        | -                                |
| ware - - - - -                                  | -                                | Toys - - - - -                                 | -                                |
| Spades, shovels, axes, hoes, rakes, forks,      | -                                | Vinegar - - - - -                              | -                                |
| and edge tools, scythes and snaiths -           | -                                | Wine of all kinds, in wood - - -               | -                                |
| Spikes, nails, tacks, brads and sprigs -        | -                                | Ditto - - - in bottles - - -                   | -                                |
| Stoves, and all other iron castings -           | -                                | Woollens - - - - -                             | -                                |
| Other - - - - -                                 | -                                | All articles not enumerated as charged with    |                                  |
| Lumber or plank, manufactured - -               | -                                | an ad valorem, or specific duty, or declared   |                                  |
| Leather - - - - -                               | -                                | to be free of duty, are subject to a duty of   |                                  |
| Ditto, sheep, calf, goat, and chamois skins,    | -                                | 20 per cent. ad valorem - - -                  | -                                |
| dressed - - - - -                               | -                                |                                                |                                  |
| Linen - - - - -                                 | -                                | 15 per Cent. ad valorem :                      |                                  |
| Locomotive engines and railroad cars -          | -                                | Book, map, and news-printing paper -           | -                                |
| Macaroni and vermicelli - - - -                 | -                                |                                                |                                  |
| Mantelpieces of marble, or imitation of         | -                                | 10 per Cent. ad valorem :                      |                                  |
| marble - - - - -                                | -                                | Anchors, 6 cwt. and under - - -                | -                                |
| Manufactures of marble, or other than rough     | -                                | Books, printed, periodicals, and pamphlets,    |                                  |
| slabs or blocks - - - - -                       | -                                | editions of which are printed in Canada -      | -                                |
| Manufactures of caoutchouc or India rubber,     | -                                | Brass, in bars, rods, or sheets - - -          | -                                |
| or of gutta percha - - - - -                    | -                                | Brass or copper wire, and wire cloth -         | -                                |
| Manufactures of Cashmere - - - -                | -                                | Cameos and Mosaics, real or imitation, when    |                                  |
| Manufactures of fur, or of which fur is prin-   | -                                | set in gold, silver, and other metal -         | -                                |
| cipal part - - - - -                            | -                                | Copper, in bars, rods, bolts, or sheets -      | -                                |
| Manufactures of hair - - - - -                  | -                                | Copper, brass, or iron tubes, and piping, when |                                  |
| Manufactures of papier maché - - -              | -                                | drawn - - - - -                                | -                                |
| Manufactures of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, | -                                | Cotton, candle-wick - - - - -                  | -                                |
| whalebone, or willow, not elsewhere speci-      | -                                | Cotton yarn and warp - - - - -                 | -                                |
| fied - - - - -                                  | -                                | Engravings and prints - - - - -                | -                                |
| Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory | -                                | Jewellery and watches - - - - -                | -                                |
| Manufactures of gold, silver, or electro-plate, | -                                |                                                |                                  |
| Argentine, Albata, and German silver, and       | -                                | Iron :                                         |                                  |
| plated and gilded ware, of all kinds -          | -                                | Canada plates and tinned plates - -            | -                                |
| Manufactures of brass or copper - - -           | -                                | Galvanized and sheet - - - - -                 | -                                |
| Manufactures of leather, or imitation of lea-   | -                                | Wire, nail, and spike rod - - - -              | -                                |
| ther - - - - -                                  | -                                | Bar, rod, or hoop - - - - -                    | -                                |
| Manufactures of varnish, other than bright      | -                                | Hoop or tire for locomotive wheels, bent       |                                  |
| and black - - - - -                             | -                                | and welded - - - - -                           | -                                |
| Manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified   | -                                | Boiler plate - - - - -                         | -                                |
| Mowing, reaping, and threshing machines -       | -                                | Railroad bars, wrought-iron chairs and         |                                  |
| Musical instruments, including musical boxes    | -                                | spikes - - - - -                               | -                                |
| and clocks - - - - -                            | -                                | Rolled plate - - - - -                         | -                                |
| Mustard - - - - -                               | -                                | Lead, in sheet - - - - -                       | -                                |
| Other machinery - - - - -                       | -                                | Litharge - - - - -                             | -                                |
| Oil-cloths - - - - -                            | -                                | Locomotive and engine-frames, cranks, crank    |                                  |
| Oils, in any way rectified or prepared, not     | -                                | axles, railway-car and locomotive axles,       |                                  |
| otherwise specified - - - - -                   | -                                | piston-rods, guide and slide-bars, crank       |                                  |
| Opium - - - - -                                 | -                                | pins, connecting rods - - - - -                | -                                |
| Packages - - - - -                              | -                                | Maps, charts, and atlases - - - -              | -                                |
| Paints and colours - - - - -                    | -                                | Medicinal roots - - - - -                      | -                                |
| Paper - - - - -                                 | -                                | Packages - - - - -                             | -                                |
| Paper-hangings - - - - -                        | -                                | Phosphorus - - - - -                           | -                                |
| Parasols and umbrellas - - - - -                | -                                | Plaster of Paris and hydraulic cement, ground  |                                  |
| Playing cards - - - - -                         | -                                | and calcined - - - - -                         | -                                |
| Pickles and sauces - - - - -                    | -                                | Red lead—white lead—dry - - - -                | -                                |
| Preserved meats, poultry, fish, and vege-       | -                                | Sails, ready made - - - - -                    | -                                |
| tables, &c. - - - - -                           | -                                | Silk twist, for hats, boots, and shoes -       | -                                |
| Printed, lithographed, or copper plate bills,   | -                                | Steamboat and mill shafts and cranks, forged   |                                  |
| &c., advertising pamphlets - - -                | -                                | in the rough - - - - -                         | -                                |
| Shawls - - - - -                                | -                                | Steel, wrought or cast - - - - -               | -                                |
| Silks, satins, and velvets - - - -              | -                                | Straw, Tuscan and grass fancy plaits -         | -                                |
| Silk, woollen, worsted, and cotton embroi-      | -                                | Spirits of turpentine - - - - -                | -                                |
| deries, and tambour work - - - -                | -                                | Tin, granulated or bar - - - - -               | -                                |
| Silk twist, and silk, and mohair twist -        | -                                | Zinc or spelter, in sheet - - - -              | -                                |
| Spices, including ginger, pimento, and pepper,  | -                                |                                                |                                  |
| unground - - - - -                              | -                                |                                                |                                  |
| Stationery - - - - -                            | -                                |                                                |                                  |

## 1.—C A N A D A—continued.

| ARTICLES.                                            | DUTY<br>PER CENT.<br>AD VALOREM. | ARTICLES.                                        | DUTY<br>PER CENT.<br>AD VALOREM. |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| FREE GOODS:                                          |                                  | Free Goods—continued.                            |                                  |
| Acids of every description, except vinegar -         | -                                | Eggs - - - - -                                   | -                                |
| Alum - - - - -                                       | -                                | Emery; emery, glass, and sand paper -            | -                                |
| Anatomical preparations - - - - -                    | -                                | Farming utensils and implements, when spe-       | -                                |
| Anchors, weighing over 6 cwt. - - - -                | -                                | cially imported for encouragement of agri-       | -                                |
| Animals:                                             |                                  | culture - - - - -                                | -                                |
| Horses - - - - -                                     | -                                | Felt hat-bodies, and hat felts - - - -           | -                                |
| Horned cattle - - - - -                              | -                                | Flax, hemp and tow, undressed - - - -            | -                                |
| Sheep - - - - -                                      | -                                | Firewood - - - - -                               | -                                |
| Pigs - - - - -                                       | -                                | Fire-brick and clay - - - - -                    | -                                |
| Other animals - - - - -                              | -                                | Fish:                                            |                                  |
| Poultry and fancy birds - - - - -                    | -                                | Fresh - - - - -                                  | -                                |
| Antimony - - - - -                                   | -                                | Salt - - - - -                                   | -                                |
| Antiquities, collections of - - - - -                | -                                | Oil, crude - - - - -                             | -                                |
| Argol - - - - -                                      | -                                | Products of, unmanufactured - - - -              | -                                |
| Articles for the public uses of the Province -       | -                                | Fishing-nets, and seines, hooks, lines, and      | -                                |
| Articles imported by and for the use of the          | -                                | twines - - - - -                                 | -                                |
| Governor General - - - - -                           | -                                | Fruit, green - - - - -                           | -                                |
| Articles for the use of foreign consuls - -          | -                                | Fruit, dried, from United States only -          | -                                |
| Ashes:                                               |                                  | Furs and skins, pelts or tails, undressed -      | -                                |
| Pearl - - - - -                                      | -                                | Flour - - - - -                                  | -                                |
| Pot - - - - -                                        | -                                | Grains:                                          |                                  |
| Bark, berries, nuts, and vegetables, woods           | -                                | Barley (except pot and pearl), and rye -         | -                                |
| and drugs, used solely in dyeing - - -               | -                                | Bran and shorts - - - - -                        | -                                |
| Bark, tanners' - - - - -                             | -                                | Buckwheat - - - - -                              | -                                |
| Bibles, testaments, prayer-books, and devo-          | -                                | Bear and bigg - - - - -                          | -                                |
| tional books, and printed books, not else-           | -                                | Oats - - - - -                                   | -                                |
| where specified - - - - -                            | -                                | Beans and pease - - - - -                        | -                                |
| Bleaching powders - - - - -                          | -                                | Indian corn - - - - -                            | -                                |
| Bolting cloths - - - - -                             | -                                | Wheat - - - - -                                  | -                                |
| Borax - - - - -                                      | -                                | Sago flour - - - - -                             | -                                |
| Bookbinders' tools and implements - -                | -                                | Meal of the above grains - - - - -               | -                                |
| Bristles - - - - -                                   | -                                | Gems and medals - - - - -                        | -                                |
| Broom corn - - - - -                                 | -                                | Glass ware and China ware, for officers' mess    | -                                |
| Busts, casts, and statues - - - - -                  | -                                | Gold beaters' brim moulds and skins - -          | -                                |
| Burrstones and grindstones, wrought and un-          | -                                | Grease and scraps - - - - -                      | -                                |
| wrought - - - - -                                    | -                                | Gravels - - - - -                                | -                                |
| Butter - - - - -                                     | -                                | Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, ground or un-       | -                                |
| Biscuit and bread from Great Britain and             | -                                | ground, but not calcined - - - - -               | -                                |
| British North American Provinces - - -               | -                                | Hair, angola, goat, Thibet, horse, or mohair,    | -                                |
| Cocoa paste from Great Britain and British           | -                                | unmanufactured - - - - -                         | -                                |
| North American Provinces - - - - -                   | -                                | Hides and horns - - - - -                        | -                                |
| Cabinets of coins - - - - -                          | -                                | Indigo - - - - -                                 | -                                |
| Cables:                                              |                                  | Junk and oakum - - - - -                         | -                                |
| Iron chain, over $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch diameter - | -                                | Lard - - - - -                                   | -                                |
| Hemp and grass - - - - -                             | -                                | Lime, from British North American Provinces      | -                                |
| Caoutchouc or India-rubber, and gutta percha,        | -                                | only - - - - -                                   | -                                |
| unmanufactured - - - - -                             | -                                | Manilla grass, sea grass, and mosses, for        | -                                |
| Carriages and vehicles of travellers, &c. -          | -                                | upholstery purposes - - - - -                    | -                                |
| Cement, marine or hydraulic, unground -              | -                                | Manures - - - - -                                | -                                |
| Cigars, for officers' mess - - - - -                 | -                                | Marble, in blocks or slabs, unpolished -         | -                                |
| Cheese - - - - -                                     | -                                | Meats, fresh, smoked, and salt - - - -           | -                                |
| Coal and coke - - - - -                              | -                                | Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages, and har-  | -                                |
| Clothing and arms for Indian nations - -             | -                                | nesses of - - - - -                              | -                                |
| Clothing and arms for military - - - -               | -                                | Military and naval stores - - - - -              | -                                |
| Commissariat and ordnance stores - - -               | -                                | Models - - - - -                                 | -                                |
| Corkwood, or bark of the corkwood tree -             | -                                | Musical instruments for military bands -         | -                                |
| Cotton and flax waste - - - - -                      | -                                | Nitre or saltpetre - - - - -                     | -                                |
| Cotton wool - - - - -                                | -                                | Oil cake, or linseed cake - - - - -              | -                                |
| Cream of tartar, in crystals - - - - -               | -                                | Oils, cocoa-nut, pine, and palm, in their crude, | -                                |
| Diamonds and precious stones - - - -                 | -                                | unrectified, or natural state - - - -            | -                                |
| Donations - - - - -                                  | -                                | Ores of all kinds of metals - - - - -            | -                                |
| Drain tiles for agricultural purposes - -            | -                                | Osiers or willows, for basket-makers' use -      | -                                |
| Drawings - - - - -                                   | -                                |                                                  |                                  |
| Earths, clays, sand, and ochres - - - -              | -                                |                                                  |                                  |



## 1.—C A N A D A—continued.

| ARTICLES.                                                                                                                                                                                   | DUTY<br>PER CENT.<br>AD VALOREM.    | ARTICLES.                                                                              | DUTY<br>PER CENT.<br>AD VALOREM. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Free Goods—continued.                                                                                                                                                                       |                                     | Free Goods—continued.                                                                  |                                  |
| Packages - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                          | Free.                               | Stereotype blocks for printing purposes - -                                            | Free.                            |
| Philosophical instruments and apparatus,<br>globes - - - - -                                                                                                                                |                                     | Sulphur and brimstone - - - - -                                                        |                                  |
| Pig iron, pig lead, pig copper - - - - -                                                                                                                                                    |                                     | Table linen, for officers' mess - - - - -                                              |                                  |
| Pitch and tar - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                     |                                     | Tallow - - - - -                                                                       |                                  |
| Printing ink and printing presses - - - - -                                                                                                                                                 |                                     | Teasels - - - - -                                                                      |                                  |
| Rags - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                              |                                     | Timber and lumber of all sorts, unmanu-<br>factured - - - - -                          |                                  |
| Resin and rosin - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                   |                                     | Tin, and zinc, or spelter, in blocks or pigs - -                                       |                                  |
| Rice - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                              |                                     | Trees, plants, and shrubs, bulbs, and roots - -                                        |                                  |
| Sailcloth - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                         |                                     | Tree-nails - - - - -                                                                   |                                  |
| Sal ammoniac, sal soda, soda ash - - - - -                                                                                                                                                  |                                     | Turpentine, other than spirits of turpentine - -                                       |                                  |
| Salt - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                              |                                     | Tobacco, unmanufactured - - - - -                                                      |                                  |
| Scrap brass - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                       |                                     | Type metal, in blocks or pigs - - - - -                                                |                                  |
| Seeds, for agricultural, horticultural, or manu-<br>facturing purposes only - - - - -                                                                                                       |                                     | Varnish, bright and black, for ship builders - -                                       |                                  |
| Settlers' goods - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                   |                                     | Vegetables - - - - -                                                                   |                                  |
| Silver or plated ware, for officers' mess - - -                                                                                                                                             |                                     | Wines, spirits, and malt liquors, for officers'<br>mess - - - - -                      |                                  |
| Ships' water casks, in use - - - - -                                                                                                                                                        |                                     | Wood of all kinds - - - - -                                                            |                                  |
| Ships' blocks, binnacle-lamps, bunting, sail-<br>canvass, Nos. 1 to 6, compasses, cordage,<br>dead-eyes, dead-lights, deck-plugs, shackles,<br>sheaves, signal-lamps, travelling trucks - - |                                     | Wool - - - - -                                                                         |                                  |
| Specimens - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                         |                                     | Coin and bullion - - - - -                                                             |                                  |
| Slate - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                             |                                     | PROHIBITED ARTICLES:                                                                   |                                  |
| Stone, unwrought - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                  |                                     | Books, drawings, paintings and prints of an<br>immoral or indecent character - - - - - | Prohibited.                      |
|                                                                                                                                                                                             | Coin, base or counterfeit - - - - - |                                                                                        |                                  |

## 2.—NOVA SCOTIA.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 33 of 15 April 1863.)

## TARIFF of DUTIES from 1st April 1863 to 1st April 1864.

| TABLE OF DUTIES.                                                                        | \$. c. | Table of Duties—continued.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | \$. c. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel - - -                                                | 1 -    | Flour, wheat, per barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 25   |
| Ale, beer, or porter, in wood or bottles, per<br>gallon - - - - -                       | - 6    | Ginger, ground, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 4    |
| Bacon, per cental or 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                 | 2 -    | Geneva and whiskey, not exceeding the strength<br>of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in pro-<br>portion for any greater strength than the<br>strength of proof, per gallon - - - - -                                                    | - 70   |
| Beef:                                                                                   |        | Hams, smoked or dried, per 100 lbs. - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2 -    |
| Salted, per barrel - - - - -                                                            | 1 -    | Lard, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1 75   |
| Fresh, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                           | 1 -    | Leather, viz., sole leather, including hides and<br>skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb. - -                                                                                                                                         | - 4    |
| Biscuit, fine, and bread, including crackers or<br>cakes, per 100 lbs. - - - - -        | 1 -    | Molasses, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - 5    |
| Butter, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                          | 1 75   | Onions, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - 50   |
| Burning fluid, per gallon - - - - -                                                     | - 10   | Oil, viz., rock or coal oil, per gallon - - -                                                                                                                                                                                              | - 10   |
| Candles:                                                                                |        | Paraffine, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 7    |
| Tallow, per lb. - - - - -                                                               | - 3    | Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1 -    |
| All other candles, per lb. - - - - -                                                    | - 8    | Pork:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |        |
| Cassia and cinnamon, ground, per lb. - - -                                              | - 5    | Salted, per barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1 -    |
| Cattle:                                                                                 |        | Fresh, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1 -    |
| Horses, mares, or geldings, each - - -                                                  | 10 -   | Pepper and pimento, ground, per lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 4    |
| Neat cattle, viz., oxen or other neat cattle,<br>three years old or upwards, each - - - | 7 50   | Raisins, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 2    |
| Cows, and cattle under three years old, each                                            | 2 50   | Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by<br>Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for<br>any greater strength of proof, per gallon -                                                                                                  | - 40   |
| Sheep, each - - - - -                                                                   | - 75   | Spirits, viz.: Brandy, cordials and other spirits,<br>except rum, geneva, and whiskey, not exceed-<br>ing the strength of proof by Sykes' hydro-<br>meter, and so in proportion for any greater<br>strength of proof, per gallon - - - - - | - 90   |
| Hogs, alive, over 100 lbs. weight, each -                                               | 5 -    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
| " of 100 lbs. weight and under,<br>each - - - - -                                       | - 50   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
| Cheese, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                          | 1 -    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
| Chocolate or cocoa paste, per lb. - - - -                                               | - 3    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
| Coffee:                                                                                 |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
| Green, per lb. - - - - -                                                                | - 4    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |
| Roasted, burned, or ground, per lb. - -                                                 | - 5    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |        |

2.—NOVA SCOTIA—*continued.*

| Table of Duties— <i>continued.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |       | Table of Duties— <i>continued.</i>                                                                                                                                           |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | \$ c. |                                                                                                                                                                              | \$ c. |
| Spirits or strong waters, not otherwise enumerated, not being pure alcohol, mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the head of some other denomination, with the exception of varnish (in any package), shall be deemed spirits or strong waters, and shall pay a duty, per gallon, of - - | - 50  | Currants and figs - - - - -                                                                                                                                                  |       |
| Sugar:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |       | Leather:                                                                                                                                                                     |       |
| Brown or muscovado, not refined, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1 50  | Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures of all kinds - - - - -                                                                                                                |       |
| Candied, brown, crushed and bastard facings, and refined, per 100 lbs. - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2 -   | Upper leather of all sorts, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor -                                                                                           | 10 -  |
| Teas:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       | Meat, fresh, except beef or pork - - -                                                                                                                                       |       |
| Souchong, congou, pekoe, bohea, pouchong, and all black teas, per lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - 6   | Poultry of all sorts, dead - - - - -                                                                                                                                         |       |
| Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay, and other green teas, per lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - 11  | For every \$ 100 of the value - - -                                                                                                                                          |       |
| Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 5   | Anchors, grapnels, and anchor palms - -                                                                                                                                      |       |
| Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per 100 lbs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2 -   | Cables of hemp, or other vegetable substance, or of iron or iron wire - - - - -                                                                                              |       |
| Wines:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |       | Cotton yarn - - - - -                                                                                                                                                        |       |
| Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Tokay, Champagne, Burgundy, Hermitage, Sautern, Claret, and Moselle, costing \$ 2 and upwards, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                    | 1 40  | Cordage, tarred or untarred, whether fitted for rigging or otherwise - - - - -                                                                                               |       |
| Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines of which the first cost is 20 l. sterling and upwards per pipe, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 80  | Iron, viz.: in bars or bolts, pipes or tubes, sheet iron, iron spikes, clinch rings, boiler plates, hoop iron, iron rigging, iron chains, and iron knees for ships - - - - - | 5 -   |
| All wines of which the first cost is under 20 l. sterling per pipe, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 40  | Machinery of all kinds, for mills, steamboats, and manufactories - - - - -                                                                                                   |       |
| Clocks, and all wheels, machinery, and materials used in their manufacture - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |       | Oakum - - - - -                                                                                                                                                              |       |
| Confectionery, syrups, and articles manufactured from sugar - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 20 -  | Pitch - - - - -                                                                                                                                                              |       |
| Cigars and snuff - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       | Sail cloth of all kinds, canvas, sail twine, ready made sails and grummets - - - - -                                                                                         |       |
| Patent medicines - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       | Tar - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                |       |
| For every \$ 100 of the value - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |       | For every \$ 100 of the value - - -                                                                                                                                          |       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |       | All other goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the table of exemptions - -                                                  | 10 -  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |       | For every \$ 100 of the value - - -                                                                                                                                          |       |

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ashes, viz., pot ashes and pearl ashes.<br>Asses and mules.                                                                                                                                                                    | Corn, viz., wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, rice, and buckwheat, unground; rice meal, barley meal, rye meal, Indian meal, oat meal, buckwheat meal, peas, and beans.                                                       | Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, carriages, and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are actually in use for that purpose. |
| Baggage and apparel of passengers in use and not intended for sale.                                                                                                                                                            | Cutch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Iron, viz., unwrought or pig iron, scrap iron, iron rails for railroads, and old iron fit only to be remanufactured.                                                                                                                   |
| Barilla and soda ash.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Engravings and photographs.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Lime and limestone.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Beans.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Fish, viz., fresh, dried, salted or pickled.                                                                                                                                                                                      | Lines for the fisheries, of all kinds.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Bells, organs, and musical instruments for churches.                                                                                                                                                                           | Fish hooks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Manures of all kinds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Biscuit or bread, viz., ship or navy.                                                                                                                                                                                          | Fish oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins or skins the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.                                                                                             | Maps and charts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Books or pamphlets not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.                                                                                                                                                      | Flax.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Nets, fishing nets and seines of all kinds.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Bristle, and hairs used in the manufacture of brushes.                                                                                                                                                                         | Furniture that has been in actual use, working tools and implements, the property of immigrants or persons coming to reside in the province, and not intended for sale; not to include machinery, musical instruments, and plate. | Ores of all kinds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Bullion, gold or silver.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Hay.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Paintings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Burr stones.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Hemp.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Palm oil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Coul.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Hides, or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried, or dressed.                                                                                                                                                                  | Pig lead, and old lead fit only to be remanufactured.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Cocoa.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Horns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Plants, shrubs, and trees.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Coin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Hops.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Plate, of gold and silver, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Copper: Yellow metal, composition and zinc for ship sheathing, of a size 48 inches long by 14 inches wide, and sheathing felt; copper, composition, and zinc bars or bolts, nails, spikes, and clench rings for ship building. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Potatoes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Copper, viz., in pigs or bricks, old or worn, or fit only to be remanufactured.                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Printing paper, not less than demy size.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Corkwood.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |



2.—NOVA SCOTIA—*continued.*TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS—*continued.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                |                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Printing-presses and types, and printers' ink.                                                                                                                                                                    | Sands of all kinds.                            | Tow.                                                                                                                                                   |
| Rags, viz., old rags, old rope, junk, old fishing-nets, and old canvas.                                                                                                                                           | Seeds of all kinds, for agricultural purposes. | Turpentine, raw.                                                                                                                                       |
| Rosin.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Skins, furs, pelts or tails, undressed.        | Whale fin or bone.                                                                                                                                     |
| Sails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this province, and saved from vessels owned and registered in the province, if wrecked on the coast of this province, or elsewhere. | Stones unmanufactured, including slate.        | Wood, viz., boards, planks, staves, square timber, shingles, and firewood, but not to include woods used for dyeing.                                   |
| Salt.                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sheathing paper for ships.                     |                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Straw.                                         |                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Statuary.                                      |                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Sugar of the maple.                            |                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Tallow.                                        |                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Twines used in the fisheries.                  |                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Tobacco, unmanufactured.                       |                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                | Zinc, viz., zinc sheathing of a size 48 inches long by 14 inches wide, intended for and to be used as sheathing for vessels, and zinc sheathing nails. |

## EXEMPTIONS from the United States of America under the Reciprocity Treaty.

|                                                                |                                                                                              |                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.                    | Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.                                             | Firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees.             |
| Animals of all kinds.                                          | Slate.                                                                                       | Pelts, wool.                                     |
| Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.                               | Butter, cheese, tallow.                                                                      | Fish oil.                                        |
| Cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables.                            | Lard, horns, manures.                                                                        | Rice, broom-corn, and bark.                      |
| Undried fruits, dried fruits.                                  | Ores of metals of all kinds.                                                                 | Gypsum, ground or unground.                      |
| Fish of all kinds.                                             | Coal.                                                                                        | Hewn, wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones. |
| Products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water. | Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.                                                               | Dyestuffs.                                       |
| Poultry, eggs.                                                 | Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part. | Flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured.             |
| Hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed.                       |                                                                                              | Unmanufactured tobacco.                          |
|                                                                |                                                                                              | Rags.                                            |

## EXEMPTIONS from Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, by proclamation, under Sec. 8.

|                                             |                                                                                                                                          |                         |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Animals.                                    | Fish oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea. | Lead, in pigs.          |
| Ashes.                                      | Fruits.                                                                                                                                  | Lime.                   |
| Bark.                                       | Furs of all kinds, undressed.                                                                                                            | Lumber of all kinds.    |
| Butter.                                     | Grains and breadstuffs of all kinds.                                                                                                     | Ochres.                 |
| Cheese.                                     | Grindstones.                                                                                                                             | Ores of all kinds.      |
| Chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa. | Gypsum, ground or unground.                                                                                                              | Rocksalt.               |
| Coal.                                       | Hay and straw.                                                                                                                           | Salted and fresh meats. |
| Copper.                                     | Hides.                                                                                                                                   | Seeds.                  |
| Earth.                                      | Hops.                                                                                                                                    | Skins, undressed.       |
| Flour (wheat).                              | Horns.                                                                                                                                   | Stones of all kinds.    |
| Firewood.                                   | Iron, in pigs and blooms.                                                                                                                | Tallow.                 |
| Fish.                                       | Lard.                                                                                                                                    | Timber of all kinds.    |
|                                             |                                                                                                                                          | Vegetables.             |
|                                             |                                                                                                                                          | Wood.                   |
|                                             |                                                                                                                                          | Wool.                   |

## PROHIBITIONS, 16 &amp; 17 Vict. cap. 107.

CLIX. Gunpowder, ammunition, arms, or utensils of war, except from the United Kingdom or any British Possession, and base and counterfeit coin, are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported or brought, either by sea or inland carriage or navigation, into the British Possessions in America.

Light duty, 10 cents per ton.

In the foregoing Table of Duties, one dollar, or 100 cents, is equivalent to 4 s. sterling.

## 3.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

No fresh Tariff has been received from New Brunswick since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 40, of 6 May 1864.)

CUSTOMS TARIFF, 30th April 1864 to 1st May 1865.

| ARTICLES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Per centage<br>ad valorem Duty<br>on<br>every £.100<br>Currency Value<br>per Invoice. |    |    | Other Duties. |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---------------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | £.                                                                                    | s. | d. | £.            | s. | d. |
| Anchors and chain cables - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1                                                                                     | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Blocks and deadeyes - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 5                                                                                     | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Boots and shoes of all kinds - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 12                                                                                    | 10 | -  |               |    |    |
| Buffalo robes - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 10                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Burning fluid, kerosene, parafine, rock, combination, and all other descriptions of oils<br>manufactured from coal, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                               | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 7½ |
| Books, being the reprints of British authors, under the Imperial Act 11 Vict. c. 28 - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 20                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Canvas, sailcloth, and cordage - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2                                                                                     | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Clothes, ready-made, namely, coats, overcoats, vests, jackets, and trousers - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 12                                                                                    | 10 | -  |               |    |    |
| Coffee, green, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 2  |
| Coffee, roasted or ground, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 3  |
| Chocolate, broma, or cocoa paste, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 3  |
| Cigars - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 20                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Cider, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 5  |
| Clocks - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 25                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Copper composition bars, bolts, rudder braces, clinch rings, sheets, and sheathing nails -                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2                                                                                     | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| All wheel machinery, and machinery for manufacturing or to be used in the formation<br>of clocks - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 20                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Carriages of all kinds - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 12                                                                                    | 10 | -  |               |    |    |
| Bar iron - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 5                                                                                     | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Jewellery of all kinds - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 10                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Leather of all kinds, except sole leather - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 6                                                                                     | 5  | -  |               |    |    |
| Sole leather, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 1  |
| Porter, ale, and beer, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 5  |
| Jordan and shelled almonds, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 3  |
| Rigging - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2                                                                                     | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors, imported into this island, not exceeding the<br>strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength<br>than the strength of proof, and landed at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown,<br>Summerside, and Souris, per gallon - - - - - | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | 1  | 6  |
| Rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors, imported into this island, for every gallon<br>thereof of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof 28 by the<br>bubble, and for every bubble below 28 in number by the bubble, an additional 1½ d.<br>per gallon - - - - -                               | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | 1  | 6  |
| Molasses, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 4  |
| Patent medicines - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 30                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Salt, per ton - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 6  |
| Sails - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 6  |
| Spirituous liquors, on all manufactured or distilled in this island, per gallon - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 6  |
| Steam engines and boilers - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2                                                                                     | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Sugar, refined, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 3  |
| Sugar, brown or muscovado, per cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | 7  | -  |
| Confectionery of all kinds, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 4  |
| Tea, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 4  |
| Fine bread and crackers of all kinds, except ship bread, and navy bread - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 10                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Tobacco, manufactured, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 6  |
| Tobacco, manufactured in this island, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | -                                                                                     | -  | -  | -             | -  | 4  |
| Watches, and all machinery to be used in the formation thereof - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 10                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Sails, rigging, and ships' materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this island<br>(not belonging to this island), duty payable on account of sales - - - - -                                                                                                                                              | 10                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Ships' stores and cordage saved from wrecks or sold in vessels stranded, to pay<br>the same duty as in cases of importation. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                 | -                                                                                     | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Where a vessel not belonging to this island is stranded and condemned, or sold whilst<br>stranded, a duty shall be paid on the amount of sales of her hull, rigging, and mate-<br>rials, whether she be again got off or be there broken up - - - - -                                                                  | 10                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |
| Wines, claret, and all other light wines (except port and sherry), the first cost of which<br>is under 20 l. sterling per pipe - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                               | 25                                                                                    | -  | -  |               |    |    |



## 4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—continued.

| ARTICLES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Per-centage<br>ad valorem Duty<br>on<br>every £.100<br>Currency Value<br>per Invoice. | Other Duties. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £. s. d.                                                                              | £. s. d.      |
| Port and sherry, and all other wines costing over 20 <i>l.</i> sterling per pipe, per gallon, in addition to 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. ad valorem duty                                                                                                                                      | 5 - -                                                                                 | - 4 -         |
| Spirits, namely, brandy imported into this island at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside, and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon                     | - -                                                                                   | - 4 6         |
| Spirits, namely, brandy imported into this island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof, of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 28 by the bubble                                                                                                       | - -                                                                                   | - 4 6         |
| And for every bubble below 28 in number, by the bubble, an additional 3 <i>d.</i> per gallon                                                                                                                                                                                            | - -                                                                                   | - - 3         |
| Spirits, namely, gin, cordials, and whisky, imported into this island at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside, and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon | - -                                                                                   | - 3 6         |
| Spirits, namely, gin, cordials, and whisky imported into this island at any other ports for every gallon thereof, of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 28 by the bubble                                                                                     | - -                                                                                   | - 3 6         |
| And for every bubble below 28 in number, by the bubble, an additional 3 <i>d.</i> per gallon                                                                                                                                                                                            | - -                                                                                   | - - 3         |
| Lemon syrup, shrub, santa, and gingerette, per gallon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - -                                                                                   | - 1 -         |
| Tinctures, per gallon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - -                                                                                   | - 2 -         |
| Currants, raisins, prunes, figs, and all other kinds of dried fruits, per lb.                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - -                                                                                   | - - 1         |
| Articles manufactured of wood, and such articles of which wood forms the principal part, not hereinbefore enumerated                                                                                                                                                                    | 12 10 -                                                                               |               |
| Corn brooms, matches, trunks, valises, portmanteaus, and looking-glasses                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 12 10 -                                                                               |               |
| Oakum                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2 - -                                                                                 |               |
| Iron bars and straps, intended for strapping riders and knees of ships                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2 - -                                                                                 |               |
| On all goods, wares, and merchandise not above enumerated, except as hereinafter mentioned and excepted                                                                                                                                                                                 | 10 - -                                                                                |               |

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

ALL Articles in the following Table, imported from any Country or Colony whatsoever, shall be exempt from Duty, to wit:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All articles imported by the Lieutenant Governor for his own use.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Engines (fire).                                                                                                                  | into this island for the use of Her Majesty's Army, Navy, or Militia, by any commissary or other person in Her Majesty's service. |
| Ashes, viz., potashes and pearlshes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Flax.                                                                                                                            | Military clothing and accoutrements for the use of Her Majesty's Volunteer Corps in this island.                                  |
| Baggage: apparel, household effects, working tools and implements used and in use of persons or families arriving in this island, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.                                                                                                                                                                                           | Fish of all kinds, and products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water.                                            | Printing paper, royal and demy, in use for newspapers.                                                                            |
| Barrels and half-barrels of all kinds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Furs, skins, and tails, undressed.                                                                                               | Poultry, eggs.                                                                                                                    |
| Books (printed) of all kinds, not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Fruits, dried and undried, grown in the United States of America.                                                                | Pitch, tar, and rosin.                                                                                                            |
| Maps and charts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.                                                                                      | Pelts.                                                                                                                            |
| Blocks, rigging, and sails which may have been used to take new vessels from this island to a market for sale, if such blocks, rigging, and sails shall be returned forthwith, after the sale of the vessel, direct to this island, by the exporter thereof, and shall have previously paid and shall have been charged with the duties by law imposed thereon, on the first importation thereof into this island. | Gypsum, ground and unground.                                                                                                     | Plants, shrubs, and trees.                                                                                                        |
| Butter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Grindstones, hewn, wrought or unwrought.                                                                                         | Rags.                                                                                                                             |
| Broom-corn and bark.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Hemp and tow, unmanufactured.                                                                                                    | Rice.                                                                                                                             |
| Ship and pilot bread.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Hides.                                                                                                                           | Seeds and vegetables.                                                                                                             |
| Cheese.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Horns.                                                                                                                           | Slate.                                                                                                                            |
| Coal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Iron (pig).                                                                                                                      | Stone or marble, sawn or in its crude or unwrought state.                                                                         |
| Dye woods of all kinds (ground and unground).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Lard.                                                                                                                            | Burr or limestone.                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Lime.                                                                                                                            | Stock (live) of all kinds for breeding purposes.                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Manures.                                                                                                                         | Seines.                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Meats, fresh, smoked and salted.                                                                                                 | Staves.                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Oil (fish).                                                                                                                      | Tallow.                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Organs and bells imported expressly for any church, chapel, or sacred edifice in this island, and intended to be placed therein. | Teazels.                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Ores of metals of all kinds.                                                                                                     | Timber and lumber of all kinds (round, hewn, and sawed), unmanufactured.                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Ordinance or Commissariat stores, or war munitions of any kind, or military baggage or clothing brought                          | Firewoods.                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                  | Tobacco, unmanufactured.                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                  | Wool.                                                                                                                             |

## 5.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

No fresh Tariff has been received from Newfoundland since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 6.—BERMUDA.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 47 of 6 July 1864.)

A TABLE of DUTIES, 1st July until 30th June 1865.

| TABLE OF DUTIES.                                                                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | Rate of Duties. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|----|----|
|                                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | £.              | s. | d. |
| Arrow root, unmanufactured, per cwt.                                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | 10 | -  |
| Arrow root starch, per lb.                                                              | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | -  | 6  |
| Wine of all kinds, a duty of 20 per cent. on the value thereof.                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |                 |    |    |
| Arrack, alcohol, brandy, gin, whisky, shrub, peppermint water, and cordials, per gallon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | 2  | 6  |
| Rum, per gallon                                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | 2  | -  |
| Malt liquor, cider, and perry, per bhd.                                                 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | 15 | -  |
| „ or in quart bottles, per doz.                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | -  | 9  |
| Cigars, per thousand, or at option of importer, per lb. 1 s.                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | 8  | -  |
| Tobacco and snuff, per lb.                                                              | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | -  | 2  |
| Oxen and cows, per head                                                                 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -               | 4  | -  |

## EXPORT DUTIES.

— None. —

On all Goods other than the before recited, and exclusive of the following Table of Exemptions an *ad valorem* Duty, 2½ per cent.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

|                                                                                                    |                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agricultural implements.                                                                           | Passengers' baggage, apparel, and professional apparatus.                                           |
| Bullion.                                                                                           | The personal household effects of inhabitants of these islands dying abroad, not intended for sale. |
| Books, not reprints of British publications.                                                       | Scientific implements imported for private use, and not for sale.                                   |
| Coin.                                                                                              | Shrubs.                                                                                             |
| Coals.                                                                                             | Seeds for planting.                                                                                 |
| Diamonds.                                                                                          | Fresh vegetables and potatoes.                                                                      |
| Fresh fruit.                                                                                       | Empty barrels.                                                                                      |
| Ice.                                                                                               | Barley for malting purposes.                                                                        |
| Implements and boats for whaling.                                                                  | Malt and hops.                                                                                      |
| Manures.                                                                                           | Cotton wool.                                                                                        |
| Gravestones and monuments in memory of persons deceased.                                           |                                                                                                     |
| Specimens of natural history.                                                                      |                                                                                                     |
| Provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, and Convict Establishment. |                                                                                                     |

## 7.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No fresh Tariff has been received from British Columbia since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 8.—VANCOUVER ISLAND.

VICTORIA being a Free Port, no Customs Duties are leviable.



PART II.

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West Indies and Mauritius.

## 9.—J A M A I C A.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 39 of 29 January 1864.)

TABLE of the DUTIES now Levied in this Colony on ARTICLES IMPORTED.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                      | 25 Vict. c. 8. |    |                      | 26 Vict. c. 4. |    |            | Steam Communication Act,<br>22 Vict. c. 48. |    |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----|----------------------|----------------|----|------------|---------------------------------------------|----|--------------------|
|                                                                | £.             | s. | d.                   | £.             | s. | d.         | £.                                          | s. | d.                 |
| Ale - - - - -                                                  | 5              | 7  | - per tun -          | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per tun.         |
| Asses - - - - -                                                | -              | 5  | - per head           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 1  | - per head.        |
| Bacon - - - - -                                                | -              | 10 | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Barley (not being pearl) - - - - -                             | -              | -  | 3 per bushel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 1 per bushel.      |
| Beef:                                                          |                |    |                      |                |    |            |                                             |    |                    |
| Dried - - - - -                                                | -              | 10 | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Salted or cured - - - - -                                      | -              | 10 | - per bar., 200 lbs. | -              | 4  | - per bar. | -                                           | -  | 3 per barrel.      |
| Beans - - - - -                                                | -              | -  | 3 per bushel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 1 per bushel.      |
| Beer - - - - -                                                 | 5              | 7  | - per tun -          | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per tun.         |
| Birds - - - - -                                                | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Books, printed, and printed papers, including maps             | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Bread or biscuits - - - - -                                    | -              | 6  | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 3  | - per cwt.         |
| Bricks - - - - -                                               | -              | 4  | - per 1,000          | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 8  | - per 1,000.       |
| Bullion - - - - -                                              | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | free.              |
| Butter - - - - -                                               | -              | 9  | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per fir., 66lbs. |
| Calavances - - - - -                                           | -              | -  | 3 per bushel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Candles:                                                       |                |    |                      |                |    |            |                                             |    |                    |
| Composition - - - - -                                          | -              | 7  | - per box, 56 lbs.   | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 1 per box.         |
| Tallow - - - - -                                               | -              | 2  | 6 per box, 56 lbs.   | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 1 per box.         |
| Wax or spermaceti - - - - -                                    | -              | 10 | - per box, 56 lbs.   | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 1 per box.         |
| Cattle, neat - - - - -                                         | -              | 10 | - per head           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 1  | - per head.        |
| Carriages, not used for agricultural purposes -                | 10             | -  | - for 100% value     | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Carriages, carts, and waggons, used for agricultural purposes. | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Cheese - - - - -                                               | -              | 10 | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 3 per cwt.         |
| Cider - - - - -                                                | 4              | 7  | - per tun -          | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Clothing, army and navy undress - - - - -                      | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | free.              |
| Coals - - - - -                                                | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 8 per ton.         |
| Cocoa - - - - -                                                | -              | 10 | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Coffee - - - - -                                               | 1              | -  | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Coin - - - - -                                                 | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | free.              |
| Coke - - - - -                                                 | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 8 per ton.         |
| Corn, Indian - - - - -                                         | -              | -  | 3 per bushel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 1 per bushel.      |
| Cotton wool - - - - -                                          | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Diamonds - - - - -                                             | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Dogs - - - - -                                                 | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Dyewoods - - - - -                                             | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Drawings - - - - -                                             | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Engravings, and lithographs and photographs -                  | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Fish:                                                          |                |    |                      |                |    |            |                                             |    |                    |
| Dried or salted - - - - -                                      | -              | 2  | 6 per cwt.           | -              | 1  | - per cwt. | -                                           | -  | 2 per cwt.         |
| Fresh - - - - -                                                | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described                  | -              | 4  | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Alewives, pickled - - - - -                                    | -              | 2  | - per barrel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 3  | - per barrel.      |
| Herrings, pickled - - - - -                                    | -              | 2  | - per barrel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 3  | - per barrel.      |
| Herrings, smoked - - - - -                                     | -              | -  | 6 per box, 25 lbs.   | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Mackerel, pickled - - - - -                                    | -              | 4  | - per barrel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 3  | - per barrel.      |
| Pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described                 | -              | 4  | - per barrel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Salmon, smoked - - - - -                                       | -              | 10 | - per cwt.           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 3  | - per cwt.         |
| Salmon, wet or salted - - - - -                                | -              | 10 | - per barrel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 3  | - per barrel.      |
| Flax - - - - -                                                 | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Flour:                                                         |                |    |                      |                |    |            |                                             |    |                    |
| Rye - - - - -                                                  | -              | 8  | - per barrel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | free.              |
| Wheat - - - - -                                                | -              | 8  | - per barrel         | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | free.              |
| Fruit, fresh - - - - -                                         | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |
| Goats - - - - -                                                | -              | 2  | - per head           | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | -  | 6 per head.        |
| Guano, and any other manure - - - - -                          | -              | -  | free                 | -              | -  | -          | -                                           | 2  | - per cent.        |



## 9.—J A M A I C A—continued.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                        | 25 Vict. c. 8.             | 26 Vict. c. 4.    | Steam Communication Act,<br>22 Vict. c. 48. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                  | £. s. d.                   | £. s. d.          | £. s. d.                                    |
| Gums - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                   | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Gunpowder - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                              | - - - 6 per lb. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Hams - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 10 - per cwt. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Hand machines for preparing fibre for spinning<br>cotton or wool - - - - -                                                                                                                       | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Hay and straw - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                          | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Hemp - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                   | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Hides, raw - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                             | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Horses, mares, and geldings - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | 1 - - per head -           | - - - - -         | - 4 - per head.                             |
| Hogshead shooks - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                        | - - - 6 each -             | - - - - -         | - 1 each.                                   |
| Hydraulic presses and printing-presses - - - - -                                                                                                                                                 | 4 - - per cent. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Ice - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                    | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Iron :<br>Galvanized - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                   | 4 - - per cent. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| For roofing - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                            | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Indigo - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                 | - - - 3 per lb. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Lard - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 5 - per cwt. -           | - - - - -         | - 2 p' firkin (60 lbs.)                     |
| Leeches - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Matches, lucifers and others, per gross of 12 dozen<br>boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks; and boxes<br>containing any greater or lesser quantity to be<br>charged in proportion - - - - -    | - 5 - per gross -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Malt dust - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                              | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Marble, in slabs or blocks - - - - -                                                                                                                                                             | 4 - - per cent. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Machines (horse-power), or parts - - - - -                                                                                                                                                       | 4 - - " -                  | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Meat :<br>Fresh - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                        | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                | - 10 - per barrel -        | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Meal, not wheat - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                        | - 1 - " -                  | - - - - -         | - 3 per barrel.                             |
| Mills, whether for grinding canes, paint, coffee,<br>corn, or grain of any kind, or for sawing<br>boards, raising water or ore, set in motion by<br>steam, horse, wind, or water power - - - - - | 4 - - per cent. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Molasses - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                               | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Mules - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 10 - per head -          | - - - - -         | - 4 - per head.                             |
| Necessaries (Army and Navy), including mess<br>plate and furniture, band instruments, to be<br>certified by the military and naval commanding<br>officers as requisite or necessary - - - - -    | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - - - free.                                 |
| Oats - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                   | - - - 3 per bushel -       | - - - - -         | - 1 per bushel.                             |
| Oilcakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared<br>food for animals - - - - -                                                                                                                   | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Oil - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                    | - - - 4 per gallon -       | - - - - -         | - 3 per gallon.                             |
| Paintings in oil - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                       | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Patent fuel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                            | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron - - - - -                                                                                                                                      | 4 - - per cent. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Peas (not being split peas) - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - - - 3 per bushel -       | - - - - -         | - 1 per bushel.                             |
| Perry - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4 7 - per tun -            | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Pipes for conveying fluids - - - - -                                                                                                                                                             | 4 - - per cent. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Plants, growing - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                        | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Ploughs, plough harrows, and harrow cultivators,<br>clod-crushers, horse-hoes, dibbles, and sowing-<br>machines - - - - -                                                                        | 4 - - per cent. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Pork, salted or cured - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                  | - 10 - per bar. 200 lbs. - | - 4 - per barl. - | - 3 per barrel.                             |
| Porter - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                 | 5 7 - per tun -            | - - - - -         | - 2 - per tun.                              |
| Poultry - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Punccheon shooks - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                       | - - - 6 each -             | - - - - -         | - 1 each.                                   |
| Pumps for raising water - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                | 4 - - per cent. -          | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Railway truck-wheels - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                   | 4 - - " -                  | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Resins and rosins - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                      | - - - free -               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Rice - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 2 - per cwt. -           | - 1 - per cwt. -  | - 2 per cwt.                                |
| Rice, undressed - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                        | - 1 - per bushel -         | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |

## 9.—J A M A I C A—continued.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                              | 25 Vict. c. 8.        | 26 Vict. c. 4.    | Steam Communication Act,<br>22 Vict. c. 48. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        | £. s. d.              | £. s. d.          | £. s. d.                                    |
| Salt - - - - -                                                                         | - - 1 per cwt.        | - - - - -         | - - 7 per cwt.                              |
| Salt, rock - - - - -                                                                   | - - free              | - - - - -         | - - 7 "                                     |
| Sarsaparilla - - - - -                                                                 | - - free              | - - - - -         | - - 2 - per cent.                           |
| Sausages, dried or pickled - - - - -                                                   | - 10 - per cwt.       | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Sheep - - - - -                                                                        | - 2 - per head        | - - - - -         | - - 6 per head.                             |
| Slates, and school slates - - - - -                                                    | - - free              | - - - - -         | - - 2 - per cent.                           |
| Soap - - - - -                                                                         | - 3 - per box 56 lbs. | - - - - -         | - - 2 per box.                              |
| Soda ash, or sub-soda - - - - -                                                        | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy, and geology - - - - -           | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| <b>Spirits:</b>                                                                        |                       |                   |                                             |
| Brandy - - - - -                                                                       | - 7 - per gallon      | - - 1 - per gall. | - - 2 per gallon.                           |
| Gin - - - - -                                                                          | - 6 - "               | - - 2 - "         | - - 2 "                                     |
| Rum, produce of and imported from British Possessions - - - - -                        | - 6 - "               | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Whisky - - - - -                                                                       | - 5 - "               | - - 3 - per gall. | - 2 - "                                     |
| Spirits of wine, alcohol, and all other spirits, cordials, or compounds - - - - -      | - 8 - "               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Still, or any part of a still - - - - -                                                | - 4 - per cent.       | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Steam-engines, or parts thereof - - - - -                                              | - 4 - "               | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| <b>Sugar:</b>                                                                          |                       |                   |                                             |
| Refined - - - - -                                                                      | - - 2 per lb.         | - - - - -         | - - 4 per 100 lbs.                          |
| Unrefined - - - - -                                                                    | - 10 - per cwt.       | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Swine - - - - -                                                                        | - 2 - per head        | - - - - -         | - - 6 per head.                             |
| Tallow, grease, tallow-grease, or grease and slush - - - - -                           | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Tea - - - - -                                                                          | - 1 6 per lb.         | - - - - -         | - 4 - per 100 lbs.                          |
| Tierce shooks - - - - -                                                                | - - 6 each            | - - - - -         | - - 1 each.                                 |
| <b>Tiles:</b>                                                                          |                       |                   |                                             |
| Marble - - - - -                                                                       | - 4 - per cent.       | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Earthen - - - - -                                                                      | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| <b>Tobacco:</b>                                                                        |                       |                   |                                             |
| Manufactured, including Cavendish - - - - -                                            | - - 6 per lb.         | - - 2 per lb.     | - 4 - per 100 lbs.                          |
| Unmanufactured - - - - -                                                               | - 1 1 - per 100 lbs.  | - - 1½ "          | - 4 - "                                     |
| Segars - - - - -                                                                       | - 2 6 per lb.         | - - - - -         | - 4 - "                                     |
| <b>Tongues:</b>                                                                        |                       |                   |                                             |
| Dried - - - - -                                                                        | - 10 - per cwt.       | - - - - -         | - - 3 per cwt.                              |
| Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. - - - - -                                      | - 10 - per barrel     | - - 4 - per barl. | - - 3 per barrel.                           |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - -                                                                | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Tow - - - - -                                                                          | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Turtle - - - - -                                                                       | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Uniforms prescribed by Her Majesty's regulations, or any law of this country - - - - - | - - free              | - - - - -         | - - free.                                   |
| Vegetables, fresh - - - - -                                                            | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Wax, bees - - - - -                                                                    | - - free              | - - - - -         | - 2 - "                                     |
| Wheat - - - - -                                                                        | - - 8 per bushel      | - - 4 per bush.   | - - 1 per bushel.                           |
| <b>Wines:</b>                                                                          |                       |                   |                                             |
| In bulk - - - - -                                                                      | - 15 - per tun        | - - 3½ per gall.  | - 4 - per tun.                              |
| In bottles - - - - -                                                                   | - 15 - "              | - - 9½ "          | - 4 - "                                     |
| <b>Wood:</b>                                                                           |                       |                   |                                             |
| Pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure of one inch thick - - - - -                  | - 12 - per 1,000 feet | - - - - -         | - 1 - per 1,000 ft.                         |
| White pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch - - - - -   | - 8 - "               | - - - - -         | - 1 - "                                     |
| Shingles, cypress, more than 12 inches in length - - - - -                             | - 4 - per 1,000       | - - - - -         | - - 8 per 1,000.                            |
| Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described - - - - -         | - 3 - "               | - - - - -         | - - 8 "                                     |
| Wood hoops - - - - -                                                                   | - 1 - "               | - - - - -         | - 1 - "                                     |
| Staves and heading, red or white oak, or ash - - - - -                                 | - 4 - "               | - - - - -         | - 1 - "                                     |



9.—J A M A I C A—*continued.*

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                         | 25 Vict. c. 8.    | 26 Vict. c. 4. | Steam Communication Act,<br>22 Vict. c. 48. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                   | £. s. d.          | £. s. d.       | £. s. d.                                    |
| Wire, iron, for fences, and wire fencing, and iron standards and hurdles, and tomb railings -                                     | 4 - - per cent.   | - - - -        | - 2 - per cent.                             |
| Works of art in marble, bronze, or other materials -                                                                              | - - - free - -    | - - - -        | - 2 - „                                     |
| And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.                                                |                   |                |                                             |
| On all other goods, wares, and merchandize, plantation supplies, and effects of every description not previously enumerated - - - | 12 10 - per cent. | - - - -        | - 2 - „                                     |

TABLE of DUTIES now levied in this Colony on Articles exported.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                 | 15 Victoria, c. 39. | 24 Victoria, c. 16.   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                                                           | £. s. d.            | £. s. d.              |
| Arrowroot - - - - -                                                                       | - - - -             | - 1 - per cwt.        |
| Beeswax - - - - -                                                                         | - - - -             | - 2 - „               |
| Cocoanuts - - - - -                                                                       | - - - -             | - 1 - per 1,000.      |
| Coffee - - - - -                                                                          | - 2 - per tierce    | - 4 - per tierce.     |
| Coffee, other than tierces (784 lbs. per tierce) - - -                                    | - 2 - „ - -         | - 4 - „               |
| Ginger - - - - -                                                                          | - - - -             | - 1 - per cwt.        |
| Honey - - - - -                                                                           | - - - -             | - 1 - „               |
| Pimento (per bag of 120 lbs.) - - - - -                                                   | - - 4 per bag       | - - 6 per bag.        |
| Logwood, and other dyewoods, lignum vitæ, ebony, and cocus wood - - - - -                 | - - - -             | - 1 - per ton.        |
| Mahogany (superficial measurement) - - - - -                                              | - - - -             | - 5 - per 1,000 feet. |
| Rum (per puncheon or two hogsheads) - - - - -                                             | - 2 - per puncheon  | - 2 6 per puncheon.   |
| Rum, not in puncheons or hogsheads (90 gallons per puncheon) -                            | - 2 - „ - -         | - 2 6 „               |
| Sugar - - - - -                                                                           | - 2 9 per hogshead  | - 3 - per hogshead.   |
| Sugar, not in hogsheads, three tierces or eight barrels per hogshead of 17 cwt. - - - - - | - 2 9 „ - -         | - 3 - „               |

## 10.—B A H A M A S.

No fresh Tariff has been received from the Bahamas since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 11.—TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 15 of 7 March 1863.)

TARIFF of these ISLANDS, under Colonial Ordinance, No. 20, 1860, in force from the 15th February 1861, until the 1st January 1866, and from thence to the end of the next Session of the Legislature.

## I M P O R T S.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                      | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                      | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                | £. s. d.           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                | £. s. d.           |
| Alcohol and spirits of wine, per gallon -                                                      | - 4 -              | Oil:                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                    |
| Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, in quart bottles,<br>per dozen -                              | - - 6              | Olive and almond, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 1 6              |
| Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, in wood, per<br>gallon -                                      | - - 2              | Sperm, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 1 -              |
| Bay rum and Bay water, per gallon -                                                            | - 1 -              | Lard, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                             | - - 6              |
| Beans and peas, not split, per bushel -                                                        | - - 3              | All others not enumerated, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                        | - - 4              |
| Biscuit and bread, per 100 lbs. -                                                              | - 1 4              | Paints, in oil, per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 4 2              |
| Brandy, per gallon -                                                                           | - 4 -              | Pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine, per barrel -                                                                                                                                                                | - 2 -              |
| Bulls, cows, and oxen, each -                                                                  | - 6 3              | Rice, per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 1 -              |
| Butter, per 100 lbs. -                                                                         | - 8 4              | Rum, 24° proof, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 3 -              |
| Calves, each -                                                                                 | - 2 -              | And one penny per gallon for every degree<br>stronger, and for every degree weaker<br>one penny less per gallon.                                                                                               |                    |
| Candles:                                                                                       |                    | Sheep, goats, lambs, and kids, each -                                                                                                                                                                          | - 1 -              |
| Tallow, per 100 lbs. -                                                                         | - 3 -              | Shingles:                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                    |
| Other than tallow, per 100 lbs. -                                                              | - 6 3              | Cypress, per 1,000 -                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 2 -              |
| Cheese, per 100 lbs. -                                                                         | - 6 3              | Other than cypress, per 1,000 -                                                                                                                                                                                | - 1 -              |
| Chocolate, per 100 lbs. -                                                                      | - 6 -              | Shrub, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 3 -              |
| Cigars, per 1,000 -                                                                            | - 10 -             | Soap, per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 3 -              |
| Cocoa, per 100 lbs. -                                                                          | - 1 -              | Spirits of turpentine, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                            | - - 3              |
| Coffee, per 100 lbs. -                                                                         | - 5 -              | Sugar:                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                    |
| Cordials, per gallon -                                                                         | - 5 -              | Refined, per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                                                        | - 8 4              |
| Cordage, and rope, new, per 100 lbs. -                                                         | - 4 2              | Muscovado, per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                                                      | - 4 2              |
| Corn and other unprepared grain, not enu-<br>merated, per bushel -                             | - - 2              | Clayed, and all other not enumerated,<br>per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                        | - 6 3              |
| Currants, raisins, figs, and prunes, per 100 lbs. -                                            | - 8 4              | Swine, per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 4 2              |
| Fish:                                                                                          |                    | Tea:                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                    |
| Dried or salted, per 100 lbs. -                                                                | - 1 -              | Green, per lb. -                                                                                                                                                                                               | - - 6              |
| Pickled salmon, shad, and mackerel,<br>per barrel -                                            | - 6 3              | Black, per lb. -                                                                                                                                                                                               | - - 4              |
| Pickled, in kits, and smoked fish, ex-<br>cept herrings, per 100 lbs. -                        | - 4 2              | Tobacco:                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                    |
| Not enumerated, per barrel -                                                                   | - 4 2              | Manufactured, other than cigars, per<br>100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                             | - 8 4              |
| Gin, whiskey, and other spirits not herein<br>enumerated, per gallon -                         | - 3 3              | Unmanufactured, per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 4 2              |
| Hulls and materials of vessels derelict,<br>wrecked, stranded, or condemned, ad va-<br>lorem - | 15 per cent.       | Wines, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 1 -              |
| Lard, per 100 lbs. -                                                                           | - 4 2              | And ad valorem -                                                                                                                                                                                               | 10 per cent.       |
| Lumber, per 1,000 -                                                                            | - 6 -              | Articles not enumerated in the above Scale of<br>Duties, except such as are comprised in<br>the Table of Exemptions set forth in this<br>Ordinance, shall pay a duty of 10 <i>l.</i> per<br>cent. ad valorem - | 10 per cent.       |
| Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs. -                                                          | - 4 2              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                    |
| Molasses, honey and syrup, per gallon -                                                        | - - 2              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                    |

Note.—All goods may be warehoused on first importation, and exported from the warehouse without payment of any duties; and if the Import Duties amount to or exceed 20*l.*, a credit of six months is allowed.



11.—TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS—*continued.*

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the Colonial Service.                          | Manures, and earths of all kinds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Articles of every description imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the use of the President. | Maps and charts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Asses, mules, and horses.                                                                                  | Nuts, cocoa.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Boats and materials for whale fishery.                                                                     | Oats, bran, shorts, ground feed, rice meal, oilcake, and oil meal.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Bullion, coin, and diamonds.                                                                               | Ores and minerals.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Cart harness, carts, cars, and drays, and parts thereof, and cart grease.                                  | Osnaburghs and bagging, and bags and sacks for salt.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Coal, charcoal, and coke.                                                                                  | Passengers' baggage and professional apparatus.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Cotton wool.                                                                                               | Printed books and pamphlets, not being reprints of British publications secured by copyright. *                                                                                                                                                     |
| Drugs and medicines.                                                                                       | Provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse, for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, and all cattle and other live stock imported by any contractor for the supply of fresh meat for the same. |
| Dyewoods and dyes.                                                                                         | Spades and shovels.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Flax, tow, and flax-seed.                                                                                  | Specimens illustrative of Natural History.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Fruits and vegetables (fresh), and roots of all kinds.                                                     | Submarine apparatus and diving-dresses.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ginger, green or dried.                                                                                    | Sugar canes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Hay and straw.                                                                                             | Tallow and raw hides.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ice, and articles preserved in ice.                                                                        | Tannin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Iron rails, and other manufactured materials for railroads and wharves.                                    | Turtle and fish, alive.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Lignum vitæ.                                                                                               | Tortoiseshell.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Mahogany.                                                                                                  | Trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds for planting.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Machinery of all kinds used in the manufacture of salt.                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

## PROHIBITIONS.

Gunpowder, ammunition, arms, or materials of war, except from the United Kingdom or any British Possession; and base or counterfeit coin.

## EXPORTS.

Salt, per bushel, one farthing - - - - -  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.

In this tariff, money is British sterling, and weights and measures, imperial; except the bushel measure for salt, which (under Ordinance No. 10, 1855, regulating weights and measures) contains 35 imperial quarts.

\* Reprints of British publications secured by copyright are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under 11 Vict. c. 6, Bahama Acts.

11.—TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS—*continued.*

## OTHER DUTIES and TAXES not contained in the foregoing Tariff.

## LIGHT DUTY.\*

Upon every vessel arriving at any port within these islands, and coming to an entry, 4 *d.* per ton of the registered tonnage of such vessel.

Except vessels of Her Majesty's Navy, vessels employed wholly as transports or store ships in Her Majesty's service, and steamers. Also "all vessels specially employed to convey public mails to these islands" (Ordinance, No. 11, 1849, and No. 20, 1860).

## PILOTAGE FEES for the TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS. (Ordinance, No. 11, 1861.)

| TONNAGE.                                                      | Anchoring in Grand Turk Road, Salt Cay Road, Riding Place, Cockburn Harbour and West Caicos. | HAWK'S NEST. |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
|                                                               | £. s. d.                                                                                     | £. s. d.     |                   |
| 50 tons and under - - - -                                     | - 12 6                                                                                       | - 8 4        | in and out, each. |
| Above 50 tons and not above 100 - - -                         | - 18 9                                                                                       | - 12 6       | " "               |
| 100 tons and not above 150 - - -                              | 1 - 10                                                                                       | - 16 8       | " "               |
| 150 tons and not above 200 - - -                              | 1 2 11                                                                                       | 1 9 2        | " "               |
| 200 tons and not above 250 - - -                              | 1 5 -                                                                                        | 1 13 4       | " "               |
| 250 tons and not above 300 - - -                              | 1 7 1                                                                                        | 1 17 6       | " "               |
| And above 300 tons, 1 <i>s.</i> for every 25 tons additional. |                                                                                              |              |                   |

*N.B.*—Outward pilotage and removals (if required) is one-half of pilotage inwards; except from Hawk's Nest, when full pilotage is charged.

A pilot remaining on board of a vessel at the request of the master (after her anchorage) is entitled to a fee of 8 *s.* 4 *d.* for every 24 hours.

A pilot detained on board of a vessel (by the act of the master) when required to remove or pilot her outwards, is entitled to a fee of 3 *s.* per hour during such detention.

\* For the maintenance of the lighthouse on Grand Turk, first lighted on the 9th October 1852.



## 12.—TRINIDAD.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 189 of 2 December 1863.)

IMPORT DUTIES leviable in the Colony of *Trinidad*, under Ordinance No. 18, of 1853.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                 | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                  | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                           | £. s. d.        |                                                                                                                            | £. s. d.        |
| <b>IMPORTS:</b>                                                                                                                                                                           |                 | <b>Imports—continued.</b>                                                                                                  |                 |
| Animals (living), viz.:                                                                                                                                                                   |                 | Jewellery and watches, for every 100 l. of value - - - - -                                                                 | 10 - -          |
| Asses, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                     | - 2 1           | Lard, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                               | - 2 6           |
| Goats, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                     | - 1 -           | Leather, manufactured or unmanufactured (except gloves), for every 100 l. of value -                                       | 5 - -           |
| Kids, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                      | - 6 -           | Lime:                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Oxen and bulls, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - 2 1           | Building, the hogshead - - - - -                                                                                           | - 1 -           |
| Cows, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                      | - 2 1           | Temper, for every 100 l. of value - -                                                                                      | 3 10 -          |
| Calves, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                    | - 1 -           | Lumber, white, spruce, and pitch pine, the 1,000 feet - - - - -                                                            | - 6 3           |
| Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and foals, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                 | 2 - -           | Malt liquor:                                                                                                               |                 |
| Mules, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                     | 1 - -           | In wood, the 64 gallons - - - - -                                                                                          | - 10 -          |
| Sheep, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                     | - 2 -           | In bottles, the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion - - - - -                                                        | - - 6           |
| Lambs, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                     | - 1 -           | Manures, for every 100 l. of value - - -                                                                                   | 3 10 -          |
| Swine and hogs, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - 1 -           | Matches, lucifer, for every gross of boxes or other packages, each box or package containing not more than 120 matches - - | - 2 6*          |
| Pigs (sucking), each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - - 6           | Meal or other flour, not wheaten:                                                                                          |                 |
| Bricks, the 1,000 - - - - -                                                                                                                                                               | - 1 -           | The barrel - - - - -                                                                                                       | - 1 -           |
| Butter, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                 | - - 1           | The puncheon - - - - -                                                                                                     | - 4 -           |
| Candles:                                                                                                                                                                                  |                 | Meat, salted or cured, the 100 lbs. - - -                                                                                  | - 4 2           |
| Tallow, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - 2 1           | Molasses, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                             | - - 6           |
| Wax, sperm, composition, and all others, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                           | - 6 -           | Muskets, guns, and fowling-pieces, each -                                                                                  | - 5 -           |
| Carriages:                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | Gun barrels, each - - - - -                                                                                                | - 5 -           |
| On springs, four-wheeled, each - - -                                                                                                                                                      | 7 - -           | Gun stocks, each - - - - -                                                                                                 | - 5 -           |
| On springs, two-wheeled, each - - -                                                                                                                                                       | 4 - -           | Oil, olive, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                           | - - 9           |
| Chocolate, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                              | - 1 -           | Oats, the bushel - - - - -                                                                                                 | - - 2½          |
| Cheese, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - 5 -           | Peas and beans, the bushel - - - - -                                                                                       | - - 2½          |
| Cocoa, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                             | - 5 -           | Pitch, the barrel - - - - -                                                                                                | - - 6           |
| Coffee, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - 5 -           | Rice, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                               | - 2 -           |
| Coals, the hdd. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                 | - 1 -           | Shingles, the 1,000 - - - - -                                                                                              | - 1 -           |
| Loose, the ton - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                  | - - 3           | Shooks, the bundle - - - - -                                                                                               | - - 6           |
| Corn, the bushel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                | - - 2½          | Silk:                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Cotton:                                                                                                                                                                                   |                 | Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other material, ribbons, for every 100 l. of value - - - - -               | 10 - -          |
| Linen, wool, manufactures of, or cotton or linen, or wool mixed with any other material (except silk), for every 100 l. of value - - - - -                                                | 5 - -           | Soap, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                               | - 1 -           |
| Crackers, and other breadstuffs, the barrel -                                                                                                                                             | - - 7½          | Spirits, strong waters, liquors, and cordials, the gallon - - - - -                                                        | - 6 -†          |
| Engines:                                                                                                                                                                                  |                 | Staves, the 1,000 - - - - -                                                                                                | - 10 -          |
| Machinery, sugar pans, and apparatus used for the manufacture of sugar, or other produce, for every 100 l. of value -                                                                     | 3 10 -          | Sugar, refined or not, the 100 lbs. - - -                                                                                  | - 10 -          |
| Fish:                                                                                                                                                                                     |                 | Tar, the barrel - - - - -                                                                                                  | - - 6           |
| Fish, dried or salted, the 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                     | - 1 -           | Tea, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                     | - - 2           |
| Pickled, the barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                             | - 2 6           | Tasso, the 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                              | - - 10‡         |
| Flour, the barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                   | - 5 -           | Tiles:                                                                                                                     |                 |
| Gloves, for every 100 l. of value - - -                                                                                                                                                   | 10 - -          | Pantiles and other roofing tiles, the 1,000 -                                                                              | - 2 1           |
| Gunpowder, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                              | - - 3½          | Paving tiles, the 100 - - - - -                                                                                            | - 1 -           |
| Haberdashery, for every 100 l. of value -                                                                                                                                                 | 10 - -          | Marble tiles, the 100 - - - - -                                                                                            | - 2 1           |
| Hair:                                                                                                                                                                                     |                 | Draining tiles, for every 100 l. of value -                                                                                | 3 10 -          |
| Manufactures of hair or goats' wool, or of hair or goats' wool mixed with any other material, for every 100 l. of value -                                                                 | 5 - -           | Tobacco:                                                                                                                   |                 |
| Iron:                                                                                                                                                                                     |                 | Unmanufactured, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                          | - - 4½          |
| Manufactures of iron, copper, brass, tin, lead, or zinc, mixed or unmixed with any other metal or material, and all other manufactures known as hardware, for every 100 l. of value - - - | 5 - -           | Manufactured, including Negrohead, Cavendish, and snuff, the lb. - - -                                                     | - - 6           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                           |                 | Cigars, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                  | - - 9           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                           |                 | Turpentine, spirits of, the gallon - - -                                                                                   | - - 1           |

\* By Resolution of Legislative Council of 1 August 1856.

† By Resolution of Legislative Council of 1 September 1860.

‡ By Resolution of Legislative Council of 1 May 1854.

## 12.—TRINIDAD—continued.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                              | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                        | £. s. d.        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | £. s. d.        |
| Wines in wood:                                                                                                         |                 | Table II.—Tonnage—continued.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                 |
| French wines (except Vin de Côte and Muscat), the gallon - - -                                                         | - 1 -           | Upon every ship or vessel of 25 tons and upwards, but under 50 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - 1 3           |
| Vin de Côte, the gallon - - -                                                                                          | - - 2           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Teneriffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga, Fayal, Sicilian wines, and Muscat, the gallon - - -                           | - - 8           | And upon every ship or vessel under 25 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - - 3           |
| Sherry, Madeira, Port, and all other wines not above enumerated, the gallon - - -                                      | - 1 -           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Wines, in bottles:                                                                                                     |                 | Provided always, that no such duty of tonnage shall be payable in respect of any vessel entering and clearing in ballast; and provided, that where any ship or vessel, of which the registered tonnage shall be less than 50 tons, shall enter more than twice in one and the same year, the duty of tonnage payable upon or in respect of such vessel, for every entry after the second in the same year, shall be 3 <i>d.</i> per ton, and no more. |                 |
| (Except Muscat) the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion - - -                                                    | - 6 -           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Muscat, the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion - - -                                                            | - 4 -           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Non-enumerated articles, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value - - -                                                           | 3 10 -          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| EXEMPTIONS:                                                                                                            |                 | TABLE III.—WHARFAGE:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                 |
| Coins, bullion, and diamonds; printed books, and poultry.                                                              |                 | And upon the following goods landed upon any public wharf or quay in the town of Port of Spain, the following rate of wharfage to be paid by the importer:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                 |
| Provisions and stores of every description, for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.                          |                 | On every 1,000 feet of lumber - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                 |
|                                                                                                                        |                 | On every 1,000 staves, or staves in shook - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
|                                                                                                                        |                 | On every 1,000 bricks - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                 |
|                                                                                                                        |                 | On every 1,000 tiles - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 1 -           |
|                                                                                                                        |                 | On every 1,000 slates - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                 |
|                                                                                                                        |                 | On every 1,000 shingles - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                 |
|                                                                                                                        |                 | On every hogshead of lime - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
|                                                                                                                        |                 | On every hogshead of coal - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| TABLE II.—TONNAGE:                                                                                                     |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Upon all ships and vessels coming to and entering at this colony, the following duties of tonnage, namely:—            |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Upon every ship or vessel of 50 tons and upwards, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - - | - 1 9           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |

TABLE of EXPORT DUTIES leviable in the Colony of Trinidad, under Ordinance No. 22, of 1862.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.        | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                  | £. s. d.        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | £. s. d.        |
| Sugar:                           |                 | For the purposes of this ordinance, every cask whereof the truss shall exceed 29 inches shall be deemed to be a hogshead, and every cask whereof the truss shall not exceed 29 inches, but shall exceed 18 inches, shall be deemed to be a tierce, and every cask whereof the truss shall not exceed 18 inches shall be deemed to be a barrel. |                 |
| For every hogshead - - -         | - 1 7           | Where any such produce shall be exported in any package except those above-mentioned, such duties and charges shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid at the following rates; that is to say:—                                                                                                                                            |                 |
| For every tierce - - -           | - 1 1           | On sugar, for every 1,000 lbs. - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 1 1           |
| For every barrel - - -           | - - 3½          | On molasses, for every 100 gallons - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - - 9           |
| Molasses:                        |                 | On rum, for every 100 gallons - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 1 1           |
| For every puncheon - - -         | - - 6½          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |
| For every tierce - - -           | - - 3½          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |
| Rum, for every puncheon - - -    | - 1 1           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |
| Cocoa, for every 100 lbs. - - -  | - - 4½          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |
| Coffee, for every 100 lbs. - - - | - - 3½          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |



## 12.—T R I N I D A D—continued.

TARIFF of WHARF DUTIES adopted by Resolution of the Council of Government under Ordinance No. 22, of 1861, to be levied on all Packages, &c. landed in the port of Port of *Spain*, in addition to those imposed by Ordinance No. 18, of 1853.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                   | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                     | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                             | £. s. d.        |                                                               | £. s. d.        |
| <b>Agricultural Implements:</b>                                             |                 | <b>Baskets, boxes, cases, &amp;c.—continued.</b>              |                 |
| Cane-top cutters, each                                                      | 3               | For quarts, per dozen, and in proportion for smaller bottles: |                 |
| Carts (including wheels), each                                              | 6               | Cider                                                         | 3               |
| Corn mills, each                                                            | 3               | Cordials                                                      | 3               |
| Corn shellers, each                                                         | 3               | Liqueurs                                                      | 3               |
| Harrows, each                                                               | 3               | Oil                                                           | 3               |
| Oat bruisers, each                                                          | 3               | Wines                                                         | 3               |
| Ploughs, each                                                               | 3               | Spirits                                                       | 3               |
| Trucks, each                                                                | 3               | Tinplates, per box                                            | 3               |
| Waggons (including wheels), each                                            | 1               | Tobacco, manufactured, not being cigars, per 100 lbs.         | 6               |
| Wheels (waggon and cart), each                                              | 3               | Tea, per package                                              | 3               |
|                                                                             |                 | Carriages (except children's), each                           | 5               |
|                                                                             |                 | Pianos, each                                                  | 5               |
| <b>Bags:</b>                                                                |                 | <b>Bales, trusses or coils:</b>                               |                 |
| Beans, per bushel                                                           | 1½              | Cordage, per 100 lbs.                                         | 2               |
| Bran, per bushel                                                            | 1½              | Hay, per 100 lbs.                                             | 2               |
| Corn, per bushel                                                            | 1½              | Leather, per 100 lbs.                                         | 2               |
| Oats, per bushel                                                            | 1½              | Tobacco leaf, per 100 lbs.                                    | 3               |
| Salt, per bushel                                                            | 1½              |                                                               |                 |
| Coolie stores, per bag                                                      | 3               | <b>Butts or pipes:</b>                                        |                 |
| Cocoa, per bag                                                              | 3               | Oil, each                                                     | 3               |
| Corks, per bag                                                              | 3               | Malt liquor, each                                             | 3               |
| Guano, per bag                                                              | 3               | Wine, each                                                    | 3               |
| Garlic, per bag                                                             | 3               | Spirits or cordials, each                                     | 3               |
| Pepper, per bag                                                             | 3               |                                                               |                 |
| Rice, per bag                                                               | 3               | <b>Bundles:</b>                                               |                 |
|                                                                             |                 | Iron hoops, per bundle                                        | 1               |
| <b>Barrels:</b>                                                             |                 | Wood hoops, per bundle                                        | 1               |
| Beef or Pork, each                                                          | 6               | Truss hoops, per bundle                                       | 1               |
| Liquors of all descriptions in bottles, each                                | 6               | Brooms, per bundle                                            | 1               |
| Pitch, tar or rosin, each                                                   | 6               | Spades or shovels, per bundle                                 | 1               |
| Sugar, each                                                                 | 6               | Buckets and pails in nests, per nest                          | 3               |
| Breadstuffs, each                                                           | 4½              |                                                               |                 |
| Corn meal, each                                                             | 4½              | <b>Coals (in addition to old wharfage):</b>                   |                 |
| Flour, each                                                                 | 4½              | Hogsheads, each                                               | 1               |
| Filberts, nuts or walnuts, each                                             | 4½              | Puncheons and tierces, each                                   | 6               |
| Onions, each                                                                | 4½              | Loose, per ton                                                | 2               |
| Pickled fish, each                                                          | 4½              |                                                               |                 |
| Potatoes, each                                                              | 4½              | <b>Crates, each</b>                                           | 2               |
| Salt, each                                                                  | 4½              |                                                               |                 |
| Half, quarter, or eighth barrels in proportion to rates charged on barrels. |                 | <b>Demijohns and carboys:</b>                                 |                 |
| <b>Bricks, in addition to old wharfage, per 1,000</b>                       | 1               | Empty, per dozen                                              | 3               |
|                                                                             |                 | Full, each                                                    | 3               |
| <b>Baskets, boxes, cases, chests and hampers:</b>                           |                 | <b>Dry goods and stationery, every package</b>                | 2               |
| Candles, per 100 lbs.                                                       | 6               |                                                               |                 |
| Cheese, per 100 lbs.                                                        | 6               | <b>Pirkins, each</b>                                          | 2½              |
| Soap, per 100 lbs.                                                          | 6               |                                                               |                 |
| Drugs and chemicals, each                                                   | 3               | <b>Fish:</b>                                                  |                 |
| Figs, each                                                                  | 1               | Dried, per 100 lbs.                                           | 3               |
| Herrings, each                                                              | 1               | Pickled, per barrel                                           | 4½              |
| Pipes, each                                                                 | 1               | Pickled kits, each                                            | 1               |
| Potatoes, each                                                              | 1               |                                                               |                 |
| Raisins, each                                                               | 1               |                                                               |                 |
| Vermicelli or macaroni, each                                                | 1               |                                                               |                 |
| Cigars, per 100 lbs.                                                        | 1               |                                                               |                 |

## 12.—T R I N I D A D—continued.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                       | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                                                 | £. s. d.           |                                                                                                                                                                          | £. s. d.           |
| <b>Hogsheads :</b>                                                                                                              |                    | <b>Onions or garlic, loose or in strings, per 100 lbs.</b>                                                                                                               | 2½                 |
| Malt liquor, each                                                                                                               | 1 6                | <b>Quarter casks :</b>                                                                                                                                                   |                    |
| Oil, each                                                                                                                       | 1 6                | Malt liquor, each                                                                                                                                                        | 9                  |
| Turpentine, each                                                                                                                | 1 6                | Oil, each                                                                                                                                                                | 9                  |
| Matches, each                                                                                                                   | 1 6                | Spirits or cordials, each                                                                                                                                                | 9                  |
| Vinegar, each                                                                                                                   | 1 6                | Turpentine, each                                                                                                                                                         | 9                  |
| Wine, each                                                                                                                      | 1 6                | Vinegar, each                                                                                                                                                            | 9                  |
| Tobacco, each                                                                                                                   | 6                  | Wine, each                                                                                                                                                               | 9                  |
| <b>Hams or bacon, loose or in packages, per 100 lbs.</b>                                                                        | 1                  | <b>Slates, tiles, &amp;c., in addition to old wharfage :</b>                                                                                                             |                    |
| <b>Hardware :</b>                                                                                                               |                    | Slates, loose, per 1,000                                                                                                                                                 | 1 6                |
| Anchors, anvils, axles, bars, rods, bolts, cannons, cables, loose iron pots, lead, shot, stoves, iron wheels, &c., per 100 lbs. | 2½                 | Draining tiles and stones, per 1,000                                                                                                                                     | 1 6                |
| Boilers, cylinders, engines and heavy machinery not specified, per 100 lbs.                                                     | 1                  | Roofing tiles, per 1,000                                                                                                                                                 | 1 6                |
| Sugar pans and stills, not exceeding the capacity of 100 gallons (and for larger sizes in proportion.)                          | 3                  | Paving tiles and stones, per 1,000                                                                                                                                       | 1 6                |
| Hogsheads, each                                                                                                                 | 2                  | Earthen pipes, per 1,000                                                                                                                                                 | 1 6                |
| Puncheons or tierces, each                                                                                                      | 1                  | Grindstones, each                                                                                                                                                        | 3                  |
| Barrels, each                                                                                                                   | 6                  | <b>Puncheons :</b>                                                                                                                                                       |                    |
| Cases, except tin, each                                                                                                         | 6                  | Oats, each                                                                                                                                                               | 1 6                |
| Kegs, each                                                                                                                      | 1                  | Oilcake, not exceeding 500 lbs., each                                                                                                                                    | 1                  |
| <b>Kegs, jars and tins :</b>                                                                                                    |                    | Oilcake, above 500 lbs., each                                                                                                                                            | 1 6                |
| Chemicals, each                                                                                                                 | 1                  | Candles, each                                                                                                                                                            | 1 6                |
| Crackers and breadstuffs, each                                                                                                  | 1                  | Sugar, each                                                                                                                                                              | 1 6                |
| Butter, each                                                                                                                    | 1                  | <b>SUNDRIES.</b>                                                                                                                                                         |                    |
| Gunpowder, each                                                                                                                 | 1                  | <b>Hats :</b>                                                                                                                                                            |                    |
| Mill-grease, each                                                                                                               | 1                  | Common straw, per dozen                                                                                                                                                  | 1                  |
| Lard, each                                                                                                                      | 1                  | Maracaibo and Panama, per dozen                                                                                                                                          | 3                  |
| Olives, each                                                                                                                    | 1                  | <b>Earthenware, Martinique ware, assorted, per dozen</b>                                                                                                                 | 1                  |
| Peas, each                                                                                                                      | 1                  | <b>Spanish Main goods :</b>                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| Paint and paint oil, each                                                                                                       | 1                  | Goglets and jars in nests, tasso, dried fish, cheese, brooms, &c.                                                                                                        | Free.              |
| Sago or barley, each                                                                                                            | 1                  | Rocksalt, per ton                                                                                                                                                        | 1                  |
| <b>Lime and cement, in addition to old wharfage :</b>                                                                           |                    | Hides, each                                                                                                                                                              | 1                  |
| In rum hogsheads, each                                                                                                          | 1                  | Starch, per bundle                                                                                                                                                       | 1                  |
| In other hogsheads, each                                                                                                        | 1 6                | Furniture, each case                                                                                                                                                     | 2                  |
| In puncheons and tierces, each                                                                                                  | 1                  | Furniture, every other package                                                                                                                                           | 6                  |
| In barrels, each                                                                                                                | 3                  | <b>Poultry, ground provisions, ice, fresh fruits and vegetables not enumerated, provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's troops and naval forces.</b> | Free.              |
| In kilderkins, each                                                                                                             | 2                  | <b>Articles not specially enumerated or exempted :</b>                                                                                                                   |                    |
| In jars, each                                                                                                                   | 1                  | Every puncheon or hogshead                                                                                                                                               | 1                  |
| <b>Live stock :</b>                                                                                                             |                    | Every quarter-cask or barrel                                                                                                                                             | 6                  |
| Horses and mules, each                                                                                                          | 2 6                | Every other package                                                                                                                                                      | 3                  |
| Asses, each                                                                                                                     | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Oxen, bulls and cows, each                                                                                                      | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Calves, not being followers, each                                                                                               | 6                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Sheep, goats and pigs, each                                                                                                     | Free.              |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| <b>Lumber, timber, &amp;c., in addition to old wharfage :</b>                                                                   |                    |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Lumber, per 1,000 feet                                                                                                          | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Spars, each                                                                                                                     | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Shingles, per 1,000                                                                                                             | 6                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Staves, per 1,000                                                                                                               | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Shooks, per bundle                                                                                                              | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Timber, per log                                                                                                                 | 1 6                |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Railway sleepers, each                                                                                                          | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Fencing posts, each                                                                                                             | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| Oars, per 1,000 feet                                                                                                            | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |
| House frames, per 1,000 feet                                                                                                    | 1                  |                                                                                                                                                                          |                    |



## 13.—BRITISH GUIANA.

No fresh Tariff has been received from British Guiana since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 14.—BRITISH HONDURAS.

No fresh Tariff has been received from British Honduras since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 15.—BARBADOS.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 215 of 10 December 1863.)

DUTIES on IMPORTS levied under Act of 17 December 1862.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                    | AMOUNT OF DUTY.                   | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                    | AMOUNT OF DUTY.                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                                                                              | £. s. d.                          |                                                                                                                                                                                              | £. s. d.                          |
| Arrowroot, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                              | - - 10                            | Matches, the gross - - - -                                                                                                                                                                   | - 2 6                             |
| Asses, each - - - -                                                                          | - 8 4                             | Meat, salted or cured, the 100 lbs. - -                                                                                                                                                      | - 4 2                             |
| Bread, of all kinds, the 100 lbs. - -                                                        | - - 5                             | Mules, each - - - -                                                                                                                                                                          | 1 5 -                             |
| Bricks, the 1,000 - - - -                                                                    | - 2 1                             | Oil meal and oil cake, the 100 lbs. - -                                                                                                                                                      | - - 4                             |
| Butter, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                 | - 6 3                             | Rice, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                   | - - 5                             |
| Candles:                                                                                     |                                   | Shingles:                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                   |
| Tallow, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                 | - 4 2                             | Wallaba, or cypress, the 1,000 - -                                                                                                                                                           | - 2 1                             |
| Other kinds, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                            | - 8 4                             | Other kinds, the 1,000 - - - -                                                                                                                                                               | - 1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Cattle, neat or horned, the head - -                                                         | - 8 4                             | Snauff, for every 100 l. of the value - -                                                                                                                                                    | 25 - -                            |
| Cement, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                 | - - 5                             | Soap, for every 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                                                                                                             | - 1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Cheese, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                 | - 6 3                             | Spirits (other than gin and rum) and cordials - -                                                                                                                                            | - 3 4                             |
| Cigars, the 1,000 - - - -                                                                    | 1 5 -                             | Staves or shooks, per 1,200 pieces - -                                                                                                                                                       | - 2 6                             |
| Cider or perry:                                                                              |                                   | Syrup, the gallon - - - -                                                                                                                                                                    | - 1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| In wood, the gallon - - - -                                                                  | - - - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | Tea, the lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                         | - - 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| In bottle, the dozen - - - -                                                                 | - - 6                             | Tobacco, the lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                     | - - 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Coal, and mixed preparations thereof, the ton -                                              | - 2 1                             | Wines, for every 100 l. of the value - -                                                                                                                                                     | 15 - -                            |
| Cocoa, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                  | - 1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | Not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this island by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament:                                                                          |                                   |
| Copper, sheet, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                          | - 1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | Coffee, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                 | - 2 1                             |
| Cordage, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                | - 1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | Molasses, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                                                                                                               | - 3 -                             |
| Corn and grain, unground, the bushel - -                                                     | - - 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | Rum, on every gallon of, or under the strength of 25, by the hydrometer called the bubble - - - -                                                                                            | - 2 8                             |
| Fish:                                                                                        |                                   | And for every higher degree of strength on each gallon, an additional sum of - - - -                                                                                                         | - - 1                             |
| Dried, salted, or smoked, the 112 lbs. -                                                     | - - 2                             | Sugar:                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                   |
| Pickled, the barrel of 200 lbs. - - -                                                        | - - 4                             | Refined, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                | - 7 6                             |
| Flour:                                                                                       |                                   | Raw, or muscovado, the 100 lbs. - -                                                                                                                                                          | - 2 1                             |
| Wheat or rye, the barrel - - - -                                                             | - 3 6                             | Not being imported into this island from any place from which they are prohibited by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament to be imported:                                              |                                   |
| Indian meal or other kind, the barrel -                                                      | - 1 -                             | Gunpowder, blasting, the keg of 25 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                    | - 1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Gin:                                                                                         |                                   | Fowling-pieces, guns, muskets, and gunpowder in canisters, goods, wares, and merchandise, plantation supplies, clothing and effects of every description, not herein particularly enumerated | 3 per cent. ad valorem.           |
| On every gallon of, or under the strength of 25, by the hydrometer called the bubble - - - - | - 2 1                             | Hulls, boats, masts, spars, apparel, tackle and furniture of vessels wrecked -                                                                                                               | 3 per cent. ad valorem.           |
| And for every higher degree of strength, on each gallon an additional sum of -               | - - 1                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| Hoops, wood, the 1,200 - - - -                                                               | - 2 6                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| Horses, each - - - -                                                                         | 1 13 4                            |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| Lard, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                   | - 3 4                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| Lead:                                                                                        |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| Sheet or pipe, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                          | - - 5                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| White, the 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                  | - 1 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| Lumber of all kinds, one inch thick, the 1,000 feet superficial - - - -                      | - 2 1                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| Malt liquor:                                                                                 |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| In wood, the cask not exceeding 64 gallons - - - -                                           | - 4 2                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |
| In bottle, the dozen - - - -                                                                 | - - 3                             |                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                   |

15.—B A R B A D O S—*continued.*

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

The following Articles not to be subject to Duty under this Act :

Articles for the use of the Governor of the island and Commander of the Forces for the time being.

Building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, military clothing, accoutrements and appointments imported by officers of Her Majesty's army and navy for their use ; and if any article on which duty shall have been paid at the time of importation be subsequently supplied for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, the amount of duty on the article so supplied shall be repaid out of the Public Treasury of the island by the warrant of the Governor in Council, on the certificate of the Comptroller of Army Expenditure.

Asphalt.

Blubber and heads and offals of fish.

Bullion, coin and diamonds.

Calves (sucking).

Cassaripe.

Cotton wool.

Cocoa-nuts.

Eggs.

Empty bottles of glass or stoneware.

Fresh fish and turtle.

Fresh meats.

Fruit and vegetables.

Furniture, previously used.

Fuel wood and charcoal.

Gravel.

Green ginger.

Hay and straw.

Hoe sticks.

Hops.

Hulls, boats, masts, spars, apparel, tackle, and furniture of vessels condemned by survey, and on which tonnage duty shall have been paid.

Ice.

Leeches.

Lemon and lime juice.

Lime building or temper.

Live and dead stock not enumerated.

Logwood.

Manure.

Military clothing, accoutrements and appointments exported from the United Kingdom under the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury for the use of Her Majesty's troops, and articles imported for the use of the Barbados Yeomanry Cavalry, Rifle Corps, Artillery and Militia.

Nuts.

Old metals.

Organs and other musical instruments used in churches and chapels of every denomination.

Packages in which goods are imported (except trunks, new vats, hogsheads and puncheons).

Passengers' baggage, containing apparel and articles of personal use and professional apparatus.

Patterns or samples.

Personal effects of individuals belonging to this island dying abroad.

Pozzolano.

Printed or manuscript books, forms and papers, maps, charts, engravings, music, and pictures.

Raw hides and skins.

Salt.

Sawdust.

Soda-water and mineral water.

Specimens illustrative of natural history, seeds, bulbs, and roots of flowering plants or shrubs.

Tablets and tombstones.

Tallow.

Tar, pitch, resin.

Turpentine.

Turtle and tortoise shell, unmanufactured.

Wines and other liquors imported by military and naval messes, for the use of such messes.

All articles and supplies exempt from duty under this or the first recited Act shall, if purchased out of bond for the use of the persons having right to import the same free of duty, be taken without payment of duty, on proper certificates from the head of the department of the parties purchasing the same being produced to the Comptroller of the Customs, verifying the fact.



## 16.—G R E N A D A.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 215 of 10 December 1863.)

TABLE of DUTIES upon Importation of Goods into *Grenada*, under Act No. 270, dated 8 February 1858.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                  | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                      | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                            | £. s. d.           |                                                                | £. s. d.           |
| Almonds :                                                  |                    | Meats, salted, cured, or pickled; viz. :                       |                    |
| Shelled, per 100 lbs. - - - -                              | - 4 -              | Beef, per barrel of 200 lbs. - - -                             | - 8 -              |
| Unshelled, per 100 lbs. - - - -                            | - 2 -              | Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs. - - -                             | - 8 -              |
| Arrowroot, per 100 lbs. - - - -                            | - 4 -              | Bacon, hams, tongues, and dried beef,<br>per 100 lbs. - - - -  | - 5 -              |
| Bread or biscuit, per 100 lbs. - - -                       | - 1 -              | Sausages, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                 | - 10 -             |
| Bread, fancy or sweet, per 100 lbs. -                      | - 2 -              | Meal :                                                         |                    |
| Butter, per 100 lbs. - - - -                               | - 8 -              | Corn, per barrel - - - -                                       | - 2 -              |
| Bricks, per 1,000 - - - -                                  | - 5 -              | Oil, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                      | - 1 -              |
| Candles :                                                  |                    | Oat, per barrel - - - -                                        | - 2 -              |
| Tallow, per 100 lbs. - - - -                               | - 5 -              | Malt liquor, cider, and perry :                                |                    |
| Wax, sperm, or composition, per 100 lbs.                   | - 8 -              | In casks not exceeding 64 gallons - -                          | - 6 -              |
| Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                | - 3 -              | In bottles, per dozen quarts - - -                             | - 3 -              |
| Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - -                               | - 6 -              | Matches, lucifer, per gross - - -                              | - 3 -              |
| Cheese, per 100 lbs. - - - -                               | - 6 -              | Molasses, per gallon - - - -                                   | - 1 -              |
| Coals, per ton - - - -                                     | - 2 -              | Oils; viz. :                                                   |                    |
| Cattle; viz. :                                             |                    | Olive, per gallon - - - -                                      | - 8 -              |
| Asses, per head - - - -                                    | - 6 -              | Cocoanut, lard, and sperm, per gallon -                        | - 3 -              |
| Goats, per head - - - -                                    | - 1 -              | Fish, per gallon - - - -                                       | - 3 -              |
| Kids, per head - - - -                                     | - 6 -              | Castor, per gallon - - - -                                     | - 3 -              |
| Bulls and oxen, per head - - - -                           | - 12 -             | Other descriptions, per gallon - - -                           | - 3 -              |
| Cows, per head - - - -                                     | - 12 -             | Pepper, black and white, per 100 lbs. -                        | - 2 -              |
| Calves, per head - - - -                                   | - 6 -              | Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                     | - 2 -              |
| Horses, mares, and geldings, per head -                    | 1 5 -              | Soap, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                     | - 2 -              |
| Colts and foals, per head - - - -                          | - 12 6 -           | Sugar :                                                        |                    |
| Mules, per head - - - -                                    | - 12 6 -           | Refined, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                  | - 12 -             |
| Sheep, per head - - - -                                    | - 2 -              | Muscovado, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                | - 8 -              |
| Lambs, per head - - - -                                    | - 1 -              | Spirits; viz. :                                                |                    |
| Swine and hogs, per head - - - -                           | - 2 -              | Brandy, whiskey, cordials, and liqueurs,<br>per gallon - - - - | - 3 -              |
| Flour :                                                    |                    | Gin, per gallon - - - -                                        | - 1 -              |
| Wheaten, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - -                      | - 4 -              | Rum, per gallon - - - -                                        | - 3 -              |
| Other descriptions, per barrel of 196 lbs.                 | - 2 -              | Bay rum, per gallon - - - -                                    | - 3 -              |
| Fish :                                                     |                    | Slates, covering, per 1,000 - - - -                            | - 6 -              |
| Dried or salted, per 100 lbs. - - -                        | - 1 -              | Tea, per lb. - - - -                                           | - 4 -              |
| Smoked, per 100 lbs. - - - -                               | - 1 -              | Tiles :                                                        |                    |
| Salmon, pickled, per barrel - - - -                        | - 4 -              | Covering, per 1,000 - - - -                                    | - 6 -              |
| Pickled or preserved in vinegar, per<br>barrel - - - -     | - 8 4 -            | Paving, per 1,000 - - - -                                      | - 6 -              |
| Mackerel and other descriptions, per<br>barrel - - - -     | - 2 -              | Tobacco :                                                      |                    |
| Fruit, dried or preserved, per 100 lbs. -                  | - 8 -              | Unmanufactured, per 100 lbs. - - -                             | - 12 6 -           |
| Gunpowder (not being prohibited by Act of<br>Parliament) : |                    | Manufactured, except snuff and cigars,<br>per 100 lbs. - - - - | - 15 -             |
| Coarse, for blasting - - - -                               | - 4 -              | Long cigars, per 1,000 - - - -                                 | - 5 -              |
| Other descriptions - - - -                                 | - 6 -              | Other cigars, per 1,000 - - - -                                | - 10 -             |
| Grain; viz. :                                              |                    | Snuff, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                    | - 15 -             |
| Beans, per bushel - - - -                                  | - 3 -              | Tar, pitch, and rosin, per barrel - - -                        | - 1 -              |
| Barley, per 100 lbs. - - - -                               | - 1 -              | Turpentine :                                                   |                    |
| Oats, per bushel - - - -                                   | - 3 -              | Crude, per barrel - - - -                                      | - 2 -              |
| Pease, per bushel - - - -                                  | - 3 -              | Spirits of, per gallon - - - -                                 | - 3 -              |
| Calavances, per bushel - - - -                             | - 3 -              | Tallow and grease, per 100 lbs. - - -                          | - 4 -              |
| Maize or Indian corn, per bushel - - -                     | - 3 -              | Varnish, per gallon - - - -                                    | - 3 -              |
| Indigo, per 100 lbs. - - - -                               | - 15 -             |                                                                |                    |
| Lard, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                 | - 4 -              |                                                                |                    |
| Lime, building or slaked, per barrel - -                   | - 1 -              |                                                                |                    |
| Maccaroni and vermicelli, per 100 lbs. -                   | - 4 -              |                                                                |                    |

16.—G R E N A D A—continued.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                    | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                        | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                              | £. s. d.           |                                                                                                                  | £. s. d.           |
| Wood; viz.:                                                                  |                    | Wines in wood; viz.:                                                                                             |                    |
| Pitch pine lumber, per 1,000 feet - -                                        | - 7 6              | French wines, except Bordeaux, vin de<br>côte, and muscat, per gallon - -                                        | - - 6              |
| White, yellow, and spruce lumber, per<br>1,000 feet - - - - -                | - 5 -              | Teneriffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga,<br>Fayal and Sicilian wines, and muscat,<br>per gallon - - - - -        | - - 4              |
| Other descriptions, per 1,000 feet -                                         | - 7 6              | Vin de côte, per gallon - - -                                                                                    | - - 2              |
| Staves, red oak, per 1,000 - - -                                             | - 5 -              | Bordeaux, sherry, Madeira, port, and all<br>other descriptions of wine not above<br>enumerated, per gallon - - - | - 1 -              |
| White oak and heading, per 1,000 -                                           | - 7 6              |                                                                                                                  |                    |
| Shooks and packs for puncheons, each -                                       | - - 6              | Wines in bottle; viz.:                                                                                           |                    |
| Shooks and packs for hogsheads, each -                                       | - - 6              | Champagne, per dozen quarts - -                                                                                  | - 6 -              |
| Empty puncheons, each - - -                                                  | 1 -                | Muscat, per dozen quarts - - -                                                                                   | - 1 6              |
| Shingles, cypress and wallaba, per 1,000                                     | - 4 -              | All other descriptions, per dozen quarts                                                                         | - 3 -              |
| Other descriptions, per 1,000 - -                                            | - 2 -              |                                                                                                                  |                    |
| Cedar boards, per 1,000 feet - -                                             | - 7 6              |                                                                                                                  |                    |
| Posts, per 100 feet - - - -                                                  | - 7 6              |                                                                                                                  |                    |
| Hardwood, per 1,000 feet - - -                                               | - 7 6              |                                                                                                                  |                    |
| Mahogany, rose, and other woods for<br>cabinet makers' use, per 1,000 feet - | - 7 6              |                                                                                                                  |                    |
| Other descriptions, per 1,000 feet -                                         | - 7 6              |                                                                                                                  |                    |

Articles of any sort not above specifically mentioned, nor exempted from duty under this Act, 5*l.* per cent. ad valorem.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY ON IMPORTATION.

Coin, bullion, diamonds, dogs, fresh fruit and vegetables, manures, hay, straw, ice, fresh fish, printed books and papers, plants of all kinds, fresh meat, works of art not imported for sale, old furniture, being personal effects of passengers arriving, any articles for the use of Her Majesty's service, or for the use of the colony.

TABLE of DUTIES on ARTICLES Exported from the Colony.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                      | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                | £. s. d.           |                                                                          | £. s. d.           |
| Sugar:                                                                         |                    | Molasses, for every puncheon - - -                                       | - 1 6              |
| For every hogshead of 42-inch truss, not<br>exceeding 2,000 lbs. in weight - - | - 6 8              | Rum:                                                                     |                    |
| For every hogshead of 40-inch truss, not<br>exceeding 1,800 lbs. in weight - - | - 6 -              | For every puncheon, not exceeding 120<br>gallons - - - - -               | - 2 6              |
| For every hogshead of 38-inch truss, not<br>exceeding 1,650 lbs. in weight - - | - 5 6              | For every hogshead, not exceeding 60<br>gallons - - - - -                | - 1 3              |
| For every tierce not exceeding 1,000 lbs.<br>in weight - - - - -               | - 3 4              | Other packages or quantities, for each<br>and every gallon thereof - - - | - - $\frac{1}{4}$  |
| For every barrel not exceeding 250 lbs.<br>in weight - - - - -                 | - - 10             | Cocoa, for every 100 lbs. of the weight<br>thereof - - - - -             | - - 4              |
| All other packages, for every 100 lbs.<br>of the weight thereof - - -          | - - 4              |                                                                          |                    |



## 17.—T O B A G O.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 215 of 10 December 1863.)

TARIFF of IMPORT DUTIES leviable in *Tobago* under an Act, intituled, "An Act to alter certain Duties on Goods imported into the Island of *Tobago*."

## I M P O R T S.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                          | AMOUNT OF DUTY.   | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                    | £. s. d.          |                                                                          | £. s. d.        |
| Almonds, raisins, prunes, currants and other dried fruit, per cwt. - - - - -       | - 12 -            | Mahogany and other hard woods, per cubic foot - - - - -                  | - - 3           |
| Asses, each - - - - -                                                              | - 5 -             | Malt Liquor:                                                             |                 |
| Beef and pork, per 200 lbs. - - - - -                                              | - 6 -             | Perry and cider, per hogshead - - -                                      | - 10 -          |
| Boat, per foot keel - - - - -                                                      | - 2 6             | Perry and cider, in bottle, per dozen quarts - - - - -                   | - - 6           |
| Bran, per bushel - - - - -                                                         | - - 3             | Marble squares and stones, or flags for paving, 10 per cent. ad valorem. |                 |
| Brandy and other spirituous liquors, per gallon - - - - -                          | - 3 -             | Mules, each - - - - -                                                    | - 10 -          |
| Bread and biscuit, per barrel - - - - -                                            | - 2 -             | Muskets, guns and other fire-arms, 15 per cent. ad valorem.              |                 |
| Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                        | - 3 -             | Nuts, cocoa, per 1,000 - - - - -                                         | 1 - -           |
| Butter, per lb. - - - - -                                                          | - - 1             | Oils, and spirits of turpentine, per gallon - - -                        | - - 4           |
| Candles:                                                                           |                   | Oars, per running foot - - - - -                                         | - - 1           |
| Tallow, per lb. - - - - -                                                          | - - 1             | Pepper and other spices, per lb. - - - - -                               | - - 3           |
| Other kinds, per lb. - - - - -                                                     | - - 2             | Pitch, tar, turpentine and rosin, per barrel - -                         | - 1 -           |
| Cattle, neat, each - - - - -                                                       | - 10 -            | Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                             | - 2 -           |
| Champagne, per dozen quarts - - - - -                                              | - 9 -             | Salt, per bushel - - - - -                                               | - - 2           |
| China, porcelain and glassware, 10 per cent. ad valorem.                           |                   | Sheep, goats and pigs, each - - - - -                                    | - 2 -           |
| Coals:                                                                             |                   | Shingles, per 1,000 - - - - -                                            | - 2 -           |
| Per hogshead - - - - -                                                             | - 1 6             | Shooks, hogsheads and puncheons, each - - -                              | - - 3           |
| In bulk, per ton - - - - -                                                         | - 2 -             | Silk manufactures, 10 per cent. ad valorem.                              |                 |
| Coffee and cocoa, ground or unground, per lb. - - - - -                            | - - 1             | Slates, per 1,000 - - - - -                                              | - 6 -           |
| Cordials, per dozen quarts - - - - -                                               | - 9 -             | Soap, per cwt. - - - - -                                                 | - 1 6           |
| Corn and grain of all kinds, unground, per bushel - - - - -                        | - - 3             | Spars, per cubic foot - - - - -                                          | - - 2           |
| Fish:                                                                              |                   | Staves:                                                                  |                 |
| Dried, salted or smoked, per quintal - -                                           | - 1 -             | Red oak, per 1,000 pieces - - - - -                                      | - 6 -           |
| Pickled, per barrel - - - - -                                                      | - 2 -             | White oak and heading, per 1,000 pieces - - - - -                        | - 8 -           |
| Flour:                                                                             |                   | Sugar:                                                                   |                 |
| Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - -                                                | - 3 6             | Being the produce of slave countries, per lb. - - - - -                  | - - 3           |
| Other kinds, and meal, per barrel - -                                              | - 1 6             | Not being the produce of slave countries, per lb. - - - - -              | - - 1           |
| Fruit, preserved, 10 per cent. ad valorem.                                         |                   | Tea, per lb. - - - - -                                                   | - - 4           |
| Furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.                                                |                   | Tiles, per 1,000 - - - - -                                               | - 3 -           |
| Gunpowder, 10 per cent. ad valorem.                                                |                   | Tobacco:                                                                 |                 |
| Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried and pickled tongues and sausages, per lb. - - - - - | - - 2             | Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -                                        | - - 2           |
| Hoops:                                                                             |                   | Manufactured, per lb. - - - - -                                          | - - 4           |
| Wood, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                          | - 4 -             | Cigars, 25 per cent. ad valorem.                                         |                 |
| Truss, per set - - - - -                                                           | - 1 -             | Turkeys and geese, each - - - - -                                        | - 1 -           |
| Horses, mares, geldings, colts and foals, each - - - - -                           | 1 - -             | Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -                                            | - - 6           |
| Indigo, 10 per cent. ad valorem.                                                   |                   | Wines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.                                          |                 |
| Lard, per lb. - - - - -                                                            | - - $\frac{1}{2}$ | All other articles not enumerated, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.  |                 |
| Lime, building, per bushel - - - - -                                               | - - 1             |                                                                          |                 |
| Lumber:                                                                            |                   |                                                                          |                 |
| White, yellow and spruce, per 1,000 feet - - - - -                                 | - 8 -             |                                                                          |                 |
| Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -                                               | - 10 -            |                                                                          |                 |

20 per cent. additional on amount of import duties payable under an Act, 24 Vict. c. 8, intituled, "An Act to provide additional Funds in aid of the General Revenue of this Island."

This Act expires on the 24th May 1864, but most probably will be renewed.

## EXPORT DUTIES.

— Nil —

## 18.—S T. VINCENT.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 215 of 10 December 1863.)

DUTIES payable on IMPORTS under the Acts published 30th July 1860 and 6th February 1863, intituled respectively, "An Act to consolidate the Laws imposing Duties on Imported Goods," and "An Act to alter the Import Act, 1860, and to lay further Duties on certain Goods."

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                               | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                    | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                         | £. s. d.           |                                                                                              | £. s. d.           |
| Ale, beer, cider, porter or perry, in wood, per tun - - - - -                           | 2 10 -             | Naval stores, tar, pitch, crude turpentine, and resin, per barrel - - - - -                  | - 1 -              |
| Ale, porter, &c., per bottle, for every dozen quart bottles - - - - -                   | - - 8              | Oil:                                                                                         |                    |
| Asses, per head - - - - -                                                               | - 4 -              | Common fish, per gallon - - - - -                                                            | - - 1              |
| Beef and pork, salted or cured, not exceeding 200 lbs. weight thereof - - - - -         | - 12 6             | All other kinds of oil, except common fish - - - - -                                         | - - 3              |
| Bread or biscuits, per cwt. - - - - -                                                   | - 1 -              | Powder (gun), on every pound weight - - - - -                                                | - 2 -              |
| Butter, per cwt. - - - - -                                                              | - 6 -              | On every musket, fowling-piece, rifle, revolver, pistol, or other fire-arm - - - - -         | 1 - -              |
| Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                             | - 4 -              | Peas, beans, and all other descriptions of grain, per bushel, save and except rice - - - - - | - - 1              |
| Candles:                                                                                |                    | Pepper, black and white, per cwt. - - - - -                                                  | - 4 -              |
| Tallow, per cwt. - - - - -                                                              | - 1 6              | Rice, per cwt. - - - - -                                                                     | - 1 -              |
| Wax and sperm, per cwt. - - - - -                                                       | - 10 -             | Sheep, goats and swine, per head - - - - -                                                   | - 1 -              |
| Stearine or other composition, per cwt. - - - - -                                       | - 5 -              | Soap:                                                                                        |                    |
| Cattle, neat, per head - - - - -                                                        | - 10 -             | Common or yellow, per cwt. - - - - -                                                         | - 1 -              |
| Cocoa, per cwt. - - - - -                                                               | - 2 -              | All other kinds of soap - - - - -                                                            | - 2 -              |
| Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -                                                              | - 4 4              | Sugar:                                                                                       |                    |
| Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -                                                              | - 2 -              | Unrefined, the produce of any British possession, per cwt. - - - - -                         | - 5 -              |
| Cordage, per cwt. - - - - -                                                             | - 1 6              | Refined, per cwt., manufactured from sugar or molasses - - - - -                             | - 10 -             |
| Canvas, per bolt not exceeding 43 yards - - - - -                                       | - 1 -              | Shooks, red or white oak, per bundle, not exceeding 35 staves - - - - -                      | - - 3              |
| Currants and raisins, or other dried fruits, per cwt. - - - - -                         | - 2 -              | Slates and tiles of all kinds, per thousand pieces - - - - -                                 | - 4 2              |
| Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. net - - - - -                                      | - 4 -              | Sago, tapioca and oatmeal, per cwt. - - - - -                                                | - 1 -              |
| Fish:                                                                                   |                    | On all spirits and cordials, on every gallon - - - - -                                       | - 4 -              |
| Dried or salted, for every 112 lbs. thereof - - - - -                                   | - 2 -              | Tobacco:                                                                                     |                    |
| Pickled, for every 200 lbs. thereof - - - - -                                           | - 2 -              | For every pound weight of unmanufactured - - - - -                                           | - - 3              |
| Herrings, salmon, and other fish smoked, for every 112 lbs. thereof - - - - -           | - 2 -              | On every pound weight of manufactured - - - - -                                              | - 1 -              |
| Hams, bacon, dried beef or pickled tongues, for every 112 lbs. weight thereof - - - - - | - 6 3              | Tea, per lb. - - - - -                                                                       | - - 3              |
| Horses, mares, geldings, per head, not exceeding 12 hands high - - - - -                | - 15 -             | Tallow, mill and cart grease, per cwt. - - - - -                                             | - 1 -              |
| All other horses - - - - -                                                              | 1 - -              | Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon - - - - -                                                 | - - 2              |
| Lard, per cwt. - - - - -                                                                | - 2 -              | Vinegar, per barrel of 30 gallons - - - - -                                                  | - 2 -              |
| Lead, sheet or pipe, per cwt. - - - - -                                                 | - 2 -              |                                                                                              |                    |
| Lime, building, per hogshead - - - - -                                                  | - - 6              |                                                                                              |                    |
| Meal, or other flour, not wheat, per barrel - - - - -                                   | - 1 3              |                                                                                              |                    |
| Mules, per head - - - - -                                                               | - 10 -             |                                                                                              |                    |



## 18.—S T. V I N C E N T—continued.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                           | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                                     | £. s. d.           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | £. s. d.           |
| On all wines, on every 100 l. value - -                                                                             | 20 - -             | Wood—continued.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| Wood :                                                                                                              |                    | Cedar or other posts, or timber, per every<br>100 pieces - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 5 -              |
| For every 1,000 feet of pitch pine<br>lumber, per superficial measure, of<br>inch thick - - - - -                   | - 7 -              | All other description of goods, wares, or mer-<br>chandise, of all and every kind not above<br>enumerated - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 5 per cent.        |
| White and spruce pine, or other lumber,<br>for every 1,000 feet, superficial mea-<br>sure, one inch thick - - - - - | - 4 -              | Except the following, which shall not be liable to any Duty<br>under these Acts, viz. :—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                    |
| Shingles, cedar or pine, per 1,000 pieces                                                                           | - 1 -              | Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruits and vegetables, ice,<br>printed books and paper, manures, military clothing and<br>accoutrements, imported under the authority of Her Ma-<br>jesty's Treasury, and for the use of Her Majesty's troops ;<br>all building material and supplies for the use of Her<br>Majesty's army and navy ; all arms and accoutrements<br>imported for the use of the militia of this island ; and all<br>machinery imported to be erected in this island, driven by<br>water, wind, steam, cattle, or horse power. |                    |
| Shingles, cypress, wallaba, and all other<br>kinds, as above enumerated - - -                                       | - 2 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| Wood hoops, for every 1,000 pieces -                                                                                | - 1 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| Wood staves and headings, of all kinds,<br>for every 1,000 pieces - - - - -                                         | - 2 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| Mahogany, for every 100 feet superficial                                                                            | 1 - -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| All other kinds of wood, not enume-<br>rated above, for every 100 feet super-<br>ficial measure, one inch thick - - | - 15 -             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |

## DUTIES payable on EXPORTS under the Export Tax Act, 1859.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                           | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                     | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                                     | £. s. d.           |                                                                                                                               | £. s. d.           |
| On every hogshead of sugar, the produce of<br>this Government, of 38 inch truss, and<br>upwards - - - - -           | - 2 -              | On every puncheon, cask, or package of rum<br>or other spirit, as aforesaid, not exceeding<br>52 imperial gallons - - - - -   | - - 6              |
| On every hogshead of sugar, as aforesaid,<br>under 38 inch truss, and not less than 34<br>inch truss - - - - -      | - 1 9              | On every puncheon of molasses, containing<br>90 gallons or upwards - - - - -                                                  | - - 9              |
| On every hogshead or cask of sugar, under<br>34 inches, and exceeding 672 lbs., gross<br>weight - - - - -           | - 1 4              | On every cask, or package of molasses, con-<br>taining less than 90 gallons - - - - -                                         | - - 6              |
| On every cask of sugar not exceeding 672 lbs.,<br>in gross weight, nor less than 336 lbs. gross<br>weight - - - - - | - - 8              | On every 200 lbs. weight of arrowroot, and<br>so in like proportion for any greater or less<br>quantity - - - - -             | - - 6              |
| On every cask, barrel, half barrel, or package<br>of sugar, under 336 lbs., gross weight -                          | - - 4              | On every 112 lbs. of cotton, as aforesaid, and<br>in like proportion for any fractional part of<br>a hundred weight - - - - - | - - 3              |
| On every puncheon or cask of rum, as afore-<br>said, containing more than 52 imperial<br>gallons - - - - -          | - 1 -              | On every 112 lbs. of cocoa, as aforesaid, and<br>in like proportion for any fractional part<br>of a hundred weight - - - - -  | - - 3              |

## 19.—S T. L U C I A.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 215 of 10 December 1863.)

TARIFF of IMPORT DUTIES levied during 1863, under Ordinance of 8 September 1857, No. 9.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                       | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | EXEMPTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Flour :                                                                         | £. s. d.           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Wheaten, per barrel - - - - -                                                   | - 2 -              | Bullion, coin and diamonds, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit and vegetables, poultry, hay and straw, ice, staves and shooks, mules and oxen, manure, wood hoops and truss hoops, empty casks, mills, steam-engines, stills, sugar-pans, furnace-bars, ploughs, grubbers and carts, packages in which goods are imported, except new trunks, articles for the use of the Governor or Officer administering the Government for the time being. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Meal or other flour, per barrel - - - - -                                       | - 1 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Fish, dried, salted or pickled, per cwt. - - - - -                              | - 1 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                   | - 3 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                    | - 1 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Sugar, refined, per cent., ad valorem - - - - -                                 | 10 - -             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Rum, and other spirits, as settled or may be settled by Tax Ordinance - - - - - | See note below     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Wines, cordials, and liqueurs, per cent. ad valorem - - -                       |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 10 - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Tobacco :                                                                       |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | (All articles and supplies exempt from duty shall, if purchased out of bond for the use of persons having right to import the same duty free, be taken without payment of duty.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Cigars, bouts, snuff, per cent. ad valorem - - - - -                            | 10 - -             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Specimens of natural history, seeds, bulbs and roots of flowering plants or shrubs, printed books, military clothing, building materials and building supplies, imported <i>bonâ fide</i> for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, articles of clothing, appointments imported for the use of the militia, wines and other liquors for the use of military and naval messes in this island; and all articles imported for the public service and uses of this island. |
| Other manufactured, per lb. - - - - -                                           | - 3 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -                                               | - 2 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Wood :                                                                          |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -                                            | - 8 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| White pine and others, per 1,000 feet - - - - -                                 | - 5 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Shingles :                                                                      |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Wallaba and cypress, per 1,000 - - - - -                                        | - 3 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Cedar and chips, per 1,000 - - - - -                                            | - 1 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Masts and spars, per inch in the average diameter - - -                         | - 2 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| All other articles not enumerated, per cent. ad valorem -                       | 5 - -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Note referred to above :                                                        |                    | N.B.—The above Ordinance is permanent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| The import duty levied on rum and other spirits during 1863 was as follows :    |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Proof - 25 - - - - -                                                            | - 3 -              | This duty was levied under the Tax Ordinance of 29 July 1862, No. 4, which came into operation on the 1st January 1863. The rate of duty is the same as that levied in 1857, it having been re-enacted in every subsequent Annual Tax Ordinance.                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| " - 24 - - - - -                                                                | - 3 1              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| " - 23 - - - - -                                                                | - 3 2              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| " - 22 - - - - -                                                                | - 3 3              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| " - 21 - - - - -                                                                | - 3 4              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| " - 20 - - - - -                                                                | - 3 5              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| " - 19 - - - - -                                                                | - 4 -              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

## STATEMENT of EXPORT DUTIES levied during the Year 1863.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                         | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                       | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES :                                                                                                                                        | £. s. d.        | FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES :                                                                                                                                                         | £. s. d.        |
| Under Ordinance of 13 February 1851, No. 7 :                                                                                                                      |                 | Under Ordinance of 13 February 1851, No. 7 :                                                                                                                                    |                 |
| Charcoal, per barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                    | - 2 -           | Sugar, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                   | - 1 ½           |
| Firewood, per cord - - - - -                                                                                                                                      | - 4 -           | Molasses, per puncheon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                | - 1 -           |
| Hides, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                             | - 6 -           | Rum, per puncheon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                     | - 2 -           |
| Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                    | - 1 -           | N.B.—The above Ordinance is permanent.                                                                                                                                          |                 |
| Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                     | - 6 -           |                                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |
| Under Ordinance of 17 July 1852, No. 10 :                                                                                                                         |                 | FOR IMMIGRATION PURPOSES :                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Farine manioc, per pot - - - - -                                                                                                                                  | - 1 -           | Under Ordinance of 3 March 1854, No. 2 :                                                                                                                                        |                 |
| N.B.—The above Ordinances are permanent.                                                                                                                          |                 | Sugar, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                   | - 3 -           |
| Under Ordinance of 12 July 1860, No. 3 :                                                                                                                          |                 | Rum, per puncheon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                     | - 1 -           |
| Logwood, per ton - - - - -                                                                                                                                        | - 8 -           | Molasses, per puncheon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                | - 6 -           |
| N.B.—This last Ordinance expires 28th July 1865. The Ordinance of 13th February 1851, No. 7, which fixes a duty of 2s. per ton on logwood, would then be revived. |                 | N.B.—This Ordinance is to continue in force so long as any portion of the amount of principal or interest of the loan of 15,000 l. borrowed under it shall remain unliquidated. |                 |



## 20.—A N T I G U A.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 145 of 20 October 1863.)

## TARIFF of IMPORT DUTIES in force on 1st October 1863.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                              | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                              | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                        | £. s. d.        |                                                                                                        | £. s. d.        |
| Asses, per head - - - - -                                                                              | - 4 2           | Sugar, refined, per lb. - - - - -                                                                      | - - - ½         |
| Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, per dozen quart bottles - - - - -                                 | - - 9           | Soap, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                | - - - ½         |
| Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, in bulk, per tun - - - - -                                        | 2 - -           | Teas of all kinds, per lb. - - - - -                                                                   | - - 4           |
| Bread and biscuit, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                              | - 2 -           | Tobacco :                                                                                              |                 |
| Bricks and tiles of all descriptions, per 1,000 - - - - -                                              | - 4 2           | Leaf, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                | - - 3           |
| Candles :                                                                                              |                 | Manufactured, per lb. - - - - -                                                                        | - - 4           |
| Tallow, per lb. - - - - -                                                                              | - - 1           | Wines, whether bottled or not, on every 100℥ value - - - - -                                           | 15 - -          |
| Other than tallow, per lb. - - - - -                                                                   | - - 3           | Wood, viz. :                                                                                           |                 |
| Coffee and cocoa, per lb. - - - - -                                                                    | - - 1           | Pitch pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick - - - - -                     | - 12 6          |
| Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                                            | - 10 -          | White pine and spruce, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick - - - - -          | - 8 4           |
| Cattle, horned, per head - - - - -                                                                     | - 4 2           | Shingles, cypress, and wallaba, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                    | - 4 2           |
| Fish :                                                                                                 |                 | Shingles, cedar, pine, or spruce, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                  | - 2 1           |
| Dried, per quintal - - - - -                                                                           | - 1 -           | Staves, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                                            | - 10 5          |
| Pickled, per barrel - - - - -                                                                          | - 2 -           | Shooks, hogsheds, or puncheons, each single pack - - - - -                                             | - - 9           |
| Flour :                                                                                                |                 | Wood hoops, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                                        | - 5 -           |
| Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -                                                                | - 5 -           | And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.                     |                 |
| Rye, per barrel - - - - -                                                                              | - 4 2           | Packages, viz., butts, hogsheds, puncheons, tierces, and trunks, on their invoice value, 6 per centum. |                 |
| Fruit, dried and preserved, per lb. - - - - -                                                          | - - 2           | All non-enumerated articles, 6 per centum ad valorem.                                                  |                 |
| Hams, bacon, tongues, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, and tallow, per lb. - - - - -                  | - - 1           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Horses, mares, and geldings, per head - - - - -                                                        | 1 10 -          |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Kerosine and other fluids for burning, per gallon - - - - -                                            | - - 3           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Mules, per head - - - - -                                                                              | 1 - -           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Meal, or other flour, not wheat, per puncheon - - - - -                                                | - 8 -           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Meal, or other flour, not wheat, per barrel - - - - -                                                  | - 2 -           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Meal, oil cake, or linseed, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                     | - - 10          |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Oils of all kinds, per gallon - - - - -                                                                | - - 6           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Onions, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                         | - - 6           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Peas, beans, barley, calavances, oats, Indian corn, and all other grain or pulse, per bushel - - - - - | - - 3           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Potatoes, not sweet, per barrel - - - - -                                                              | - 1 6           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                           | - 2 -           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Sheep, goats, and swine, per head - - - - -                                                            | - 1 -           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Spirits :                                                                                              |                 |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Brandy, per imperial gallon - - - - -                                                                  | - 2 6           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Gin, and all other spirits not sweetened, per imperial gallon - - - - -                                | - 2 -           |                                                                                                        |                 |
| Spirits sweetened, and all cordials and liqueurs, per imperial gallon - - - - -                        | - 4 -           |                                                                                                        |                 |

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, coin, books, not being foreign reprints of English copyrights, maps and charts, ice, fresh fish and meat not preserved, turtle, poultry, fruit, not being dried or preserved, green vegetables, sweet potatoes, yams, taniers, carrots, turnips, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, all machinery and apparatus for mills, steam engines, steam ploughs, and all apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, rum, or other produce, manures of all kinds, natural or chemical, and all substances to be used for manuring purposes, and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

## EXPORT DUTIES in force on 1st October 1863.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.             | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                    | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                       | £. s. d.        |                                              | £. s. d.        |
| FOR IMMIGRATION PURPOSES :            |                 | For Immigration Purposes—cont <sup>d</sup> . |                 |
| Sugar :                               |                 | Molasses :                                   |                 |
| Per hogshhead - - - - -               | - 4 6           | Per puncheon - - - - -                       | - 2 -           |
| Per tierce - - - - -                  | - 3 -           | Per hogshhead, or less cask - - - - -        | - 1 -           |
| Per barrel - - - - -                  | - - 9           |                                              |                 |
| Per 100 lbs. - - - - -                | - - 4           | FOR MILITIA DRAWBACK DUTY :                  |                 |
| Rum :                                 |                 | Sugar :                                      |                 |
| Per puncheon - - - - -                | - 3 -           | Per hogshhead - - - - -                      | - 3 4           |
| Per hogshhead, or less cask - - - - - | - 1 6           | Per tierce - - - - -                         | - 2 3           |
|                                       |                 | Per barrel - - - - -                         | - - 5           |

## 21.—MONT SERRAT.

No fresh Tariff has been received from Montserrat since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 22.—ST. CHRISTOPHER.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 133 of 20 October 1863.)

STATEMENT of DUTIES on Articles Imported into the Island of *St. Christopher*, on the 1st day of October 1863.

| ARTICLES.                                   | RATE.               | ARTICLES.                                  | RATE.       |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                                             | £. s. d.            |                                            | £. s. d.    |
| Bread or biscuit, per barrel - - -          | - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ | Molasses, ad valorem - - - - -             | 8 per cent. |
| Coffee, per 100 lbs. - - - - -              | - 5 -               | Soap, per 100 lbs. - - - - -               | - 2 1       |
| Cocoa, per 100 lbs. - - - - -               | - 5 -               | Salted Provisions:                         |             |
| Candles:                                    |                     | Pork, per 100 lbs. - - - - -               | - 4 2       |
| Tallow, per lb. - - - - -                   | - - - $\frac{3}{4}$ | Beef, per 100 lbs. - - - - -               | - 4 2       |
| Other than tallow, per lb. - - -            | - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Hams, per 100 lbs. - - - - -               | - 4 2       |
| Cigars, ad valorem - - - - -                | 10 per cent.        | Tongues, per 100 lbs. - - - - -            | - 4 2       |
| Cheese, per 100 lbs. - - - - -              | - 8 4               | Butter, per 100 lbs. - - - - -             | - 8 4       |
| Fish, dried and pickled, per 100 lbs. -     | - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ | Lard, per 100 lbs. - - - - -               | - 4 2       |
| Figs, currants, and raisins, per 100 lbs. - | - 8 4               | Sugar:                                     |             |
| Flour:                                      |                     | Refined, per lb. - - - - -                 | - - 1       |
| Wheat, per barrel - - - - -                 | - 4 2               | Muscovado, per 100 lbs. - - - - -          | - 5 -       |
| Not wheat, and meal, per barrel - - -       | - 2 1               | Snuff, per 100 lbs. - - - - -              | 1 - -       |
| Grain:                                      |                     | Stock:                                     |             |
| Peas and beans, per bushel - - - - -        | - - 6               | Horses, each - - - - -                     | 1 - 10      |
| Oats, per bushel - - - - -                  | - - 3               | Mules, each - - - - -                      | - 10 5      |
| Corn, per bushel - - - - -                  | - - 3               | Asses, each - - - - -                      | - 4 2       |
| Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                | - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ | Cattle, each - - - - -                     | - 4 2       |
| Liquors:                                    |                     | Tobacco:                                   |             |
| Brandy, per gallon - - - - -                | - 1 6               | Manufactured, per 100 lbs. - - - - -       | 1 - -       |
| Gin, per gallon - - - - -                   | - 1 6               | Unmanufactured, per 100 lbs. - - - - -     | - 10 -      |
| Other spirits, per gallon - - - - -         | - 1 6               | Vinegar, per gallon - - - - -              | - - 2       |
| Rum (not foreign), per gallon - - - -       | - 1 6               | Articles not enumerated, and not comprised |             |
| Cordials, per gallon - - - - -              | - 1 6               | in the Table of Exemptions, ad valorem -   | 8 per cent. |
| Malt, per hogshead - - - - -                | - 8 4               | Gunpowder, ammunition, arms, or utensils   |             |
| Ditto, in bottles, less 10 per cent. for    |                     | of war, not imported from any place from   |             |
| breakage, per dozen - - - - -               | - - 7               | which they are prohibited by any Act of    |             |
| Wine, ad valorem - - - - -                  | 15 per cent.        | Imperial Parliament, ad valorem - - -      | 8 per cent. |
| Lumber:                                     |                     |                                            |             |
| White pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -        | - 8 4               |                                            |             |
| Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -        | - 12 6              |                                            |             |
| Hard, and other woods not enumerated,       |                     |                                            |             |
| per 1,000 feet - - - - -                    | 1 13 4              |                                            |             |
| Cedar posts, per 100 feet - - - - -         | - 8 4               |                                            |             |
| Cedar, square, per 1,000 feet - - - -       | - 12 6              |                                            |             |
| Shingles:                                   |                     |                                            |             |
| Cedar, pine, and spruce, per 1,000          |                     |                                            |             |
| feet - - - - -                              | - 2 1               |                                            |             |
| Cypress, per 1,000 feet - - - - -           | - 4 2               |                                            |             |
| Wallaba, per 1,000 feet - - - - -           | - 4 2               |                                            |             |
| Staves, per 1,000 feet - - - - -            | - 8 4               |                                            |             |
| Shooks, per bundle - - - - -                | - - 4               |                                            |             |
| Wood hoops, per 1,200 - - - - -             | - 8 4               |                                            |             |

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, printed books, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruits, not being dried or preserved, ice, maps and charts, machinery and apparatus for mills, steam engines, and for the manufacture of sugar, grain, vegetables, poultry, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, turtle, rabbits, pigs, goats, sheep, manures, oil cake, chaff-cutters, hoes, cane-bills, ploughs, harrows, coal, and the packages containing the same, provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, articles imported by or for the use of the Officer administering the Government and his family, and all packages, except trunks, puncheons, and hogsheads.



22.—ST. CHRISTOPHER—*continued.*

STATEMENT of DUTIES on Articles the Produce of the Island of *St. Christopher*, on the Exportation thereof, on the 1st October 1863.

| ARTICLES.                      | RATE.    | ARTICLES.                         | RATE.    |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
|                                | £. s. d. |                                   | £. s. d. |
| Sugar, per hogshead - - - -    | - 4 2    | Salt, per barrel - - - -          | - - 1    |
| Ditto, per tierce - - - -      | - 3 7    | Tous-les-Mois, per 100 lbs. - - - | - - 6    |
| Ditto, per barrel - - - -      | - - 6½   | Arrowroot, per 100 lbs. - - -     | - - 6    |
| Rum, per puncheon - - - -      | - 2 1    | Cotton, per 100 lbs. - - - -      | - 1 -    |
| Ditto, per hogshead - - - -    | - 1 -½   | Potatoes, per barrel - - - -      | - - 3    |
| Molasses, per puncheon - - - - | - 1 -½   |                                   |          |
| Ditto, per hogshead - - - -    | - - 6½   |                                   |          |
| Ditto, per barrel - - - -      | - - 3    |                                   |          |

Acts, No. 95, dated 20th August 1850, and 101, dated 5th October 1852. No limitation.

STATEMENT of DUTIES imposed for Immigration on Articles the Produce of the Island of *St. Christopher*, on the Exportation thereof, on 1st October 1863.

| ARTICLES.                   | RATE.    | ARTICLES.                      | RATE.    |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
|                             | £. s. d. |                                | £. s. d. |
| Sugar, per hogshead - - - - | - 2 1    | Molasses, per puncheon - - - - | - - 6½   |
| Ditto, per tierce - - - -   | - 1 9½   | Ditto, per hogshead - - - -    | - - 3½   |
| Ditto, per barrel - - - -   | - - 3½   | Ditto, per barrel - - - -      | - - 1½   |
| Rum, per puncheon - - - -   | - 1 -½   | Salt, per barrel - - - -       | - - -½   |
| Ditto, per hogshead - - - - | - - 6½   |                                |          |

Act, No. 152, dated 15th August 1852. No limitation.

STATEMENT of DUTIES imposed for Cavalry Tax on Articles the Produce of the Island of *St. Christopher*, on the Exportation thereof, on the 1st October 1863.

| ARTICLE.                    | RATE.    |
|-----------------------------|----------|
|                             | £. s. d. |
| Sugar, per hogshead - - - - | - 4 2    |
| Ditto, per tierce - - - -   | - 3 7    |
| Ditto, per barrel - - - -   | - - 6    |

Act, No. 187, dated 15th August 1862. Five years from date.

## 23.—N E V I S.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 313 of 24 January 1863.)

## RETURN of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES leviable in the Island of Nevis.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                            | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| IMPORTS :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | £. s. d.        | EXPORTS :                                                                                                                                            | £. s. d.        |
| Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - - 1½          | For every puncheon of molasses - -                                                                                                                   | - 2 -           |
| Beef, pork, and hams, per 100 lbs. - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 5 -           | „ horse - - - - -                                                                                                                                    | 1 - -           |
| Biscuits, per barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 2 -           | „ horned cattle - - - - -                                                                                                                            | 1 - -           |
| Brandy, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 1 6           | „ sheep - - - - -                                                                                                                                    | - 5 -           |
| Butter, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 5 -           | „ bushel of charcoal - - - - -                                                                                                                       | - 1 -           |
| Candles :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                 | „ puncheon of rum - - - - -                                                                                                                          | - 3 -           |
| Not being tallow, ad valorem - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8 per cent.     | „ hogshead of sugar - - - - -                                                                                                                        | - 6 -           |
| Tallow, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 4 -           | and in proportion for any greater or less quantity.                                                                                                  |                 |
| Cheese, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 5 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Cider, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - 6 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Cocoa-nuts, per 100 - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 2 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Coffee and cocoa, per 100 lbs. - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - 5 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Cordials, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 1 6           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Corn and grain, unground, per bushel -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 3 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Corn meal and rye meal, per barrel - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 2 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Fish, pickled, per barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 2 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Fish, salted and dried, per quintal - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - 1 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Flour, per barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - 4 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Hardwood, and other wood not enumerated, ad valorem - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 5 per cent.     |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Horses :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| 14 hands high and under, each - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - 10 -          |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Over 14 hands, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 15 -          |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Gin and Geneva, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 1 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Lard, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 4 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Lumber, white, and spruce pine, pitch, and yellow pine, per 1,000 feet - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 8 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Peas and beans, per bushel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 6 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Raisins, prunes, and currants, per 100 lbs. -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 8 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Rice, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 1 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Rum, and other spirits not hereinbefore mentioned, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - 1 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Shingles :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                 |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Cypress and wallaba, per 1,000 - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - 4 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Pine, cedar, and Boston, per 1,000 - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 1 6           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Soap, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 2 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Sugar, refined, per 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 5 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Tea, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 6 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Tobacco :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                 |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Manufactured, ad valorem - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8 per cent.     |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Unmanufactured, per 100 lbs. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 5 -           |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Wine, ad valorem - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 8 per cent.     |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                 |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, coal, coin, diamonds, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit and vegetables, poultry, goats, pigs, sheep, hay, straw and ice, specimens of natural history, seeds, bulbs and roots of flowers, plants or shrubs, printed books and pamphlets; also asses, horned cattle, mules, manure, mills, steam engines, stills, sugar pans, furnaces, ploughs, grubbers and carts imported by any person; and also all articles imported for the use of the officer administering the Government, or for the public uses of this Island. |                 |                                                                                                                                                      |                 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | For every 1,000 feet of lumber - - - -                                                                                                               | - 1 4           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ 1,000 shingles - - - - -                                                                                                                           | - 4 -           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ 1,000 staves - - - - -                                                                                                                             | - 1 6           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ 1,000 wood-hoops - - - - -                                                                                                                         | - 8 -           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ 1,000 feet of hardwood - - - - -                                                                                                                   | - 4 2           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ 1,000 bricks or tiles - - - - -                                                                                                                    | - 2 -           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ ton of coal in bulk - - - - -                                                                                                                      | - 2 -           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ 14 bushels of beans or pease, or corn or grain, unground, being in packages other than those hereinbefore enumerated - - - -                       | - 10 -          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ 100 cocoa-nuts - - - - -                                                                                                                           | - 2 -           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ horse, mule or horned cattle - -                                                                                                                   | - 1 6           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | „ separate package or article, in bulk, not otherwise described, and not exceeding 1 cubic foot - -                                                  | - 1 -           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | For each separate package or article, not otherwise described, and exceeding 1 cubic foot, at the rate of 1 d. for each cubic foot thereof - - - - - | - 1 -           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | For all portions of cargo laden in bulk, in proportion to the number of barrels which such portion of cargo would represent, per barrel - - - - -    | - 2 -           |

## 24.—VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No fresh Tariff has been received from the Virgin Islands since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.









26.—MAURITIUS—Table of Exemptions—*continued.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copperah or poonac                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Corn and grain unground                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Fish, dried, salted, or pickled                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Firewood                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Flour, bran, and pollard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fruits and vegetables, fresh                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Glass bottles, imported full                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hay and straw                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ice                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Leeches                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lime                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery and apparatus for the manufacture or improvement of sugar, rum, or other produce of the colony                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manures of all sorts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Meat, salted and cured, except bacon, hams, tongues, sausages, and preserved meats                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paintings and drawings                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Peas, beans, and lentils                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Rice, dholl, and churrah                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School materials for the use of free schools                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sal ammoniac, saltpetre, and phosphate of soda                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Seeds intended for agricultural and horticultural purposes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slates and stones for building and paving                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vacoa bags and leaves                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the Colonial Government                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Objects and specimens, animal, mineral and vegetable, illustrative of natural history, including live plants and trees and vegetable productions connected with the study of botany                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wearing apparel, baggage and instruments intended for professional use, the property of persons coming to the colony, if such property shall arrive within four months before or after the proprietor thereof shall arrive                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Articles of naval and military uniform intended for the personal use of the importer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of the dependencies of Mauritius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of Mauritius and its dependencies, and all goods upon which the full amount of duty (if any be due thereon) shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported from thence, and afterwards returned, provided such goods shall be returned within three years from the date of their exportation, and it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that they are the identical goods exported from Mauritius, and provided the property of such goods continue in the person by whom or on whose account the same were exported | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Ordinance  
No. 9 of 1854.

TABLE of PROHIBITIONS and RESTRICTIONS on IMPORTATION.

Gunpowder, ammunition, arms, or utensils of war, except from the United Kingdom or any British possession; and Base or counterfeit coin, absolutely prohibited to be imported. Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 159.

Rum, the produce or manufacture of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter (except rum the produce of any British possession within the said limits into which rum, the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign rum may be legally imported, has been prohibited), and rum of foreign produce or manufacture, prohibited to be imported into Mauritius, except to be warehoused for exportation only. Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 159.

Books wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed, or written, or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, absolutely prohibited to be imported into Mauritius, provided the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing to the Commissioners of Customs that such copyright subsists, and when the same will expire. Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 160.

*Note.*—This prohibition is however suspended by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April 1853, issued in pursuance of the Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 95; but foreign reprints of copyright works are, by Ordinance No. 24 of 1851, liable, on importation into Mauritius, to a Duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, bearing any names, brands, or marks, being or purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, prohibited to be imported. Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 161.

Gandia (*Cannabis India*), opium prepared for smoking, indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles; and infected cattle, sheep or other animals, prohibited to be imported. Ordinance No. 8 of 1854, Art. 12.

And if any goods be imported or brought into Mauritius contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in the above table in respect of such goods, the same will be forfeited under the respective laws above referred to.

Dogs prohibited to be imported, except from places in Europe and America. Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.

Under the head of Table of Exemptions, all goods except churrah, marked thus (\*), have been charged from 1st January 1864 with duties according to the rates specified in Ordinance No. 33 of 1863, annexed.

26.—MAURITIUS—*continued.*

TABLE OF DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

| DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.             | RATE OF DUTY.                                     | AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH<br>LEVIED. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sugar, the produce of Mauritius - | For every 100 lbs. net French weight, 3 <i>d.</i> | Ordinance No. 31 of 1853.        |

TABLE of CHARGES for WAREHOUSE RENT, per COMMERCIAL TARIFF.

|                                                                           | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Sugar, coffee, pepper, rice, and grain in bags, per ton per month - - - - | 1         | 3         |
| All other goods, not being liquids - - - - - " " - - - - -                | 1         | 8         |
| Wines and other liquids in casks - - - - - " " - - - - -                  | 2         | -         |
| Piece goods and other goods - - - - - " " - - - - -                       | 3         | -         |

When there are odd days, the month is reckoned by six parts ; one, two, three or four days are counted five days, and so on for any number exceeding five days.

TABLE OF QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE RENT.

All Articles introduced for Sale, Private Use, or amongst Passengers' Luggage, when secured in the Queen's Warehouse for Examination or for the Duties, if not removed within three days after the authorisation of their Delivery, are charged as follows :

| Levied under Government Notice of<br>8th May 1827.                    | If not exceeding<br>15 Days. | Above 15 Days,<br>and not<br>exceeding a Month. | If exceeding 30 Days<br>or a Month ;<br>for every 30 Days. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                       | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>          | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>                             | <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>                                        |
| If not exceeding one-fourth of a ton -                                | -   6                        | 1   -                                           | 1   -                                                      |
| If above one-fourth and not exceeding<br>half a ton - - - - -         | 1   -                        | 2   -                                           | 2   -                                                      |
| If above one-half and not exceeding<br>three-fourths of a ton - - - - | 1   6                        | 3   -                                           | 3   -                                                      |
| If above three-fourths and not exceed-<br>ing one ton - - - - -       | 2   -                        | 4   -                                           | 4   -                                                      |
| If above a ton, to be charged at the<br>rate, per ton, of - - - - -   | 2   -                        | 4   -                                           | 4   -                                                      |



## 26.—MAURITIUS—continued.

## ORDINANCE No. 33 of 1863.

M. C. JOHNSTONE.—Enacted by his Honor the Officer administering the Government of *Mauritius* and its Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

AN ORDINANCE to alter the Customs Duties on certain Articles imported into Mauritius.  
[23d October 1863.]

Whereas by Ordinance No. 9 of 1854, intituled, "An Ordinance to impose Duties of Customs on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into Mauritius," certain duties are imposed upon wine, beer and porter, and certain articles are exempted from any duty on importation into Mauritius, and it is expedient to amend the law in relation to the said duties and exemptions:

Be it therefore enacted by his Honor the Officer administering the Government, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

## TABLE of NEW DUTIES ON WINE, BEER, and PORTER.

I.—Instead of the duties imposed by Ordinance No. 9 of 1854, and specified in the Table contained therein on wine, beer and porter, cider and perry, the duties hereinafter specified shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, on all wine and others aforesaid, which shall be imported into or entered for home consumption at Mauritius, viz.:

|                                                                | £. | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Wine in casks of 50 gallons each, per cask                     | 1  | —  | —  |
| Wine bottled, per dozen bottles                                | —  | 2  | 6  |
| Ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry bottled, per dozen bottles | —  | —  | 1  |
| Ditto - - ditto - - in casks, per hogshead                     | 1  | —  | —  |

## DUTIES to be imposed on certain Articles formerly Exempted.

II.—There shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid the several Duties of Customs hereinafter set forth upon all goods, wares, and merchandise of the kinds hereinafter enumerated, which shall be imported or brought into Mauritius, viz.:

|                                       | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Bread, biscuit, per cwt.              | —  | —  | 6  |
| Wheat, per bag (164 lbs. English)     | —  | —  | 6  |
| Wheat flour, per cwt.                 | —  | —  | 6  |
| Bran, per cwt.                        | —  | —  | 4  |
| Barley, per cwt.                      | —  | —  | 6  |
| Beans, per cwt.                       | —  | —  | 6  |
| Dholl, per bag (164 lbs. English)     | —  | —  | 6  |
| Gram, per bag                         | —  | —  | 6  |
| Maize, per cwt.                       | —  | —  | 4  |
| Oats, per cwt.                        | —  | —  | 6  |
| Peas, per cwt.                        | —  | —  | 6  |
| Pollard, per cwt.                     | —  | —  | 6  |
| Rice, per bag (164 lbs. English)      | —  | —  | 6  |
| Lentils, per bag                      | —  | —  | 6  |
| Beef, salted, per cwt.                | —  | 2  | —  |
| Pork, salted, per cwt.                | —  | 2  | —  |
| Fish, salted, dried, &c., per cwt.    | —  | 1  | —  |
| Fish, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs. | —  | 2  | —  |

## DUTIES to be levied as under Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.

III.—The several duties in this Ordinance provided shall be raised, collected, levied, and paid in the same manner in all respects as if they had been imposed by the aforesaid Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.

IV.—The said Ordinance last mentioned is hereby repealed, in so far as it is provided that the several goods and others enumerated in Art. 2 hereof should be exempted from Customs Duty.

V.—This Ordinance shall take effect on and from the 1st January 1864, and shall continue in force for one year, and no longer.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 23d day of October 1863.





PART III.

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African Settlements and St. Helena.

## 27.—SIERRA LEONE.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 207 of 18 November 1862.)

TABLE of DUTIES upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandise Imported or brought into the Colony, and landed or transhipped therein, either for Consumption within the Colony, or for the purpose of being carried up the *Sierra Leone* River for any use or purpose whatsoever.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                          | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | DATE OF ORDINANCE.                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                                                                    | £. s. d.        |                                       |
| Ale and beer, per gallon - - - - -                                                 | - - 6           | 12th July 1853;<br>period indefinite. |
| Ditto, in bottles, per dozen - - - - -                                             | - 1 -           |                                       |
| Bacon and hams, per cwt. - - - - -                                                 | - 5 -           |                                       |
| Beef and pork, per cwt. - - - - -                                                  | - 5 -           |                                       |
| Bread and biscuit, per cwt. - - - - -                                              | - 2 6           |                                       |
| Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                        | - 5 -           |                                       |
| Brandy, per gallon - - - - -                                                       | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Butter, per cwt. - - - - -                                                         | - 8 -           |                                       |
| Candles (not tallow), per cwt. - - - - -                                           | - 9 -           |                                       |
| Clocks :                                                                           |                 |                                       |
| Under 20 s. value, each - - - - -                                                  | - 5 -           |                                       |
| Above 20 s. value, each - - - - -                                                  | - 10 -          |                                       |
| Cheese, per cwt. - - - - -                                                         | - 5 -           |                                       |
| Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                        | - 8 -           |                                       |
| Cordials, per gallon - - - - -                                                     | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Fish :                                                                             |                 | 19th July 1854;<br>period indefinite. |
| Dried, per cwt. - - - - -                                                          | - 1 -           |                                       |
| Pickled, per barrel - - - - -                                                      | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Herrings, smoked, per box - - - - -                                                | - - 3           |                                       |
| Flour :                                                                            |                 |                                       |
| Wheat, per barrel - - - - -                                                        | - 5 -           |                                       |
| Other than wheat, per barrel - - - - -                                             | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Geneva, per gallon - - - - -                                                       | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Gunpowder, per barrel of 100 lbs. - - - - -                                        | - - 9           |                                       |
| Horses, each - - - - -                                                             | 1 - -           |                                       |
| Iron :                                                                             |                 |                                       |
| Bars, per cwt. - - - - -                                                           | - 1 6           |                                       |
| Hoops, per cwt. - - - - -                                                          | - 1 6           |                                       |
| Pots, per cwt. - - - - -                                                           | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Lard, per cwt. - - - - -                                                           | - 5 -           | 12th July 1853;<br>period indefinite. |
| Nails, per cwt. - - - - -                                                          | - 2 6           |                                       |
| Pitch and tar, per barrel - - - - -                                                | - 1 -           |                                       |
| Rum, per gallon - - - - -                                                          | - 1 -           |                                       |
| Sausages, tongues, and other meats, dried, salted, or cured,<br>per cwt. - - - - - | - 8 -           |                                       |
| Soap, per cwt. - - - - -                                                           | - 2 6           |                                       |
| Slates or tiles, per 1,000 - - - - -                                               | - 6 -           |                                       |
| Sugar :                                                                            |                 |                                       |
| Refined, per cwt. - - - - -                                                        | - 10 -          |                                       |
| Crushed, per cwt. - - - - -                                                        | - 8 3           |                                       |
| Muscovado, per cwt. - - - - -                                                      | - 6 -           |                                       |
| Tea, per lb. - - - - -                                                             | - - 3           |                                       |
| Tobacco, per lb. - - - - -                                                         | - - 1½          |                                       |
| Whiskey and other spirits, per gallon - - - - -                                    | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Wine, per gallon - - - - -                                                         | - 1 6           |                                       |
| Wood, viz. :                                                                       |                 |                                       |
| Masts and spars in the average diameter, per inch - - - - -                        | - - 2           |                                       |
| Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -                                               | - 7 6           |                                       |
| White pine, per 1,000 feet - - - - -                                               | - 5 -           |                                       |
| Shooks, each - - - - -                                                             | - 1 -           |                                       |
| Shingles, cypress, per 1,000 - - - - -                                             | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Shingles, Boston or pine, per 1,000 - - - - -                                      | - 1 -           |                                       |
| Staves and headings, per 1,000 - - - - -                                           | - 5 -           |                                       |



27.—SIERRA LEONE—*continued.*

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | DATE OF ORDINANCE.                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | £. s. d.        |                                       |
| Upon all other goods, wares, or merchandise, not previously enumerated, and not being the produce of the Western Coast of Africa (save and except horses), imported or brought into the colony, and landed or transhipped therein, either for consumption within the colony, or for the purpose of being carried up the Sierra Leone River for any use or purpose whatsoever, and also except such goods, wares, or merchandise, as shall be entered for exportation, to any place situated elsewhere than up the Sierra Leone River, or shall be prize goods, for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4 - -           |                                       |
| The spirits mentioned in the above table not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of proof.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                 |                                       |
| Upon the amount of all sales of prize vessels and goods by public auction, after deducting all the charges thereon, for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4 - -           |                                       |
| TONNAGE DUES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                 |                                       |
| Upon every ship or vessel entering or leaving the port, for each and every voyage on which such ship or vessel shall so enter or leave, for port, anchorage, and waterage duties or dues, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |                                       |
| <p>Provided, that ships or vessels owned by persons resident in any of the British possessions on the Western Coast of Africa, or having an establishment therein, and employed in coasting and drogueing on the said coast from the said possessions, shall only, while so employed, be subject to the foregoing port, anchorage, and waterage duties or dues once in every year (a year for which purpose shall be from the 1st day of January till the following 31st day of December); and that other ships or vessels shall not be subject to the same for any second or subsequent entrance or leaving during a voyage on which the said duties or dues shall have been once incurred, unless the space of time which shall intervene between such second or subsequent entrance or leaving and the first shall exceed two months; in which case such second or subsequent entrance or leaving shall be considered as an entrance or leaving on a new voyage, and that all ships laden with timber, and coming from the rivers, be excepted.</p> |                 | 12th July 1853;<br>period indefinite. |
| Upon articles subject to any duties of customs, or to be warehoused for exportation, imported or brought into the colony and landed therein, except the other articles hereinafter mentioned, for wharfage, 5 <i>s.</i> for every ton; 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for half a ton, and less than one ton; 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> for any quantity under half a ton.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |                                       |
| Upon the following articles so subject, or to be so warehoused, or imported or brought, and so landed, also for wharfage:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                 |                                       |
| Upon lumber, per 1,000 feet - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 3 9           |                                       |
| Cypress shingles, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 2 -           |                                       |
| Boston or pine, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - 1 -           |                                       |
| Bricks, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 3 -           |                                       |
| Slates or tiles, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 3 -           |                                       |
| Lime, per hogshead - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 2 -           |                                       |
| <p>Provided that salt, slates, bricks, tiles, lime, coals and coke in bulk shall be exempt from the payment of any wharfage when landed elsewhere than at the public wharf.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |                                       |

## 27.—SIERRA LEONE—continued.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | DATE OF ORDINANCE.                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| LIGHT DUES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |                                          |
| Upon every ship or vessel that shall arrive at or depart from any port or place of or belonging to, or shall come within the jurisdiction of the said colony, for each and every voyage on which such ship or vessel shall so arrive or depart, 3 <i>d.</i> per ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | £. s. d.        |                                          |
| Provided, that ships or vessels owned by persons resident within the said colony, or having an establishment therein, and employed in coasting and drogueing on the West Coast of Africa, shall only, while so employed, be subject to the said duty or due of 3 <i>d.</i> per ton once in every year (a year for which purpose shall be from the 1st day of January till the following 31st day of December); and that other ships or vessels shall not be subject to the same for any second or subsequent arrival or departure, during a voyage on which the said duty or due shall have been once incurred, unless the space of time which shall intervene between such second or subsequent arrival or departure and the first shall exceed three months; in which case such second or subsequent arrival or departure shall be considered as an arrival or departure on a new voyage. |                 | 9th August 1850;<br>period indefinite.   |
| HARBOUR DUES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                 |                                          |
| For vessels of 30 tons and under 50 tons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - 7 6           |                                          |
| "      50      "      80      "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - 12 6          |                                          |
| "      80      "      100     "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - 17 6          |                                          |
| "      100     "      150     "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1 - -           |                                          |
| "      150     "      200     "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1 10 -          |                                          |
| "      200     "      250     "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2 - -           |                                          |
| "      250     "      300     "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2 5 -           |                                          |
| "      300     "      350     "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2 10 -          |                                          |
| "      350 tons, and upwards                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3 - -           | 7th December 1853;<br>period indefinite. |
| Provided always, that all trading vessels under 30 tons and above 10 tons registered tonnage, shall be subject to a payment, at the option of the master or owner of every such vessel, of 30 <i>s.</i> harbour dues once a year only, or 5 <i>s.</i> upon each entry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                 |                                          |

## 28.—G A M B I A.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 33 of 24 February 1864.)

RETURN of DUTIES levied on Articles Imported into and Exported from the British Settlements on the River *Gambia*, in 1863.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                            | AMOUNT OF DUTY.   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| I M P O R T S :                                                                                                                                      |                   |
| Upon all spirits, absinthe, or strong waters, except brandy, not being sweetened or mixed with any article, per gallon - - -                         | £. s. d.<br>- - 6 |
| Upon all liqueurs, cordials, or sweetened spirits, mixed with sweetened waters, per gallon - - -                                                     | - - 9             |
| Upon all brandies, without reference to strength, per imperial gallon - - -                                                                          | - 1 -             |
| Upon all wines, without reference to strength, per imperial gallon - - -                                                                             | - - 9             |
| Upon all tobacco, manufactured or in leaf, per lb. - - -                                                                                             | - - $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Upon Cola nuts, per basket not exceeding 336 lbs. gross - - -                                                                                        | - 10 -            |
| And for every excess of such weight in any one package, an additional duty per pound of - - -                                                        | - - 1             |
| E X P O R T S :                                                                                                                                      |                   |
| Upon ground nuts, per imperial bushel - - -                                                                                                          | - - $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Upon all hides, save and except such as shall be imported therein and exported therefrom in the same vessel without being landed therein, each - - - | - - 2             |



## 29.—GOLD COAST.

No fresh Tariff has been received from the Gold Coast since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 30.—ST. HELENA.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 43 of 28 June 1864.)

TABULAR STATEMENT of the DUTIES and other CUSTOMS CHARGES levied on Articles Imported into this Colony, corrected to the 30th June 1864.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                    | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                                                          | £. s. d.           |                                                                                                                                                              | £. s. d.           |
| Her Majesty's Orders in Council, 11 July 1839, and 21 February 1853.                                                                     |                    | 8. Oil-cake, stones, guano, anchors, chains, coals, or patent fuel, in bulk, per ton, on boats, per ton measurement - -                                      | - 2 -              |
| Beer:                                                                                                                                    |                    | 9. Horned cattle and horses, each, including cranage fee - - - - -                                                                                           | - 5 -              |
| In bottles, per dozen quart bottles -                                                                                                    | - - 6              | 10. Sheep, goats, pigs, calves, each - -                                                                                                                     | - 1 -              |
| Not in bottles, per hogshead - -                                                                                                         | - 10 -             | 11. Heavy articles and goods, not enumerated, per cwt. - - - - -                                                                                             | - - 2              |
| Spirits (excepting Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, and aqua ardente, which are prohibited to be imported), per gallon -                 | - 10 -             | 12. Condemned vessels for demolition, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, per ton measurement - - - - -                                                | - 1 -              |
| Wine, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                               | - 1 9              | 13. All articles of every description, not included in the above, each - - -                                                                                 | - - 6              |
| WHARFAGE:                                                                                                                                |                    | 14. Ships or vessels discharging for repairs, to pay wharfage dues, one-half the above rate.                                                                 |                    |
| 1. Every pipe, puncheon, butt, cask, jar, and can, of whatever description, of the size and measure of 10 gallons and upwards - - - - -  | - 2 -              | EXCEPTIONS:                                                                                                                                                  |                    |
| 2. Every barrel of flour, and every cask, keg, jar, and can, of whatever description, in size and measure less than 10 gallons - - - - - | - 1 -              | Coin, empty cases, casks, or tins, landed for the purpose of being filled for immediate re-shipment on board of the same vessel from which they were landed. |                    |
| 3. Every case, box, chest, trunk, bale, crate, basket, or other package, measuring—                                                      |                    | Stores landed for the service of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Navy, or Commissariat.                                                                              |                    |
| 60 cubic feet and upwards - -                                                                                                            | - 10 -             | FEES:                                                                                                                                                        |                    |
| 30 ditto and under 60 - -                                                                                                                | - 5 -              | All permits for goods being landed - -                                                                                                                       | - 1 -              |
| 10 ditto and under 30 - -                                                                                                                | - 3 -              | All permits for wine or spirits, or either of them - - - - -                                                                                                 | - 5 -              |
| 5 ditto and under 10 - -                                                                                                                 | - 2 -              | Oil and whalebone landed from whalers for re-shipment, or transhipped in this port, to pay wharfage dues at one half of the above rates.                     |                    |
| Under 5 cubic feet - - - - -                                                                                                             | - 1 -              | By PROCLAMATION of his Excellency the Governor, 22d September 1853.                                                                                          |                    |
| 4. Every bag of whatever description, except rice and paddy - - - - -                                                                    | - 1 -              |                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| 5. Every bag of rice or paddy - - -                                                                                                      | - - 3              |                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| 6. Bricks, slates, tiles, shingles, laths, and staves, per 1,000 - - - - -                                                               | - 3 -              |                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| 7. Timber, per cubic foot - - - - -                                                                                                      | - - 1              |                                                                                                                                                              |                    |

## 31.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No fresh Tariff has been received from the Cape of Good Hope since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

## 32.—N A T A L.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 114 of 30 September 1863.)

A TABLE of the DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Imported into the Colony of *Natal*.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                      | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                        | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Law by which imposed, No. 19, 1859.            | £. s. d.        | Law by which imposed, No. 19, 1859.                                                                              | £. s. d.        |
| Ale and beer:                                  |                 | Wine:                                                                                                            |                 |
| In bottles, per gallon - - - -                 | - - 3           | In bottles, per gallon - - - -                                                                                   | - 2 -           |
| In wood, per gallon - - - -                    | - - 2           | Not in bottles, per gallon - - -                                                                                 | - 1 6           |
| Beads, per lb. - - - - -                       | - - 9           | Woollen blankets, per 100 l. value - -                                                                           | 15 - -          |
| Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -                     | - 10 -          | Goods, wares, and merchandise, not enumerated, not prohibited, and not free of duty, per 100 l. value - - - - -  | 6 - -           |
| Cotton blankets and sheets, per 100 l. value - | 15 - -          |                                                                                                                  |                 |
| Guns and gun barrels, each - - - -             | - 10 -          | Law by which imposed, No. 11, 1861.                                                                              |                 |
| Gunpowder, per lb. - - - - -                   | - - 3           | Cotton blanketing, per 100 l. value - -                                                                          | 15 - -          |
| Picks and hoes (Kaffir), each - - - -          | - 1 -           | Rice and paddy, per cwt. - - - - -                                                                               | - - 6           |
| Pistols and pistol barrels, each - - - -       | - 5 -           | Spirits not exceeding the strength of proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength, per gallon - - - - - | - 5 -           |
| Sugar:                                         |                 | Woollen blanketing, per 100 l. value - -                                                                         | 15 - -          |
| Not refined, per cwt. - - - - -                | - 3 6           |                                                                                                                  |                 |
| Refined, and candy, per cwt. - - - -           | - 4 -           | Law by which imposed, No. 14, 1856.                                                                              |                 |
| Tea, per lb. - - - - -                         | - - 4½          | Foreign reprints of British copyright works, per 100 l. value - - - - -                                          | 20 - -          |
| Tobacco:                                       |                 |                                                                                                                  |                 |
| Unmanufactured, per cwt. - - - -               | 2 2 -           |                                                                                                                  |                 |
| Manufactured, per cwt. - - - - -               | 4 4 -           |                                                                                                                  |                 |
| Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - -                    | 1 10 -          |                                                                                                                  |                 |

## TABLE OF GOODS, DUTY FREE.

|                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Animals, living.                                                                                                                          | Provisions or stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Books and music, printed; maps and charts, except reprints of works protected by the English Copyright Act, or prohibited to be imported. | Peas, beans, and pulse of every kind.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Bottles of common glass, imported full.                                                                                                   | Salt.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Casks, staves for casks, heading for ditto.                                                                                               | Seeds, bulbs, and plants, and specimens of natural history.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Coin and bullion.                                                                                                                         | Uniforms and appointments imported by and for the use of any officers of Her Majesty's civil, military, or naval service, serving on full pay in this colony.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Coal's, coke, and patent fuel.                                                                                                            | Vacoa bags.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Diamonds.                                                                                                                                 | Wines and spirits imported or taken out of bond, for the use of Her Majesty's military officers serving on full pay in this colony; and also for the use of the officers of Her Majesty's Navy, serving on board any of Her Majesty's ships; subject, however, to such regulations as the collector of Customs shall think fit to make. |
| Flour and meal.                                                                                                                           | Wool bags, made up.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Grain of all kinds, except rice.                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Gunny-bags and bagging.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Guano and other manures.                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Hoops and hoop irons.                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ice.                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



PART IV.

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Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

33.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 87 of 15 October 1863.)

RETURN of the DUTIES levied on Articles Imported into and Exported from the Colony of *New South Wales*, now collected under the Acts of Council.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                        | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                 | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| IMPORT DUTIES (19 Vict., No. 14):                                                                                                                                                                | £. s. d.        | Import Duties (19 Vict., No. 14)— <i>contd.</i>                                                                                                                                                           | £. s. d.        |
| Brandy and gin, per gallon - - -                                                                                                                                                                 | - 10 -          | Treacle and molasses, per cwt. - - -                                                                                                                                                                      | - 3 4           |
| Whiskey, rum, and all other spirits, per gallon - - -                                                                                                                                            | - 7 -           | Coffee and chicory, per lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                                         | - - 2           |
| Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per gallon - - - - -             | - 10 -          | (25 Vict., No. 10.)                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Spirits perfumed, per gallon - - -                                                                                                                                                               | - 7 -           | Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                                    | - 1 -           |
| Wine, containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, of a specific gravity of '825, at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, in proportion to strength, per gallon - - - - - | - 10 -          | Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff, per lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                           | - 2 -           |
| Wine, not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, of a specific gravity of '825, at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, per gallon - - -                            | - 2 -           | Cigars, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 3 -           |
| Ale, porter, and beer, of all sorts:                                                                                                                                                             |                 | (21 Vict., No. 1.)                                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |
| In wood, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                    | - - 1           | Opium, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 10 -          |
| In bottle, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                  | - - 2           | EXPORT DUTY (26 Vict., No. 5).                                                                                                                                                                            |                 |
| Tea, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                           | - - 3           | Gold, every ounce troy weight - - -                                                                                                                                                                       | - 1 6           |
| Sugar:                                                                                                                                                                                           |                 | <i>Note.</i> —By the Act 25 Vict., No. 3, a duty of 10 <i>l.</i> per head is levied on all Chinese male passengers arriving in the colony.                                                                |                 |
| Refined and candy, per cwt. - - -                                                                                                                                                                | - 6 8           | EXEMPTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                               |                 |
| Unrefined, per cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                    | - 5 -           | All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's service are exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.                                                                      |                 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                 | All wine imported into the colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond for the use of military or naval officers serving on full pay in the said colony or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty. |                 |

34.—VICTORIA.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 19 of 15 March 1864.)

RETURN of the TARIFF in force in *Victoria* during the Year 1863, showing the Authority under which the respective Duties were levied.

| ARTICLES.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | RATE.    | AUTHORITY.            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| IMPORT DUTIES.                                                                                                                                                                                             | £. s. d. |                       |
| Ale, porter, spruce, and other beer, cider, and perry, the gallon - - - -                                                                                                                                  | - - 6    | 18 Victoria, No. 9.   |
| Cigars, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 5 -    | 25 Victoria, No. 144. |
| Coffee and chicory, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                      | - - 2    | 18 Victoria, No. 9.   |
| Molasses and treacle, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                   | - 3 -    | 18 Victoria, No. 9.   |
| Spirits or strong waters of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, the gallon - - - - - | - 10 -   | 18 Victoria, No. 9.   |



## 34.—V I C T O R I A—continued.

| ARTICLES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | RATE.    | AUTHORITY.            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| IMPORT DUTIES—continued.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |          |                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | £. s. d. |                       |
| *Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Syke's hydrometer, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                | - 10 -   | 18 Victoria, No. 9.   |
| * The words, "spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters sweetened or mixed with any article," from and after the 30th June 1863, were taken to include all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin - - - - - |          |                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - - -    | 27 Victoria, No. 169. |
| Spirits, perfumed, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 10 -   | 18 Victoria, No. 9.   |
| Sugar, raw and refined, and sugar candy, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - 6 -    |                       |
| Tea, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - - 6    |                       |
| Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - 2 -    |                       |
| " unmanufactured, in leaf or stem, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - 1 -    | 25 Victoria, No. 144. |
| " Sheepwash, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - - 3    | 25 Victoria, No. 144. |
| Wine, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 3 -    | 25 Victoria, No. 144. |
| Rice, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 2 -    | 25 Victoria, No. 144. |
| Dried fruits, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 10 -   | 25 Victoria, No. 144. |
| Malt, the bushel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - - 6    | 25 Victoria, No. 144. |
| Hops, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - - 2    | 25 Victoria, No. 144. |
| Opium, raw or unmanufactured, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - 10 -   | 21 Victoria, No. 7.   |
| " refined, prepared, or manufactured, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1 - -    | 25 Victoria, No. 155. |
| Registration Fees on Goods imported :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |          |                       |
| Goods in packages or parcels, the package, or parcel, or other unit of entry † - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - - 2    | 25 Victoria, No. 155. |
| Goods in bulk by weight, measure, or number, the unit of entry † - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - - 2    | 25 Victoria, No. 155. |
| † Vide list of units of entry herewith.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |                       |
| Duty on Spirits distilled in Victoria :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |                       |
| Spirits distilled in Victoria from malt, grain, roots, grapes, or wine, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - 6 -    | 25 Victoria, No. 147. |
| Spirits distilled in Victoria from sugar, treacle, molasses, or from wort, wash, or spent-wash, with which sugar, treacle, or molasses has been made or mixed, or from beer or ale, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                           | - 8 -    | 25 Victoria, No. 147. |
| Note.—By the 93d clause of the Act 25 Vict., No. 147, if spirits are removed from any bonding warehouse for intermixture with spirits distilled in Victoria and vatted for home consumption, a rebate of duty is allowed on the imported spirits to the extent of the duty payable on the colonial distilled spirits with which they are mixed.                                    |          |                       |
| EXPORT DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |                       |
| Gold, the oz. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 1 6    | 25 Victoria, No. 135. |
| All other goods, wares, and merchandise, free.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |          |                       |

## REGISTRATION FEE ON IMPORTS.

THE Governor in Council has been pleased to decide that the following shall be the units of entry upon each of which a rate or charge (also called a Registration Fee) of twopence shall be payable, in lieu of those specified in the list published in a supplement to the Government Gazette, dated 23d January 1862.

By His Excellency's command,

Department of Trade and Customs,  
Melbourne, 29 July 1862.

Robert S. Anderson,  
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

## LIST of ARTICLES constituted Units of Entry.

|                                      |                  |                                                    |             |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Arms and ammunition (shot) - - - - - | 1 cwt.           | Bricks - - - - -                                   | 250 number. |
| Arsenic - - - - -                    | 1 cwt.           | Butter - - - - -                                   | ¼ firkin.   |
| Asphalte - - - - -                   | 5 cwt.           | Candles - - - - -                                  | 25 lbs.     |
| Bark - - - - -                       | 15 cwt.          | Carriages and carts' (materials) felloes - - - - - | 100 number. |
| Beer (bottled) - - - - -             | 2 packages.      | Casks (empty) - - - - -                            | 2 number.   |
| Beer (bulk) - - - - -                | ¼ hhd. or ½ brl. | Cement - - - - -                                   | 6 cwt.      |
| Bones - - - - -                      | 1 ton.           | Chaff - - - - -                                    | 10 cwt.     |
| Bran - - - - -                       | 5 bags.          | Cheese - - - - -                                   | ½ cwt.      |

## 34.—V I C T O R I A—continued.

|                               |             |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Chicory - - - - -             | 1 cwt.      | Metal (yellow) - - - - -            | 1 cwt.                         |
| Cider and perry - - - - -     | 2 packages. | Nails and screws - - - - -          | 1½ cwt.                        |
| Coal - - - - -                | 1 ton.      | Naphtha - - - - -                   | 1 drum.                        |
| Cocoa and chocolate - - - - - | ½ cwt.      | Nuts (cocoa) - - - - -              | 500 number.                    |
| Coffee - - - - -              | ½ cwt.      | Oars - - - - -                      | 12 number.                     |
| Coke and fuel - - - - -       | 1 ton.      | Oilmen's stores - - - - -           | 1 package.                     |
| Copper - - - - -              | ½ cwt.      | Onions - - - - -                    | 10 cwt.                        |
| Copper ore - - - - -          | 2 cwt.      | Opium - - - - -                     | 48 lbs.                        |
| Cordage - - - - -             | 1 cwt.      | Paints - - - - -                    | 1 cwt.                         |
| Flax - - - - -                | 5 cwt.      | Pipes (drain) - - - - -             | 50 number.                     |
| Flour - - - - -               | 5 cwt.      | Potatoes - - - - -                  | 10 cwt.                        |
| Fruit:                        |             | Powder - - - - -                    | ½ barrel.                      |
| Dried - - - - -               | 1 cwt.      | Preserves - - - - -                 | 1 package.                     |
| Bottled - - - - -             | 2 packages. | Provisions, salted:                 |                                |
| Currants - - - - -            | 1 cwt.      | Bacon - - - - -                     | 1 cwt.                         |
| Raisins - - - - -             | 1 cwt.      | Ham - - - - -                       | 1 cwt.                         |
| Green - - - - -               | 4 packages. | Other - - - - -                     | 1 cwt.                         |
| Grain:                        |             | Quartz - - - - -                    | 1 cwt.                         |
| Barley - - - - -              | 10 bushels. | Quicksilver - - - - -               | 1 bottle.                      |
| Beans and peas - - - - -      | 20 bushels. | Rags - - - - -                      | 10 cwt.                        |
| Dholl - - - - -               |             | Railway materials (rails) - - - - - | 5 cwt.                         |
| Gram - - - - -                | 10 bushels. | Salt - - - - -                      | 10 cwt.                        |
| Maize - - - - -               |             | Saltpetre - - - - -                 | 2 cwt.                         |
| Malt - - - - -                |             | Skins - - - - -                     | 20 number.                     |
| Oats - - - - -                |             | Slates - - - - -                    | 250 number.                    |
| Rice - - - - -                | 1 cwt.      | Spirits:                            |                                |
| Wheat - - - - -               | 10 bushels. | Brandy - - - - -                    | 2 cases or in bulk 10 gallons. |
| Other - - - - -               |             | Gin - - - - -                       | 2 cases or in bulk 10 gallons. |
| Guano - - - - -               | 10 cwt.     | Rum - - - - -                       | 2 cases or in bulk 10 gallons. |
| Gum - - - - -                 | 5 cwt.      | Whiskey - - - - -                   | 2 cases or in bulk 10 gallons. |
| Hay - - - - -                 | 10 cwt.     | Steel - - - - -                     | 1 cwt.                         |
| Herrings - - - - -            | 6 firkins.  | Stone:                              |                                |
| Hides - - - - -               | 10 number.  | Building - - - - -                  | 10 cwt.                        |
| Hops - - - - -                | ½ cwt.      | Grindstones - - - - -               | 10 cwt.                        |
| Horns and hoofs - - - - -     | 500 number. | Mill - - - - -                      | 10 cwt.                        |
| Ice - - - - -                 | 10 cwt.     | Paving - - - - -                    | 10 cwt.                        |
| Iron:                         |             | Sugar:                              |                                |
| Bar and rod - - - - -         | 5 cwt.      | Raw - - - - -                       | 1 cwt.                         |
| Castings - - - - -            |             | Refined - - - - -                   | 1 cwt.                         |
| Galvanized - - - - -          | 2 cwt.      | Undescribed - - - - -               | 1 cwt.                         |
| Hoop - - - - -                | 5 cwt.      | Tea - - - - -                       | 20 lbs.                        |
| Pig - - - - -                 | 10 cwt.     | Timber:                             |                                |
| Pipes - - - - -               | 5 cwt.      | Deals - - - - -                     | 5 number.                      |
| Sheet - - - - -               |             | Laths - - - - -                     | 1,000 number.                  |
| Wire - - - - -                |             | Logs - - - - -                      | 1 number.                      |
| Undescribed - - - - -         |             | Palings - - - - -                   | 500 number.                    |
| Lead:                         |             | Posts and rails - - - - -           | 100 number.                    |
| Sheet - - - - -               | 2 cwt.      | Shingles - - - - -                  | 1,000 number.                  |
| Pipe - - - - -                | 2 cwt.      | Spars - - - - -                     | 1 number.                      |
| Leather - - - - -             | ½ cwt.      | Planks - - - - -                    | 20 number.                     |
| Lime - - - - -                | 5 bags.     | Pickets - - - - -                   | 1,000 number.                  |
| Live Stock:                   |             | Piles - - - - -                     | 1 number.                      |
| Horned cattle - - - - -       | 1 number.   | Dress boards - - - - -              | 100 number.                    |
| Horses - - - - -              | 1 number.   | Rough boards - - - - -              | 100 number.                    |
| Deer - - - - -                | 1 number.   | Scantling - - - - -                 | 100 number.                    |
| Pigs - - - - -                | 1 number.   | Staves - - - - -                    | 100 number.                    |
| Dogs - - - - -                | 1 number.   | Tin - - - - -                       | 1 cwt.                         |
| Sheep - - - - -               | 5 number.   | Tin ore - - - - -                   | 5 cwt.                         |
| Meal:                         |             | Tobacco - - - - -                   | 1 cwt.                         |
| Barley - - - - -              | 10 cwt.     | " Cigars - - - - -                  | 20 lbs.                        |
| Corn - - - - -                |             | Turpentine and varnish - - - - -    | 2 packages.                    |
| Linseed - - - - -             |             | Vinegar - - - - -                   | 25 gallons.                    |
| Oat - - - - -                 |             | Whiting - - - - -                   | 10 cwt.                        |
| Rye - - - - -                 |             | Wine in bulk - - - - -              | 10 gallons.                    |
| Undescribed - - - - -         |             | Zinc - - - - -                      | 5 cwt.                         |



## 35.—TASMANIA.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 103 of 15 October 1863.)

TABLE of DUTIES levied under the Customs Duties Act, 1863.

## SCHEDULE 1.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                               | RATE OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | RATE OF DUTY. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Ale, beer, and porter of all sorts :                                                                                                                                                    | £. s. d.      | Wine :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £. s. d.      |
| In wood, per gallon - - - -                                                                                                                                                             | - - 6         | Containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer for every gallon in proportion to the strength, in wood, per gallon - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 2 -         |
| In bottle, reputed quarts, per dozen -                                                                                                                                                  | - 2 -         | In bottle, per dozen reputed quarts -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 8 -         |
| In bottle, reputed pints, per dozen -                                                                                                                                                   | - 1 -         | In bottle, per dozen reputed pints -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 4 -         |
| Hams, bacon, lard, butter, cheese, candles, nuts, walnuts, ginger, almonds, pepper, pimento, liquorice, mustard, blue, arrow-root, sago, macaroni, vermicelli, tapioca, per lb. - - - - | - - 2         | Not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, &c., per gallon - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 2 -         |
| Cigars and snuff, at per lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                      | - 4 -         | Tobacco, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - 2 6         |
| Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, chicory, per lb. -                                                                                                                                            | - - 3         | Tobacco, cigars, and snuff destroyed for sheep-wash, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - - 3         |
| Perry and vinegar, per gallon - - -                                                                                                                                                     | - - 4         | Sugar :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |
| Cinnamon, cloves, mace, gunpowder (except blasting), tartaric acid, citric acid, nutmegs, spices, mixed spices, ground spices, and cassia, per lb. - - - -                              | - - 4         | Refined, per cwt. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - 8 -         |
| Hops, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                   | - - 2         | Unrefined, per cwt. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - 6 -         |
| Fruits, dried, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                          | - - 1½        | Molasses, per cwt. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - 3 6         |
| Malt, per bushel - - - -                                                                                                                                                                | - 1 -         | Tea, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - - 6         |
| Oil of all kinds (except fish oil), turpentine, varnish, per gallon - - - -                                                                                                             | - - 6         | Soap, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - - 1         |
| Pickles, in bottles :                                                                                                                                                                   |               | Starch, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - - 1         |
| Reputed quarts, per dozen - - -                                                                                                                                                         | - 3 -         | Shot, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - - 1         |
| Reputed pints, per dozen - - -                                                                                                                                                          | - 2 -         | Sauces :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |
| Rice, pearl barley, white lead, red lead, paints of every description, carbonate of soda, soda crystals, per lb. - - - -                                                                | - - -½        | Reputed pints, per dozen - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 3 -         |
| Spirits :                                                                                                                                                                               |               | Reputed half-pints, per dozen - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - 2 -         |
| Brandy, rum, whiskey, and perfumed spirits, per gallon - - - -                                                                                                                          | - 12 -        | And so in proportion for all spirits, cordials, and strong waters, for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one-eighth part of a gallon ; for ale, beer, and wines, in bottle, for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quart or pint bottles ; for all sugar and molasses, for any greater or less quantity than a hundred weight, not being less than a quarter of a hundred weight. |               |
| Rum, per gallon - - - -                                                                                                                                                                 | - 12 -        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |
| Whiskey, and all other spirits, cordials, liquors, or strong waters, the degree of strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, per gallon - - - -                     | - 12 -        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |
| Perfumed spirits, per gallon - -                                                                                                                                                        | - 12 -        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |

## 35.—T A S M A N I A—continued.

## SCHEDULE 2.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | RATE OF DUTY.       | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                  | RATE OF DUTY.       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £. s. d.            |                                                                            | £. s. d.            |
| Manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, and woollen, and all articles manufactured therefrom, drapery, haberdashery, hosiery, millinery, furs, hats, boots, shoes, confectionery, bottled fruits, preserves, oilman's stores of all kinds (except pickles and sauces), plate, crown, and sheet glass, and all other goods unenumerated, measuring outside the package, per cubic foot, and all packages of the foregoing, measuring outside the package less than one cubic foot - - - - - | - 2 -               | Corn sacks, each - - - - -                                                 | - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Glassware, crockery, per crate, cask, packet, or other package - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - 10 -              | Gunny bags, each - - - - -                                                 | - - - $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Brushware, cutlery, hardware, hollow-ware, plated-ware, ironmongery of all kinds, per cwt., or any portion thereof - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 3 -               | Bagging, per bale of 1,000 yards - - -                                     | - 8 4               |
| Wool bags, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Deals, manufactured or unmanufactured, per load of 50 cubic feet - - - - - | - 8 -               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     | Tubs and buckets, per dozen - - - - -                                      | - 2 -               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     | Matches, per case of not more than 50 gross                                | - 10 -              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     | Blacking, per cask - - - - -                                               | - 5 -               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     | Toys, per cubic foot - - - - -                                             | - - 6               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     | Coir matting, per cubic foot - - - - -                                     | - - 6               |

## SCHEDULE 3.—TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

|                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agricultural implements and tools of all kinds.                                                                                             | Firewood.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Guano, and other manures of every description.                                                                                              | Lead, sheet or piping.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Wheat, oats, barley, maize, hay, bran, beans, peas, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, grapes, green fruit, and vegetables of every description. | Chaffcutters and machinery for agricultural purposes.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Salt.                                                                                                                                       | Cart and carriage axles, arms, and boxes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Flour, oatmeal, bread, biscuit.                                                                                                             | Carriage shafts, spokes, and felloes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, and seeds of every description.                                                                               | Iron pipes, iron tanks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Horses, pigs, poultry, dogs, sheep, cattle, and living animals.                                                                             | Gunpowder for blasting.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Empty casks, cases, and boxes of wood.                                                                                                      | Slates for roofing, cement of all kinds, plaster-of-paris.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Empty bottles, corks.                                                                                                                       | Tallow, soda ash, caustic soda.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Galvanised iron, sheet or piping.                                                                                                           | Whiting, chalk.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Zinc, sheet or piping.                                                                                                                      | Wool, flax, hemp, tow, unmanufactured.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Anchors, chains and cables, of every description.                                                                                           | Works of art; viz., statues, busts, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster-of-paris, paintings, drawings, prints, engravings, lithographs, photographs, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities. |
| Copper or yellow metal, rod, bolts, or sheathing.                                                                                           | Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Felt for sheathing.                                                                                                                         | Ores of all kinds of metals.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Oakum and junk.                                                                                                                             | Gold dust, gold bars, bullion, and coin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Sail canvas, rope and twine.                                                                                                                | Philosophical instruments and apparatus.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Pitch, tar, and resin.                                                                                                                      | Fire engines, steam engines, pumps, and other apparatus for raising water.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Fish oil, whalebone, and whale fins.                                                                                                        | Coir, bristles, and hair, unmanufactured.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Whaling implements and gear of every description.                                                                                           | Fire bricks, cotton waste, candle cotton, saltpetre, iron bridges, iron fencing, draining tiles, and draining pipes.                                                                                                                                         |
| Ships' blocks, binnacle lamps, signal lamps, compasses, shackles, sheaves, dead-eyes, dead-lights, boat's oars.                             | Empty tin cases for jam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Beef, pork, and lime juice.                                                                                                                 | Unmanufactured tin, tin plates.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Printed books, printed paper, books and paper of every description, except room papers.                                                     | Millstones and machinery for mills.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Ink, printing presses, printing type.                                                                                                       | Bath bricks, grindstones.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Maps, charts, and globes.                                                                                                                   | Blacksmith's bellows and anvils.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Organs and bells, specially imported for churches and chapels.                                                                              | Rod, bar, hoop, sheet, plate, and pig iron, share moulds.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Passengers' baggage and cabin furniture, arriving in the colony with owner.                                                                 | Unmanufactured steel of all kinds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Coke, coals, hides, and skins, raw and unmanufactured, of every description.                                                                | Lime and bark.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, except deals.                                                                                          | Ice.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                             | All goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



## 36.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 52 of 24 October 1862.)

TABLE OF DUTIES.

| ARTICLE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | RATE OF DUTY. | ARTICLE.                                                                                                                                                                                               | RATE OF DUTY. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £. s. d.      |                                                                                                                                                                                                        | £. s. d.      |
| Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry, per gallon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - - 6         | Sugar:                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |
| Coffee and chicory, per lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - - 2         | Refined and candy, per cwt. - - -                                                                                                                                                                      | - 6 -         |
| Hops, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - - 2         | Muscovado, per cwt. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                            | - 3 -         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | Molasses, per cwt. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                             | - 2 -         |
| Spirits, or strong waters of all sorts, viz., for every gallon of such spirits or strong waters, of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer; and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon; also, perfumed spirits, not being sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer, per gallon - - - - - | - 10 -        | Tea, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                 | - - 2         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | Tobacco:                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |
| Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - 10 -        | Manufactured and unmanufactured, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                     | - 2 -         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | Cigars, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                              | - 4 -         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | Snuff, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                               | - 2 -         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | Sheepwash, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                           | - - 3         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | Wine, containing more than 30 per cent. of alcohol, of a specific gravity of '825, at the temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, for every gallon in proportion to strength, per gallon - - - | - 10 -        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | Wine, not containing more than 30 per cent. of alcohol, of a specific gravity of '825, at the temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, per gallon - - -                                         | - 2 -         |

## 37.—QUEENSLAND.

No fresh Tariff has been received from Queensland since the date of the Return printed in No. 474 of 1862.

38.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 113 of 28 October 1863.)

RETURN of DUTIES leviable in the Colony of *Western Australia*, 30th September 1863, 19th Vict., No. 16.

SCHEDULE No. 1. TABLE OF DUTIES.

| ARTICLE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | RATE OF DUTY. | ARTICLE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | RATE OF DUTY. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | £. s. d.      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | £. s. d.      |
| Beer, porter, cider, and perry, bottled and in wood, per gallon - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | - - 4         | Tea, per lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - - 2         |
| Cigars and snuff, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - 2 6         | Tobacco :                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               |
| Coffee, per cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - 4 -         | Manufactured, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - 1 9         |
| Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only, for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits, cordials, or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer ; and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon, per gallon - - - - | - 12 -        | Unmanufactured, per lb. - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 1 -         |
| Sugar :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |               | Wine, bottled and in wood, per gallon -                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 2 -         |
| Refined and candy, per cwt. - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 4 -         | On all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into this colony, and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, and not hereafter set forth as free of duty, a duty of seven per cent., according to the invoice value - - - - - | 7 per cent.   |
| Moist and molasses, per cwt. - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - 3 -         | 17th Vict., No. 16 ; 8th Section.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               | Spirits, the produce of vines of the growth of the colony and distilled therein, each imperial gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                   | - 11 -        |

RETURN of Goods admitted into the Colony of *Western Australia* FREE of DUTY, 19th Vict., No. 16.

SCHEDULE, No. 2.

|                                                             |                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Animals, living.                                            | Maps and charts.                                                                                                        |
| Bread and biscuit.                                          | Oatmeal.                                                                                                                |
| Bags and sacks.                                             | Pumps and other apparatus for raising water.                                                                            |
| Bales for wool.                                             | Pictures, prints, and statuary.                                                                                         |
| Books, printed, not being account.                          | Plants, seeds, and bulbs.                                                                                               |
| Bottles, glass and stone, imported full.                    | Provisions or stores, military or naval, required for Her Majesty's service.                                            |
| Bran.                                                       | Pulse.                                                                                                                  |
| Bullion and coin.                                           | Rice.                                                                                                                   |
| Baggage, personal, of immigrants.                           | Staves and hoops for casks.                                                                                             |
| Coals, coke, and other fuel.                                | Specimens of natural history.                                                                                           |
| Corn and other grain.                                       | Uniforms and appointments, naval, military, and civil, imported by officers stationed in this colony for their own use. |
| Flour and meal.                                             | Goods specially exempted by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.                                     |
| Implements and machinery, agricultural.                     |                                                                                                                         |
| Meats, salted, cured, and preserved, except bacon and hams. |                                                                                                                         |
| Machinery for mills, including millstones.                  |                                                                                                                         |

RETURN of EXPORT DUTIES leviable in the Colony of *Western Australia*, 30th Sept. 1863, 16th Vict., No. 14, sec. 3.

Kangaroo skins exported, on each - - - - - 1 s.

24th Vict., No. 6.

Sandal wood cut on Crown lands, an export duty of, per ton - - - - - 5 s.



## 39.—NEW ZEALAND.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 117 of 3 October 1863.)

TABLE of DUTIES levied under the Customs Duties Act, 1858, *New Zealand*, Sess. 5, No. 72.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | AMOUNT<br>OF DUTY. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | £. s. d.           |
| Ale, beer, cider, and perry, in wood, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - - 6              |
| Ale, beer, cider, and perry, in bottle, the gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 1 -              |
| Cigars and snuff, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 3 -              |
| Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - - 3              |
| Cutlery, hardware, plated ware, holloware, and ironmongery of all sorts, and candles<br>and soap of all sorts, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 3 -              |
| Fire-arms of every description, each - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - 5 -              |
| Gunpowder, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - - 3              |
| Manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, and woollen, and all articles manufactured<br>therefrom, drapery, haberdashery, hosiery, millinery, furs, hats, boots, shoes,<br>confectionery, bottled fruits, dried fruits, mustard, olive oil, pickles, preserves,<br>sauces, spices, and oilman's stores of all kinds (measuring outside the packages),<br>the cubic foot - - - - - | - 4 -              |
| Spirits and strong waters of every kind, sweetened or otherwise, of any strength<br>not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so on in pro-<br>portion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon - - -                                                                                                                            | - 9 -              |
| Sugar, raw and refined, of all kinds, and treacle, and molasses, the lb. - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - - 1.             |
| Tea, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - - 4              |
| Tobacco, the lb. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 1 6              |
| Wine, in wood and bottle, containing less than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific<br>gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer, the<br>gallon - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 3 -              |
| Anchors and chains, and rod, bolt, bar, sheet, hoop, and pig iron, and nails, sail-<br>cloth, cordage, twine, cotton yarn, bags, sacks and woolpacks, spirits of tar and<br>turpentine, tobacco for sheepwash, nuts of all kinds, powder fit only for blasting<br>purposes, and all unenumerated goods, wares, and merchandise - - -                                         | Free,              |

Supplies for Her Majesty's land and sea forces are admitted free of duty under the provisions of the "Constitution Act," and the "Customs Duties Amendment Act, 1862."

Under the "Customs Duties Amendment Act, 1861," wine, ale, beer and spirits may be delivered out of bond free of duty for the consumption of the officers of Her Majesty's land and sea forces serving in the colony.





PART V.

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Eastern Colonies.

## 40.—C E Y L O N.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 181 of 16 October 1863.)

TABLE of DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise Imported into the Island of *Ceylon*.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                               | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | Ordinance under which Duties are Levied. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £. s. d.        |                                          |
| Arms and ammunition :                                                                                                                                                                                   |                 |                                          |
| Guns and rifles, each                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 5 -           | No. 18, of 1852.                         |
| Pistols, the pair                                                                                                                                                                                       | - 5 -           |                                          |
| Gunpowder, the lb.                                                                                                                                                                                      | - 4 -           |                                          |
| Shot, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 1 6           |                                          |
| Bacon, butter, cheese, and ham, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                | - 6 -           |                                          |
| Beef and pork, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 2 0           |                                          |
| Beer, ale, and porter, and all other malt liquors :                                                                                                                                                     |                 |                                          |
| In wood, the gallon                                                                                                                                                                                     | - 3 -           | No. 18, of 1852.                         |
| In bottle, the gallon                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 4 -           |                                          |
| Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, per cwt.                                                                                                         | - 1 -           |                                          |
| Flour (wheat), per cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                 | - 2 -           |                                          |
| Hops, per cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 6 -           |                                          |
| Jaggery or palm sugar, not equal in quality to brown or muscovado sugar, the cwt.                                                                                                                       | - 1 -           | No. 9, of 1853.                          |
| Malt, per bushel                                                                                                                                                                                        | - 4 -           |                                          |
| Metals :                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |                                          |
| Brass sheets, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                  | - 6 -           | No. 18, of 1852.                         |
| Copper sheathing and nails, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                    | - 6 -           |                                          |
| Iron, bar, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                      | - 7 -           |                                          |
| " corrugated, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 14 -          |                                          |
| " galvanised, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1 10 -          |                                          |
| " hoop, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 10 -          |                                          |
| " pig, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 5 -           |                                          |
| " rod, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 8 -           |                                          |
| " sheet, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                        | - 10 -          |                                          |
| Lead, sheet, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1 - -           |                                          |
| Spelter and zinc, the ton                                                                                                                                                                               | - 18 -          |                                          |
| Steel, the ton                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 18 -          |                                          |
| Opium, the lb.                                                                                                                                                                                          | - 1 -           | No. 14, of 1857.                         |
| Paddy, the bushel                                                                                                                                                                                       | - 3 -           |                                          |
| Pitch, rosin, or tar, the barrel                                                                                                                                                                        | - 1 -           |                                          |
| Rice, wheat, gram, peas, beans, or other grain (except paddy), the bushel                                                                                                                               | - 7 -           |                                          |
| Salt, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4 3 -           |                                          |
| Saltpetre, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                     | - 1 -           |                                          |
| Spirits and cordials, the gallon                                                                                                                                                                        | - 5 -           |                                          |
| Sugar, refined, and candy, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                     | - 5 -           |                                          |
| Ditto, unrefined, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                              | - 2 6           |                                          |
| Tea, the lb.                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 6 -           |                                          |
| Tobacco :                                                                                                                                                                                               |                 |                                          |
| Manufactured, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1 - -           | No. 18, of 1852.                         |
| Unmanufactured, the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                | - 10 -          |                                          |
| Cigars and snuff, the lb.                                                                                                                                                                               | - 8 -           |                                          |
| Wine, in wood, the gallon                                                                                                                                                                               | - 1 6           |                                          |
| Ditto, in bottle, the gallon                                                                                                                                                                            | - 2 6           |                                          |
| Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty or prohibited, and not comprised in the Table of Exemptions hereinafter set forth, for every 100 l. of the value thereof, in this market | 5 - -           |                                          |



## 40.—C E Y L O N—continued.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                           | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | Ordinances under which Duties are Levied. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|
| TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.                                                                                                                |                 |                                           |
|                                                                                                                                     | £. s. d.        |                                           |
| Books and maps, printed - - - - -                                                                                                   | Free -          | No. 18, of 1852.                          |
| Bullion, coin, pearls, and precious stones - - - - -                                                                                |                 |                                           |
| Coal, coke, and patent fuel - - - - -                                                                                               |                 |                                           |
| Cocoa-nut oil - - - - -                                                                                                             | Free -          | No. 9, of 1853.                           |
| Coffee - - - - -                                                                                                                    |                 |                                           |
| Coir yarn, rope, twine, and strands - - - - -                                                                                       |                 |                                           |
| Copperah - - - - -                                                                                                                  | Free -          | No. 18, of 1852.                          |
| Cotton wool - - - - -                                                                                                               |                 |                                           |
| Cowries and shells - - - - -                                                                                                        |                 |                                           |
| Fruit, not in any way preserved - - - - -                                                                                           |                 |                                           |
| Ground nuts, gingeley seed, and linseed - - - - -                                                                                   |                 |                                           |
| Horses, mules, asses, and all other live stock - - - - -                                                                            |                 |                                           |
| Ice - - - - -                                                                                                                       |                 |                                           |
| Machinery :                                                                                                                         |                 |                                           |
| All descriptions of marine, locomotive, stationary, and portable steam engines, their boilers and gear, whole or in parts - - - - - | Free -          | No. 2, of 1859.                           |
| Machinery adapted to windmills - - - - -                                                                                            |                 |                                           |
| Every description of machinery for lifting, forcing, and conducting water for the manufacture of sugar - - - - -                    |                 |                                           |
| Hydraulic and screw presses - - - - -                                                                                               |                 |                                           |
| Cranes, crab winches, and screw jacks - - - - -                                                                                     |                 |                                           |
| Pulpers, peelers, and winnowing machines, whole or in parts - - - - -                                                               |                 |                                           |
| Tile, brick, and pipe making machines - - - - -                                                                                     |                 |                                           |
| Printing and lithographic presses - - - - -                                                                                         |                 |                                           |
| Every description of fibre, cotton, carding, weaving, and spinning machines - - - - -                                               |                 |                                           |
| Nasmyth's hammers - - - - -                                                                                                         |                 |                                           |
| Lathes - - - - -                                                                                                                    |                 |                                           |
| Punching, drilling, shearing, planing, sawing, and screw-making machines - - - - -                                                  |                 |                                           |
| Manures - - - - -                                                                                                                   | Free -          | No. 18, of 1852.                          |
| Paper - - - - -                                                                                                                     | Free -          | No. 3, of 1862.                           |
| Pepper, black - - - - -                                                                                                             | Free -          | No. 9, of 1853.                           |
| Regimental clothing, necessaries, and accoutrements, imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces - - - - -            | Free -          | No. 18, of 1852.                          |
| Seeds intended for agricultural and horticultural purposes, including plants - - - - -                                              |                 |                                           |
| Specimens illustrative of natural history - - - - -                                                                                 |                 |                                           |
| Tanks (iron) - - - - -                                                                                                              |                 |                                           |
| Whale oil - - - - -                                                                                                                 |                 |                                           |

## PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.—INWARDS.

Ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and utensils of war, by way of merchandise, except by license from Her Majesty, for furnishing Her Majesty's public stores only, under the special authority of the Governor.

Coin, viz.:

False money or counterfeit sterling.

Silver of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

## 40.—C E Y L O N—continued.

TABLE of CUSTOMS DUTIES payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the Island of *Ceylon*, Exported to Parts beyond Seas.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                           | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | Ordinances under which Duties are Levied. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                     | £. s. d.        |                                           |
| Arreca nuts, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                     | - - 4           | No. 2, of 1856.                           |
| Cinnamon, the bale of 100 lbs. net - - - - -                                                                                                                                        | - 2 -           |                                           |
| Coffee, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                          | - 1 -           |                                           |
| Coir yarn, fibre, rope, and junk, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                | - - 3           |                                           |
| Copperah, or cocoa-nut kernels, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                  | - - 3           |                                           |
| Oil, cocoa-nut, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                  | - - 7½          |                                           |
| Sugar, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                           | - - 6           |                                           |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, the cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                         | - - 4           |                                           |
| All other goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, nor comprised in the Table of Exemptions, for every 100 l. of the value thereof, in this market - - - - - | 2 10 -          |                                           |
| EXEMPTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                         |                 |                                           |
| Books and maps, printed - - - - -                                                                                                                                                   | Free.           |                                           |
| Bullion, pearls, precious stones (unset) - - - - -                                                                                                                                  |                 |                                           |
| Horses, mules, asses, and all other live stock - - - - -                                                                                                                            |                 |                                           |
| Shells, cowries, chanks - - - - -                                                                                                                                                   |                 |                                           |
| Seeds and plants - - - - -                                                                                                                                                          |                 |                                           |
| Specimens illustrative of natural history - - - - -                                                                                                                                 |                 |                                           |
| PORT DUES.                                                                                                                                                                          |                 |                                           |
| Entry inwards, with cargo, per ton - - - - -                                                                                                                                        | - - 2           | No. 18, of 1852.                          |
| Ditto - - in ballast - - - - -                                                                                                                                                      | Free -          |                                           |
| Clearance outwards, with cargo, per ton - - - - -                                                                                                                                   | - - 2           |                                           |
| Ditto - - in ballast - - - - -                                                                                                                                                      | Free -          |                                           |
| And in no case to exceed, either at the time of entry inwards or clearance outwards - - - - -                                                                                       | 5 - -           |                                           |
| COMPOSITION FOR PORT DUES.                                                                                                                                                          |                 |                                           |
| Vessels conveying goods between one port and another within the island are allowed to compound for port dues for 12 months, at per ton - - - - -                                    | - 1 -           |                                           |

## 41.—H O N G K O N G.

HONG KONG being a Free Port, no Duties are levied on goods either imported into or exported from this Colony.

## 42.—L A B U A N.

No Import Duties are leviable, Labuan being a Free Port.



PART VI.

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Mediterranean Possessions.

## 43.—G I B R A L T A R.

(Transmitted through the War Office, 26 January 1864.)

TABLE of DUTIES authorised by Order in Council, dated 31st October 1848.

| ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                             | AMOUNT OF DUTY. | ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.                                                                                                                                                                             | AMOUNT OF DUTY. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                       | £. s. d.        |                                                                                                                                                                                                       | £. s. d.        |
| Duty on Wines:                                                                                                        |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| On each botasso introduced into the garrison or territory - - - - -                                                   | 1 11 3          | Wines deposited in the Queen's stores, and afterwards exported from the same, are not liable to the above duty.                                                                                       |                 |
| On each pipe, ditto - - - - -                                                                                         | 1 - 10          | Duties on Spirits, Strong Waters, or Cordials, admitted for consumption in the Garrison:                                                                                                              |                 |
| And so in proportion for the subdivisions of a pipe; viz., hogsheads, tierces, quarter casks, and half quarter-casks. |                 | For every gallon being of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater quantity than a gallon - - - - - |                 |
| On all wines in bottles introduced into the garrison or territory, being in regular wine bottles, per dozen - - - - - | - - 6½          |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |
| On all wines in skins of ordinary size, per skin - - - - -                                                            | - 2 7½          |                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - 4 -           |

## 44.—M A L T A.

(Transmitted in Governor's Despatch, No. 82 of 3 December 1863.)

DUTIES on IMPORTS levied under Ordinances of 3d November 1837, No. I. of 1851, and No. III. of 1857.

## TARIFF (A.)

| A R T I C L E.                                                                                                                                                                        | Import Duties. | Dues for Store Rent.<br>(a) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                       | £. s. d.       | s. d.                       |
| Cattle:                                                                                                                                                                               |                |                             |
| Bullocks, and other animals of the kind, per head - - -                                                                                                                               | - 10 -         | - -                         |
| Horses and mules, per head - - - - -                                                                                                                                                  | 1 - -          | - 1                         |
| Grain:                                                                                                                                                                                |                |                             |
| Wheat, per salm - - - - -                                                                                                                                                             | - 10 - (b)     | - 2                         |
| Indian corn, per salm - - - - -                                                                                                                                                       | - 6 - (b)      | - 2                         |
| Barley, per salm - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - 4 - (b)      | - 2                         |
| Saggina, per salm - - - - -                                                                                                                                                           | - 3 - (b)      | - 2                         |
| Other inferior grain, per salm - - - - -                                                                                                                                              | - 5 - (b)      | - 2                         |
| Manufactured grain, per cantar - - - - -                                                                                                                                              | - 6 -          | - 2                         |
| Grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man (frumentazzo), per salm - - - - -                                                                                             | - 2 - (b)      | - 2                         |
| Manufactured grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, per cantar - - - - -                                                                                            | - 2 -          | - 2                         |
| Oil, per caffiso - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | - - 6          | - ½ (c)                     |
| Potatoes, per cantar - - - - -                                                                                                                                                        | - - 10         | - 2                         |
| Pulse and seeds:                                                                                                                                                                      |                |                             |
| Beans, caravances, chick-peas, kidney-beans, lentils, lupins, peas and vetches, per salm - - - - -                                                                                    | - 2 - (b)      | - 2                         |
| Carrob-beans and cotton seeds, per cantar - - - - -                                                                                                                                   | - - 6 (b)      | - 2                         |
| Vinegar, per Maltese barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                 | - 2 -          | - 2 (c)                     |
| Spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer (namely, London proof), and so in proportion for any greater strength, per Maltese barrel - - - - - | 1 2 -          | - 2 (d)                     |
| Liquids compounded of spirit and other ingredients containing more than 25 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof - - - - -                                                     | 1 2 -          | - 3 (e)                     |
| Wines, exceeding 15℥. in value per pipa, i. e., 11 Maltese barrels, per Maltese barrel - - - - -                                                                                      | - 11 -         | - 3 (e)                     |
| Other wines, per Maltese barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                             | - 2 -          | - 2 (c)                     |
| Beer, per Maltese barrel - - - - -                                                                                                                                                    | - 2 -          | - 2 (c)                     |
| Gunpowder, for each deposit, 100 lbs. - - - - -                                                                                                                                       | - - -          | - 2 (f)                     |
| Packages kept in custody (Government notice of 28 June 1858) -                                                                                                                        | -              | -                           |

## OBSERVATIONS.

(a) Payable from day of deposit. For exceptions, *vide* Ord. III. of 1857.

(b) By strike-measure, except large Sicilian beans, the duties on which are levied by heaped measure.

(c) For each period of six months.

(d) For the first period of six months.

(e) For each period of six months after the first six months.

(f) For exceptions, *vide* Ord. III. of 1857.

The change in regard to store-rent of grain, pulse, and seeds came into operation on 20 July 1857.

## EQUIVALENTS ADDED FOR INFORMATION.

Maltese salm, equal to about 7·84 bushels English.

,, cantar, ,, 1 cwt. 63 lbs. avoirdupois English.

|| Maltese caffiso, equal to 4 ½ imperial gallons English.

,, barile, ,, 9 ½ imperial gallons English.



PART VII.

---

Heligoland and Falkland Islands.

45.—HELIGOLAND.

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No Import or Export Duties are levied in this Island.

---

46.—FALKLAND ISLANDS.

---

No Import Duties are payable at the Falkland Islands.

---





CUSTOMS TARIFFS (COLONIES).

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RETURN of the Changes made in the CUSTOMS  
TARIFFS of Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad  
since the last Information with respect to such  
Colonial Tariffs was laid before Parliament.

(*Mr. Cardwell.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*28 July 1864.*

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[*Price 8d.*]

560.

*Under 8 oz.*



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT

AT

## G I B R A L T A R

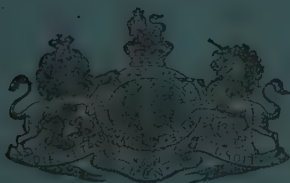
### For 1863.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

1864.

---



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[Price 4d.]

3305





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ON

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[3305]

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## GIBRALTAR.

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COPY of a DESPATCH from General Sir W. J. CODRINGTON,  
K.C.B., to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 15.)

MY LORD DUKE,

*Gibraltar, February 12, 1864.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the Annual Reports of the Comptroller, Chaplain, and Surgeon of the Convict Prison at this station.

Despatch  
from  
Sir W. J.  
Codrington.

With the report of the Comptroller I enclose the separate remarks of Colonel Frome, Commanding Royal Engineer, and Captain E. Ommanney, R.N., upon it.

Colonel Frome objects strongly to control over the works by convict department, and speaks of the unauthorized interference of warders. There are, however, two sides to this question. The warders are, and must be, answerable for the location and the safety of the prisoners employed, and there is just as much likelihood of "unauthorized interference" by a sergeant or corporal of the Royal Engineers with the disposition of the working party for his own purposes as there is by a warder for convict purposes. The object is to get as much work as possible done with a certain amount of willingness, and it is a question whether that work is not better obtained by the zeal, and a sort of esprit de corps, of warders and convicts, than by submitting an experienced warder and his party to the orders possibly of young and peremptory non-commissioned officers of sappers.

Many of these warders have been non-commissioned officers of the highest character, and although they may not be all artificers, many of them have been so. I can quite understand their not liking to receive orders from younger men, as to the separation or employment of their prisoners. For these works are, as to detail, left almost the whole day in the hands of non-commissioned officers of sappers.

I do not enter into the question of "forced labour," compared with "free labour," but this is well known, that with convict prisoners it is fortunate to get real work done, the great point being to utilize for the State, to any extent, the condition of prisoners who otherwise must be maintained in idleness.

From my personal observation I see prisoners in situations of difficulty and danger, to which it is advantageous, both for admiralty and army works, that they make no objection: and the officers of Engineers have readily admitted in several important works, such as the perpendicular drain from Buena Vista to the

Despatch  
from  
Sir W. J.  
Codrington.

---

sea, the drain from Windmill Hill to the sea, the Ragged Staff wharf, and the lining of the new naval tank, that the work has been admirably and successfully done. In all these works the direction of the execution was mainly left to the warders, in the employment of prisoners.

With regard to the number of hours of actual work, it is established in all departments, not excepting the Royal Engineers themselves, that the time of going to and from their quarters, is included in the working hours.

When I find that with the engineers the hours of actual work, from 15th November to 1st March are  $8\frac{1}{6}$ th hours, and that out of this has to be also taken, and properly so, the time of marching to and fro, I think that there cannot be much to complain of in hours of actual work by convicts, more especially with the amount of other work required from them in the prison, both before leaving in the morning, and after their return at three o'clock p.m.

In conclusion, I have to report that I am much satisfied with the zeal and attention displayed by the superior officers of the convict prison on all matters connected therewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. CODRINGTON.

---



## REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR W. J. CODRINGTON,  
K.C.B., &c.

SIR, *Gibraltar, January 1, 1864.* Report  
of the  
Comptroller.  
IN compliance with the instructions furnished for my guidance by the Government, I have the honour to report for the information of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the discipline and management of the establishment under my charge for the past year, as follows, viz.:

*Conduct of the Officers.*

I have much pleasure in reporting that the conduct of the officers of the prison during the year has been very satisfactory. Conduct of  
the officers.

They have evinced great attention to their several duties, have taken a lively interest in the progress of the prisoners on the public works, have shown much zeal in maintaining the discipline of the prison, and have invariably afforded me every support. Their atten-  
tion to duty.

Their duties are of a very arduous nature, involving prolonged physical exertion, with great mental anxiety: the continued employment of the prisoners on the public works, and in various in-door occupations during the whole of the day, entail upon the warders a great amount of work, requiring their constant attention and unceasing vigilance, for a period averaging nearly fourteen hours a day. Amount of  
work en-  
tailed upon  
them.

They are, on the whole, a very fine body of men, and I have every reason to be satisfied with their general intelligence, and their fitness for the work to which they have been appointed.

There is no civil guard on the strength of this establishment, and the proportion of officers to prisoners at Gibraltar, is considerably below that of the prisoners in England.\* Dispropor-  
tion of offi-  
cers at Gib-  
raltar, com-  
paratively,  
with prisons  
in England.

With a prison population far exceeding that of any former years, the duties have been carried on without any addition to the ordinary strength of the officers of the establishment.

*Conduct of the Prisoners.*

The number of prisoners in confinement has been much higher than in any preceding year, since the origin of the convict establishment at Gibraltar; and their general conduct has been very good. (See Appendix No. 6.) Conduct of  
the pri-  
soners.

\* The actual proportion per cent. of officers to prisoners, is as follows:—

|              |   |   |   |            |
|--------------|---|---|---|------------|
| At Portland  | - | - | - | 15½        |
| „ Chatham    | - | - | - | 15½ nearly |
| „ Portsmouth | - | - | - | 15½        |
| „ Gibraltar  | - | - | - | 11½        |

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.

Of 992 men who have been subjected to the rules of the prison, only 307 have been punished during the year, leaving no less than 685 who have passed through a course of discipline of unceasing vigilance, without the commission of a single offence.

Proportion  
per cent. of  
offences pun-  
ished to  
daily aver-  
age number  
of prisoners.

The proportion per cent of daily offences punished, to the daily average number of prisoners, is .236\*; or, in other words, only one man in every 431 has been punished daily, throughout the year; an amount which, considering the circumstances under which the prisoners are placed, the facilities afforded for traffic, the temptations to which they are exposed by being in some places associated with free men on the public works; and the provocations to quarrel, which must invariably ensue from their being associated together in the wards of the prison, is *very low indeed*.

Considera-  
tions to be  
borne in  
mind.

When it is borne in mind also that the slightest indiscretion, the mere want of observance of a prison rule—an act which outside the walls would never be known or if known not noticed—is here constituted an offence, the general good conduct of the great mass of prisoners will become still more apparent, and indeed conspicuous.

During the year 213 prisoners have been received, and in the same period 85 have been sent home; the conduct of these latter on the voyage is reported to have been very satisfactory.

Number of  
prisoners  
discharged  
within ten  
years.  
Their good  
conduct.

Within the past ten years there have been 1792 prisoners discharged from this establishment; of this great number not a single complaint has ever been made; on the contrary, the most favourable reports from the various commanders of the vessels in which they were conveyed to England, and from the officers of the prison who proceeded in charge, have been from time to time received.

Means of  
support.

Of many who have been discharged it has been ascertained that they are doing well, and that they are living in respectability, either at home or in foreign countries; while of some it is known, as stated in former reports, that they have been enabled to maintain themselves and families in comparative comfort, by means of a trade or business, the knowledge of which they had acquired exclusively in the prison.

Misappre-  
hension as  
to conduct of  
prisoners  
sent home  
from Gib-  
raltar.

As something has been said elsewhere, tending to create a misapprehension as to the conduct of certain prisoners in England who had been sent home from Gibraltar, especially at the Chatham Prison, about the time of the serious mutiny at that establishment, I feel it my duty to state in this place that those representations are not true.

It can be satisfactorily proved by the published records of Chatham Prison that at no time from the opening of that establishment in 1856 until the mutiny in 1861 were there more than 27 prisoners received from Gibraltar.

These 27 were men of exemplary character and of unexceptionable conduct, who, owing to some peculiar circumstances in their

\* On comparison with the tabular statements of the prisons at Portland and Portsmouth for the past five years, the proportions are as .376 in England to .266 at Gibraltar.



case, were selected from a population of several hundred others for release on special grounds in the year 1859.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller

Twenty-seven men who sojourned in the Chatham Prison for the period of only a few days or weeks, and who were released and at their several homes long before the mutiny broke out, were not likely, under ordinary circumstances, to have obtained any influence over the minds of a thousand others confined in that establishment; and when it is considered that these men were of the very best character, and moreover, *that they were on their good behaviour pending their release*, such an assertion is in itself too absurd to require any further refutation.

Of a large draft of prisoners sent home by the steam ship "Britannia" in 1861, not only were the highest testimonials received from the captain of the ship, but of their general conduct, their orderly and respectful bearing, their cheerful and willing obedience during several weeks when they were detained at Millbank Prison waiting their discharge, the most satisfactory accounts were received.

It has so happened, I am aware, that large drafts of prisoners from *Bermuda* have been located at Millbank and at Chatham at one and the same time with prisoners from *Gibraltar*; and it may have so fallen out in careless and common conversation that these two distinct and different classes of men have been confused and confounded together, and the misconduct of the one party attributed to the whole.

On a more careful examination of the case it will be found that in the report of the Governor of Chatham Prison no such confusion exists; and that while his animadversions are distinctly pointed at the conduct of the prisoners from *Bermuda*, not a word of reprehension is expressed as to the conduct or bearing of those from *Gibraltar*.

I do not myself attach much importance to the calculations which are intended to show the proportion of re-convictions to the number of prisoners released; but as some stress has been laid upon this point, as a criterion of the discipline and management of prisons in general, I would here take the opportunity of stating that out of the entire number (1,792, as stated above) who have been discharged within the 10 years, only 20 have been re-convicted and returned to *Gibraltar* within that period, or, in other words, only one and one ninth per cent. within the decade.

Number of  
re-convic-  
tions.

It is no doubt probable that others may have been re-convicted of whom no information has been received; but it is a well known fact that prisoners discharged from the *Gibraltar Prison* have a very wholesome dislike to its discipline, and entertain a considerable dread of being sent back to it again.

### *Employment of Prisoners.*

Except for a very small portion of the year, when the Royal Engineers had 80 men in excess of the Admiralty, and barring a

Employ-  
ment of pri-  
soners.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.

Equally  
divided be-  
tween Ad-  
miralty and  
Royal Engi-  
neers.

Average  
number on  
public  
works.

None de-  
tained for  
school.

High pro-  
portion per  
cent. em-  
ployed on  
public  
works.

Nature of  
public  
works.

Admiralty.

Royal Engi-  
neer works.

small number varying in the first instance from 36 down to 27 prisoners employed on the colonial public works, all the prisoners available have been equally divided between these two departments, and have been employed on the public works under their respective directions.

Out of an average daily number of 862 men in prison during the year, 745 have been employed on the public works,—a proportion very much higher than that of the analogous establishments at home. No prisoners are detained from the works for the purpose of attending school, as is the practice in England; and constant endeavours are made to send out every man capable of hard labour with the exception only of those who are absolutely required for the services of the hospital and the prison.

On reference to the printed returns presented to Parliament for the five years from 1858 to 1862 it will be found that at the prisons at Portsmouth and Portland the average number of prisoners sent out to the public works in comparison with the average daily population is nearly 74 per cent., while in the same period at Gibraltar the proportion is nearly 83\* per cent.

The Admiralty works have consisted chiefly in quarrying stone at the Europa Quarry, for the extension of the New Mole; and in the ordinary and general employment in the smiths', carpenters', fitters', and moulders' workshops, and in the foundry in the naval yard.

For about half the year, at the tank on the Upper Road, and at the adjacent quarry in connexion with that tank.

Until the first week in April a small party, detached from Europa, was employed in the smith's shop in the adjoining quarry (Camp Bay); but since that period, a smithy having been built at Europa, all the prisoners at this locality have been brought together, under one general superintendence.

For about the space of a month only another detached party was employed rebuilding a wall at the back of the Admiralty Houses (officers quarters) at Rosia, but with that exception the employment of prisoners on these premises has entirely ceased.

The prisoners have not been employed on any other works under the Admiralty, with the trifling exceptions of 15 men for about 30 days on the repairs of the sea wall of the Camber in the vicinity of the prison; and of about 5 men for three weeks, who were employed painting and graining the interior of Her Majesty's Steam Tug "Redpole."

On the works under the Royal Engineers, the prisoners have been employed in the construction of a large tank or reservoir for the collection of rain water, near the Moorish Castle.

At a large quarry on Windmill Hill Road, for supplying both rough and dressed stone for building, and for various other purposes.

Dredging and deepening the ditch at the Ragged Staff, and conveying the deposit a considerable distance out into the bay.

\* The exact figures are 73·835 and 82·895 respectively. See Appendix, No. 18.



Making road and drain at Buena Vista.

Repairing and paving wharf and clearing the ditch at Rosia.

Constructing a drain for engine house at Camp Bay, and building buttress.

Building guard room for the military guard on the Camber at the prison.

And in the completion of the southern portion of the great tank on the Upper Road (formerly called the Naval Tank), on its being handed over from the Admiralty to the Royal Engineers at the close of the month of July.

On the colonial public works only a very few men have been employed. Colonial works.

In the early part of the year a small party was employed cutting stone and erecting a flight of steps to the Heathfield memorial, and in making roads and walks in its vicinity at the Alameda.

Another, for about six weeks, in repairing the retaining walls on the sides of the upper road, and in mending the roads.

One, for about three weeks only, at the Governor's cottage at the back of the rock, in general repairs to the roads and buildings.

These parties subsequently were amalgamated, and have been employed on the repairs, alterations, paving, and painting at the cathedral.

The progress and improvement of these men, and the skill and industry they have exhibited in acquiring the knowledge of useful and very profitable trades, will not have escaped your Excellency's personal observation.

On these subjects the Deputy Comptroller, an officer of long standing and great experience in the management of prisoners, whose duties are more immediately connected with the superintendence of the various parties on the works, and to whose uniform and persevering attention I am much indebted, reports as follows, viz. :— Deputy Comptroller's attention to duty.

“During the past year I have daily visited and carefully watched the progress of the prisoners on the public works, and am happy to say they have given general satisfaction to myself, and to the officers under whom they have been employed. His report of the works.

“The prisoners are employed by the Royal Engineer Department upon the following works, viz. :— Royal Engineer works.

1. Moorish Castle Tank.
2. Viney Quarry.
3. Ragged Staff.
4. Camp Bay.
5. Rosia Bay.
6. Upper Road Tank.

“1. The men at the Moorish Castle are building a tank, cutting stone, &c., and the work has progressed well during the year; but owing to occasional delays, caused by the want of tools, powder, fuze, &c., it is not so far forward as it might have been. This work is carried on exclusively by prison labour. Moorish Castle.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.

Viney  
Quarry.

" 2. Viney Quarry supplies the south with stone, and 4,500 tons on an average are removed every month.

" Thirty-five stone cutters are employed on the spot, and have very much improved under the tuition of their own officer, himself a stone cutter by trade.

" No labour but that of convicts is employed on this work.

Ragged  
Staff.

" 3. Ragged Staff.—This small party consisting of thirty men has been employed dredging the ditch, and conveying out to the Bay, in boats, the mud and weed dredged up.

" The prisoners employed have shown great willingness in this work, although of such a nature as to keep them wet during a great part of the day.

Camp Bay.

" 4. Camp Bay.—A small party is employed sinking a drain below water-mark, whence water is pumped up by a steam engine for the supply of the Buena Vista Barracks, and building a buttress to support the stairs entering the quarry, and repairing roads, drains, &c.

Rosia.

" 5. At Rosia a small party has been employed since the 14th June only, repairing and paving the wharf, and cleaning the ditch, &c.

Upper Road  
Tank.

" 6. The Upper Road Tank.—This work was taken over by the Royal Engineers from the Admiralty Department, and prisoners employed on the 28th July, since which time both civil and military labour were called into operation in addition to the convict labour, until the completion of the south portion of the tank on the 28th November, before the setting in of the early rains.

" Thirty prison tradesmen were employed building, plastering, &c., and their labour and good-will called forth the remarks and approval of all in authority over them.

" A lime-kiln has been worked at this place by prisoners, which has supplied the necessary mortar for this work, and a small supply for the South district.

Admiralty  
works.

" The prisoners employed by the Admiralty have worked at the following places—

1. Dockyard.
2. Europa Quarry.
3. Navy Tank.
4. Admiralty Quarters.
5. Camp Bay.

Dockyard.

" 1. In the Dockyard the prisoners have been employed as in the previous year; i.e., in the extension of the mole, and in the carpenters', smiths', and fitters' shops, and foundry, and continue to be mixed up, more or less, with civilians.

" A small party of five prisoners were employed for three weeks painting and graining the cabins of the steam tug 'Redpole.'

Europa  
Quarry.

" 2. At Europa the prisoners are employed mining, quarrying, and loading punts with stone for the extension of the mole, upon which about 74,000 tons have been deposited.



“ Since the month of August the civilian stonecutters employed there have been removed, and about 25 prisoners were employed cutting stone until October last. Report  
of the  
Comptroller.

“ 3. The Navy Tank on the upper road was handed over from the Admiralty to the Royal Engineers on the 28th July. Previous to that date this work was being proceeded with by civil and convict labour, and the stone required for its completion was obtained from a small quarry close at hand, which had been opened for the purpose. Naval Tank.

“ 4. At Rosia Quarters a small party was employed during the month of February building a garden wall, since that period the employment of prisoners at the Admiralty Houses has ceased. Rosia Quar-  
ters.

“ 5. At Camp Bay in the smith's shop, preparing tools for the work in Europa Quarry. Camp Bay.

“ This party was removed to the adjoining quarry in April, on a new smithy being completed.

“ Upon the colonial public works only a small number has been employed, varying from 27 to 36 in number, viz. :— Colonial  
works.

“ 1. In the Alameda gardens building steps leading to the Heathfield monument, making garden walks, weeding, &c., and repairing roads. Alameda.

“ 2. At the Governor's cottage mending roads, repairing walls, &c. Governor's  
cottage.

“ 3. And, lastly, at the Cathedral, on the repairs, painting, and ornamental work, altering the pews and sittings, and repaving the floor. Cathedral.

“ At all these places the prisoners have worked with a hearty good will, and have given every satisfaction.”

Upon the whole of these public works, and especially at the Upper Road tank, as already reported on to your Excellency for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State, the prisoners have worked diligently and satisfactorily.

In order to promote the industry of the prisoners as much as possible, the most careful attention is given by the warder in immediate charge, whose duty it is daily to notice the amount and nature of the work of every individual in his party. His observations are referred to the principal warder, or senior officer in charge of the division, who, if he concur, brings the case to the notice of the Deputy Comptroller on his daily visit, upon which, should the Deputy also agree in opinion with the subordinate officers, the man is reported to the Comptroller, and is then classified for industry according to the merits of the case. Steps taken  
to promote  
industry.

If the man perform a fair day's work it is considered sufficient, but if he be not industrious, that is to say if he is not doing a fair day's labour, he is reported to the Comptroller, and invariably punished by degradation in class, or reduction of diet, or, on repetition of the offence, by solitary confinement in a dark cell on bread and water.\* Punished for  
idleness.

---

\* By a recent regulation, prisoners under punishment not exceeding seven days are deprived of their bedding. The punishment is thus rendered much more deterrent.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.  
—  
re-warded  
for industry.

While, on the contrary, should he really and truly exert himself over and above what he may be compelled to do, and by his skill and energy, his cheerful and willing industry, deserve to be classed as G. or V.G.,\* he thus becomes entitled to a gratuity for hard work, which accrues to his benefit on discharge; and he places himself in a position, should his conduct be otherwise commendable, to be promoted, after serving certain fixed periods, to the higher classes and stages laid down by the regulations.

No remis-  
sion of sen-  
tence unless  
the prisoner  
be indus-  
trious.

In no case is any prisoner promoted to the higher class or stage, nor is he ever recommended for remission of any portion of his sentence (i.e., for release on licence or ticket-of-leave), unless, in addition to general good conduct in prison, he be found also industrious at work.

In-door em-  
ployment.

Besides the daily employment of the prisoners upon the public works, there are other, what are called in-door occupations, which are indispensable to the proper training and discipline of the prisoners, and which fully engage the whole of their time from a very early hour in the morning before proceeding to labour, and again in the evening, after their return from public works, and until they go to bed.

The prisoners rise daily (Sundays excepted) at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 o'clock in the morning, and immediately proceed to make up their bedding, fold and stow away their hammocks, and after being mustered, they clean their wards, wash, get their breakfasts, clean mess utensils, put their wards in order, and, after attending prayers, are marched out to the public works at 6 o'clock.†

At 11 a short interval of 20 minutes is allowed for rest, during which the men have a light luncheon which they take out with them from the prison in the morning.

On their return to the prison at 3 o'clock in the afternoon they are again carefully searched, and after being mustered in their wards the dinners are served, for which one hour is allowed. During this interval also all reports and complaints are investigated, and such men as may have had their names noted for the purpose are admitted to an interview with the Comptroller.

After dinner the prisoners are variously employed; those in the 3d and penal classes on the pumps and other duties of fatigue; while others wash their own clothes,‡ fetch water for their own use in the wards, get their tea, clean mess utensils, attend evening prayer,§ and, lastly, those to whose turn it comes, are assembled for instruction in school until  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 o'clock, when all retire to bed.

---

\* Good, or very good.

† In the winter season they proceed to work at 7 A.M., and return at quarter past 3 P.M.

‡ Every man except the sick in hospital is made to wash his own clothes, and no prisoners are detained from the public works for this purpose, as is the practice in the English prisons. "The enforcement of cleanliness and regularity on the dissolute and reckless characters which form an average prison population is not only essential as a means of reformation but it may be fairly taken as a wholesome and legitimate element of punishment."

§ Evening prayer which had fallen into desuetude since May 1856, as noted in my various annual reports, was resumed by order of the visitors on the 23d February.



It is at school also and during school hours that the prisoners are allowed to write letters to their relatives and friends, as they become due for that indulgence, according to the class or stage to which they may have attained.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.

After evening prayer, and until  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 o'clock, the prisoners not at school are allowed to read and otherwise to employ themselves in their wards. This opportunity is taken also for cutting hair, shaving, and mending clothes, &c.

During this time also facilities are afforded for the visits of the Scripture Reader to read and converse with the prisoners.

The whole of the day, it will thus be seen,—that is to say, upwards of 16 hours,—is devoted to the industrial, moral, and religious training of the men.

No doubt the best employment for convicts seems to be the quarrying and dressing of stone, ample means for which exist at Gibraltar, where the prisoners could be kept together in a small space, and easily prevented from having intercourse with other workmen; where the labour would be severe, and, compared with any other work in which convicts can be employed, would be the most profitable.

Best employ-  
ment for  
convicts.

The employment of prisoners in numerous and small detached parties on the public thoroughfares, and especially where they can hold communication with soldiers and free labourers is very objectionable; and for this reason I would submit that work in the Dockyard or any other place where such communication can hardly be prevented is not suitable for convicts.

And I am convinced that if the recommendation of the late Royal Commission were carried into effect, and if the convict department in the execution of public works were to stand to other departments of the Government precisely in the position of contractors; that if any department for which work is to be executed were, with respect to it, to give precise instructions and specifications to the authorities of convict prisons, and if the latter were to have power without being in any manner interfered with to carry out the work in such way as they might judge best for the discipline of the prisoners, that then convict labour might be expected to become at once most profitable to the Government and most conducive to the improvement and the future benefit of the prisoners employed.

Recommen-  
dation of  
Royal Com-  
mission.

### *Escapes.*

There have been no escapes during the year.

Escapes.

Attempts were made on the part of two of the prisoners but they were detected in the act and immediately secured.

### *Assaults, Suicides, &c.*

Four assaults\* have been made by prisoners on their officers.

Assaults.

One case was of a trifling character, but the other three were of a violent nature, though the consequences, fortunately, have not been very serious.

\* Attempts at violence upon officers would seem to be much less frequent at Gibraltar than in the prisons at home. See Appendix, No. 22.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.

In one instance the prisoner was proceeded against before the Criminal Court, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The other cases were dealt with summarily by the visitors.

In each instance the assault was committed without provocation, and the implement employed was a shovel or other tool used in the prosecution of the prisoners' ordinary work.

In one instance the occurrence was of such a nature that no opportunity offered of rendering assistance; but in the other the conduct of three of the prisoners, who were close at hand and who witnessed the assault, was so praiseworthy in the defence and rescue of their officer, that on a due representation of the case to the Secretary of State, the most deserving of the three was ordered to be released, and the others were, according to their merit, proportionately rewarded.

On the trial of the prisoner at the Criminal Court and upon several other occasions when the discipline and management of the prison became the subject of searching cross-examination, the Chief Justice was pleased to declare publicly from the bench his satisfaction upon every point elicited, and to express in very strong terms his approbation of the manner in which the duties of the establishment had been carried out.

Suicides.

There have been no suicides nor any offence having an approach to this crime.

Insanity.

Neither has there been any case of insanity.

### *Buildings.*

Buildings.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair.

Additional accommodation is required in the loft over the prison for stores and workshops. And more space in the chapel.

The plans and estimates for these were submitted on the 14th June 1862, and again on the 31st of August last.

A new guard room for the military guard has been built, and was handed over by the Royal Engineers on the 18th July.

### *Stores.*

Stores.

Delay in  
forwarding  
certain  
stores.

All stores have been received in good condition, and the provisions have been of excellent quality; but there has been a delay in sending out many articles, especially the water-proof cloth for officers' great coats, the want of which is likely to produce serious inconvenience.

### *Dietary.*

Dietary.

Much lower  
than in the  
prisons at  
home.

The scales of diets will be found in the Appendix.

The dietary continues the same as that of the three preceding years.

Though good in quality it is considerably lower in quantity than that of the prisons in England.

No milk is allowed at this establishment and no puddings.

On the average the prisoner receives only  $5\frac{3}{4}$  ounces of meat



per diem with 1 lb. of potatoes and 20 ounces of bread, when at hard labour.

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A lower scale of diet is provided for idlers and those not at hard work.

The issue of spirits has been abolished ever since the year 1856, and porter\* to the amount of half pint a man, on Sundays, is given only to the few remaining prisoners who were convicted under the Penal Servitude Act of 1853, who have attained to the highest stage.

### Hospital.

The state of the hospital is most satisfactory, and all the arrangements for the treatment of the sick, and other matters on board the Hospital Ship, are truly creditable and very praiseworthy.

Hospital.

### Expenses.

The expense of the whole of the establishment, including the salaries of the officers, medical treatment, religious instruction, superintendence, clothing and bedding, freight, food, repairs, gratuities to prisoners, and every other item, amounts to 25,000*l.*, a sum which in the aggregate is higher than that of the preceding year, in consequence of there having been a greater number of men in prison; but for the same reason the *cost per man* has been considerably lower, being only 29*l.* in the year, against 35*l.* in the year 1862, and 43*l.* in the year 1861. A result fully bearing out the observation in my last report to the effect that the more nearly the establishment is kept up to its full strength the more economical will be the cost of maintenance of the prisoners per man.

Expenses.

29*l.* per man.

When a comparison has been made between the expenses of the Gibraltar prison and those of the prisons in England, to the detriment of this establishment, I feel it my duty to say, that these statements are not exact, and that they are not borne out by the facts of the case. In proof of this I need only refer to the Parliamentary Estimates; but with the desire of being as correct as possible, I beg leave to adduce the evidence of the statements of *actual cost* of the different prisons in England, analogous to that at Gibraltar, published in the "Blue Books," and presented to Parliament by the late Sir Joshua Jebb, for eight years extending from 1855 to 1862, and to request a comparison with similar statements also printed and presented to Parliament, of the actual cost of the Gibraltar Prison, for the same periods. See Appendix.

Unfairness of  
the compa-  
rison made  
between ex-  
penses at  
Gibraltar  
and those in  
English  
prisons.

The actual cost of the prisoners per man per annum in England, taking the average of the Portland, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Dartmoor Prisons, is 37*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; while at Gibraltar it is but 32*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; hence it will be clearly seen that the accounts are altogether in favour of the economy of the Gibraltar Prison.

Actual  
balance in  
favour of  
Gibraltar.

\* The issue is almost *nominal* being reduced to about five pints in the week.

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I know that it has been said, that the expense of the conveyance of the prisoner to Gibraltar, and of his return to England, amounting to 10*l.* in the first, and to 5*l.* in the second instance, ought to be added to the cost of his maintenance.

And no doubt the amount granted under a separate vote for the conveyance of prisoners from the county to convict depôts, and of their removal from one convict depôt to another in England, amounting to nearly 9,000*l.*, ought also to be added to the expenses of the English establishments.

But I am quite ready to accept this statement, and to add to the cost of the prisoner at Gibraltar (though there is no reason why the passage money should be fixed at so high a rate—a respectable firm\* in London having offered to convey prisoners at a much lower figure) the sum of 10*l.* for his passage out, and 5*l.* for his return; and even then, to show a balance in favour of Gibraltar. For, if the cost of maintenance (as already shown) be 5*l.* per annum cheaper at this place than in England, if the prisoner remained only three years at this station, these sums would at least be repaid; whereas, remaining as he does on the average for five years, not only is the amount covered, but in the end a clear balance remains of 10*l.* per man in favour of the Gibraltar Prison.

Another observation has been made to the effect that convict labour is not profitable, or at least that the public works under the Admiralty could be carried out by civilian labour, to be introduced from Spain, at a lower rate.

I would crave your Excellency's indulgence for a few moments only while I endeavour, as briefly as possible, to point out what seems to my mind the erroneousness of this conclusion.

The opinion would seem to have been founded upon a statement made by Captain Warden, in the year 1861, at that time senior naval officer at Gibraltar.

In the first place, I would beg leave to remark, that this was the very worst period at which a just estimate of convict labour could have been formed, because at that time the majority of the prisoners consisted of men convicted under the Penal Servitude Act of 1853, to whom no remission of sentence had been accorded; from whose existence the element of hope had been withdrawn, and whose general characteristic, both in the prisons at home and abroad, was that of a *want of industry*.

Since Captain Warden wrote, not only has a new class of prisoners, convicted under a more favourable statute, the Penal Servitude Act of 1857, constituted the majority, but to the other class before mentioned a liberal remission of sentence for good conduct has been conceded. And with these alterations of circumstances, a very marked change for the better in the general conduct and industry of the prisoners, has taken place.

But, on reference to Captain Warden's calculations, it will be seen that his opinion is founded upon the assumption that 211

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\* Messrs. John Hall, jun., and Co., No. 1, New London Street.



men (that is to say 207 men, two boys, and two policemen) are sufficient to carry out the whole of the Admiralty works at Gibraltar. Report  
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And from this he endeavours to prove that civilian labour is cheaper than convict labour.

If the work could be done by 211 Spaniards, proverbial for their listless habits, and prone to labour just as it suits their own convenience, or their case, I am confident that the same number of stout Englishmen would be more than sufficient.

But, even taking a very low estimate of convict labour, and supposing that, man for man, the prisoners would do only as much as the Spaniards, it is easily proved on reference to Captain Warden's own figures, that the cost of the prisoner is very far below that of the civilian.

In his estimate, upon which a great amount of erroneous opinion has been based, he shows that the wages of the 211 civilians would amount in the gross to 10,963*l.*, or to 51*l.* 19*s.* 1*½d.* per man, per annum.

The average cost per man of the prisoner, including the pay of the warders, and every other item, for the past eight years has been 32*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, showing a balance in favour of the cost of convict labour over that of civilians, amounting to 19*l.* 5*s.* 5*¾d.* per man, in the year.

Or, if 211 civilians are to cost the Government 10,963*l.* per annum, the prison could have supplied the same number of men at a cost of 6,896*l.*

At the date of Captain Warden's calculation, based on the assumption that 211 men were sufficient for the Admiralty works, there were actually employed 276 prisoners.

The cost of maintenance of this number of prisoners, taking the average of eight years, 32*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per man, per annum, was 9,020*l.*

The cost of an equal number of aliens, according to Captain Warden's data, would have been 15,394*l.*

During the last year the daily average number of prisoners employed on the Admiralty Works amounted to 340 men; it has been shown that the cost per man for the year has been 29*l.*, but again taking the average of eight years their maintenance would have amounted to 11,112*l.*

The same number of Spanish workmen, on the same data as that already quoted, would have been 20,071*l.*

To go back however to Captain Warden's estimate of 211 men.

It may be that he considered the labour of 211 Spaniards equivalent to that of 276 Englishmen, who were then actually employed.

I have already said that, man for man, the English prisoner is capable of doing a better day's work than the Spaniard; and if one may judge from the amount of wages which discharged prisoners are earning at Gibraltar, such would seem to be the opinion of their employers.

But, granted that this low, and to my judgment most unfair

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estimate is correct, I am yet able to prove that the cost of 276 prisoners is far below that of 211 civilians.

For whereas the cost of 211 civilians, according to Captain Warden's own statement, would have amounted to 10,963*l.*, that of the maintenance of 276 prisoners would have been only 9,020*l.*, a difference in favour of the prisoners of nearly 2,000*l.* in the year.

It is not my object, nor my intention, to enhance the value of convict labour at the expense of the population of the neighbouring country; but it is well known to every person conversant with the nature of the railway operations in Spain, that it is a difficult matter, amounting to an impossibility, to induce the people to continue persistently at work.

I have it on unquestionable authority that, over and above the oft recurring fiestas, on which no Spaniard is found at work, upon every occasion when wages are paid, he invariably takes a holiday, lives at his ease so long as his money will last, and then, but not till then, returns to his occupation.

Only one other fact would I beg leave to refer to, and I have done.

Captain Warden, among other things, assumed that skilled mechanics could readily be procured from Cadiz. If the publication of the fact would not materially interfere with the prospects, and damage the interests of the individuals concerned, it would not be a difficult task to show whence some of the best mechanics in the arsenal at that place, and whence some of the most intelligent engineers employed in Spanish and other foreign steam vessels, have been obtained.

Estimate of  
value of con-  
vict labour.

The value of the work executed by convict labour has been variously estimated.

I believe that the prison estimates on this point, have, by some persons, been considered too high.

It is my earnest desire to avoid over-rating the value of the prisoners' work, and with this view, I have in Appendix No. 17, from the ordinary rate of wages paid by builders and contractors to their workmen at Gibraltar, at which rate the value of the prisoners' work has been calculated, made a deduction of 25 per cent. depreciation against convict labour, to meet the *alleged* difference between the value of that description of labour and the value of free labour; and even then it will be found that the earnings of the prisoners have not come very far short of the cost of the whole maintenance of the prison.

### *Concluding observations.*

Concluding  
observa-  
tions.

In the foregoing observations I have alluded to several statements which have been made elsewhere on matters connected with the discipline and management of this establishment. Your Excellency will at once perceive that these remarks have reference to certain passages in the Report of the Royal Commission on the working of the Penal Servitude Acts of 1853 and 1857, and especially to that part wherein the Commissioners, without having



taken any evidence on the subject, have arrived at a conclusion adverse to this establishment. Report of the Comptroller.

With regard to this, I deem it only a plain and positive duty which I owe to myself, and to those associated with me in the charge of the prison, and in common justice to the many zealous and able assistants placed under my direction, to state the following simple facts:—

That, although the fabric of the prison is in itself faulty, there is nothing in the situation, under its improved conditions as to drainage and ventilation, nor is there anything in the climate of Gibraltar, which has any injurious effect upon the minds or the health of the prisoners.

That the body of warders bear a high character, and that no difficulty is experienced in obtaining properly qualified persons to discharge the duties.

That the discipline of the prison is of the strictest nature, and while implicit obedience to prison rules is insisted on and maintained throughout the prison, the men are treated with consideration and humanity, and the regulations on this subject faithfully carried into effect.

That very favourable reports have been received of the conduct of the prisoners sent to England to be released.

That the scale of diets is much lower than that of the prisons in England, and that no extras are issued at this place consequent upon the nature of the climate.

That, proportionally with the total strength, a greater number of prisoners is supplied to the public works than in any similar establishment in England.

That convict labour is cheaper than that of civilian labour.

And that the cost of maintenance, every item included, even to the passage from England and the return thither, is *below* that of any of the prisons at home.

In presuming to submit these observations on a subject which has engaged the attention of so many able and eminent men, both at home and in foreign countries, I trust his Grace the Secretary of State will believe that I am actuated solely by a desire to afford all the information in my power upon matters which have come under my own personal observation; and that the conclusions to which I have arrived, based as they are upon an experience of ten years in the charge of this establishment, are offered with great deference, after my poor ability, and according to the best of my humble judgment.

I have omitted to notice in its proper place the continued prosperity and usefulness of the warders' library, established in the year 1858. The key to its success may, I think, be found in the fact that it is not a government concern, that it is the warders' own property, that they frame their own rules, collect their own subscriptions, order their own books and papers, and that it is managed entirely by themselves. Success of the warder's library.

I cannot but express my great regret that the expectations I had Want of savings bank.

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formed in the same year, of the establishment of a "prison officers' savings bank," have not been realized.

The greater importance is to be attached to such an institution, inasmuch as there is nothing of the kind at Gibraltar where the officers could put aside from time to time the savings from their pay for the benefit of their families; and because every step gained towards the improvement of the condition of the warders, moral or social, is found to act with increased effect upon the well-being of the prisoners committed to their charge.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state, in conformity with instructions, that the rules laid down for the government of this establishment, have, in all cases, been complied with.

I have, &c.

HARRY BLAIR,  
*Comptroller.*



## APPENDIX.

Report  
of the  
Comptrolle .

## I.—NUMBER and DISPOSAL of CONVICTS, 1863.

|                                  |   |   |   |            |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| In custody, 1st January 1863     | - | - | - | 779        |
| Received during 1863             | - | - | - | 213        |
|                                  |   |   |   | <u>992</u> |
| Disposed of during 1863          | - | - | - | 85         |
|                                  |   |   |   | <u>907</u> |
| In custody, 31st December 1863   | - | - | - |            |
| Average daily number of convicts | - | - | - | 862        |
| Highest number in prison         | - | - | - | 959        |
| Lowest number                    | - | - | - | 750        |

*Where received from.*

|           |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|---|---|---|------------|
| England   | - | - | - | 209        |
| Ireland   | - | - | - | -          |
| Gibraltar | - | - | - | 4          |
|           |   |   |   | <u>213</u> |

*How disposed of.*

|                                      | To England. | To Ireland. | Total.    |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Sent home to be discharged, pardoned | 1           | —           | 1         |
| “ “ on licence                       | 47          | —           | 47        |
| “ “ on medical grounds               | —           | —           | —         |
| “ “ sentence expired                 | 18          | —           | 18        |
| Sent home as invalids                | 9           | —           | 9         |
|                                      | <u>75</u>   | <u>—</u>    | <u>75</u> |
| Died                                 | -           | -           | 8         |
| Discharged on the spot*              | -           | -           | 2         |
|                                      |             |             | <u>85</u> |

\* Natives, convicted at Gibraltar.

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## II.—SENTENCES.

| Prisoners received during 1863. |                                            |                                 |     | Prisoners in custody, 31st December 1863. |                                            |                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| Transportation:—                |                                            |                                 |     | Transportation                            |                                            |                                 |     |
| 10 years                        | -                                          | -                               | —   | 7 years                                   | -                                          | —                               |     |
| 14 "                            | -                                          | -                               | —   | 10 "                                      | -                                          | —                               |     |
| 15 "                            | -                                          | -                               | —   | 14 "                                      | -                                          | —                               |     |
| Life                            | -                                          | -                               | —   | 15 "                                      | -                                          | 1                               |     |
|                                 |                                            |                                 |     | Life                                      | -                                          | 5                               |     |
| Total Transportation            |                                            |                                 | -   | Total Transportation                      |                                            |                                 | 6   |
| Penal Servitude:                |                                            |                                 |     | Penal Servitude:                          |                                            |                                 |     |
|                                 | Sentenced<br>prior to<br>1st July<br>1857. | Sentenced<br>subse-<br>quently. |     |                                           | Sentenced<br>prior to<br>1st July<br>1857. | Sentenced<br>subse-<br>quently. |     |
| Under 4 years -                 | —                                          | 2                               |     | Under 4 years                             | —                                          | 2                               |     |
| 4 years and up-<br>wards -      | —                                          | 22                              |     | 4 years and up-<br>wards -                | —                                          | 188                             |     |
| 6 " "                           | —                                          | 186                             |     | 6 " "                                     | —                                          | 528                             |     |
| 8 " "                           | —                                          | —                               |     | 8 " "                                     | 5                                          | 72                              |     |
| 10 " "                          | —                                          | 2                               |     | 10 " "                                    | 8                                          | 38                              |     |
| 15 " "                          | —                                          | —                               |     | 15 " "                                    | 1                                          | 36                              |     |
| Life -                          | —                                          | 1                               |     | Life -                                    | —                                          | 23                              |     |
|                                 | —                                          | 213                             |     |                                           | 14                                         | 887                             |     |
| Total Penal Servitude -         |                                            |                                 | 213 | Total Penal Servitude -                   |                                            |                                 | 901 |
| Total -                         |                                            |                                 | 213 | Total -                                   |                                            |                                 | 907 |

III.—TIME elapsed since the CONVICTION of all the PRISONERS in  
CUSTODY on the 31st December 1863.

| Penal Servitude.      | Prisoners. | Transportation. | Prisoners. |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 6 years               | 48         | 10 years        | 5          |
| 5 years               | 55         | 9 "             | —          |
| 4 "                   | 197        | 8 "             | —          |
| 3 "                   | 208        | 7 "             | 1          |
| 2 "                   | 319        | 6 "             | —          |
| 1 "                   | 71         | 5 "             | —          |
| Less                  | 3          | 4 "             | —          |
|                       |            | 3 "             | —          |
|                       |            | 2 "             | —          |
|                       |            | 1 "             | —          |
|                       |            | Less -          | —          |
| Total -               | 901        | Total -         | 6          |
| Add Penal Servitude - |            | 901             |            |
| Total -               |            | 907             |            |



## IV.—AGES of the PRISONERS in CUSTODY on the 31st December 1863.

|                |   |   |   | Number. |
|----------------|---|---|---|---------|
| Under 17 years | - | - | - | -       |
| „ 30 „         | - | - | - | 520     |
| „ 45 „         | - | - | - | 344     |
| Higher Ages    | - | - | - | 43      |

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## V.—RELIGION of the PRISONERS.

|                 |   |   |   | Number. |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---------|
| Protestants     | - | - | - | 617     |
| Presbyterians   | - | - | - | 61      |
| Roman Catholics | - | - | - | 225     |
| Jews            | - | - | - | 3       |
| Mahometan       | - | - | - | 1       |

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## VI.—PRISON REPORTS and PUNISHMENTS.

| Number of Reports. | Reports Dismissed. | Admonitions. | Punishments. | Number of Persons Punished. |                          |                                     |                                         |                                 | Proportion per Cent. of Daily Offences Punished to Daily No. of Prisoners. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |                    |              |              | No. of Men Punished.        | No. of Men not Punished. | Total No. of Prisoners in the Year. | Average No. of Offences Punished Daily. | Average Daily No. of Prisoners. |                                                                            |
| 801                | 28                 | 30           | 743          | 307                         | 685                      | 992                                 | 2.035                                   | 862                             | .236*                                                                      |

|               |   | Number of Men. | Number of Punishments. |
|---------------|---|----------------|------------------------|
| Punished once | - | 168            | 168                    |
| twice         | - | 60             | 120                    |
| thrice        | - | 29             | 87                     |
| 4 times       | - | 16             | 64                     |
| 5 times       | - | 6              | 30                     |
| 6 times       | - | 7              | 42                     |
| 7 times       | - | 4              | 28                     |
| 8 times       | - | 4              | 32                     |
| 9 times       | - | 2              | 18                     |
| upwards       | - | 11             | 154                    |
| Total         | - | 307            | 743                    |

\* In comparison with the Prisons in England for the last 5 years; the proportion per cent. of daily offences punished to daily No. of Prisoners, is as follows:

In England - - .376      At Gibraltar - - .266

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## VII.—DESCRIPTION OF PRISON OFFENCES.

|                                                         | Number.    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Assaulting officers - - - - -                           | 4          |
| Conduct—1. Highly insubordinate - - - - -               | 8          |
| 2. Insolent or disobedient - - - - -                    | 22         |
| 3. Disrespectful or disorderly - - - - -                | 303        |
| Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners - - - - -  | 110        |
| Idleness or refusal to work - - - - -                   | 140        |
| Malingering - - - - -                                   | 6          |
| Escapes or Attempts to escape (attempts only) - - - - - | 2          |
| Possession of prohibited articles - - - - -             | 63         |
| Theft - - - - -                                         | 9          |
| Destroying prison property - - - - -                    | 13         |
| Trafficking - - - - -                                   | 10         |
| Trifling irregularities not classed - - - - -           | 50         |
| Total - - - - -                                         | <u>743</u> |

VIII.—CLASSIFICATION of the PRISONERS in CUSTODY on the 31st  
December 1863.

| Transportation.       | Penal Servitude.         |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st Class - - - - 4   | 4th Stage - - - - 1      |
| 3rd „ - - - - 1       | 3rd „ - - - - 58         |
| Penal Class - - - - 1 | 2nd „ - - - - 380        |
|                       | 1st Class - - - - 300    |
|                       | 2nd „ - - - - 77         |
|                       | 3rd „ - - - - 75         |
|                       | Penal Class - - - - 10   |
|                       | 901                      |
|                       | Transportation - - - - 6 |
| 6                     | Total - <u>907</u>       |

IX.—CRIMES for which the PRISONERS remaining in CUSTODY on  
31st December 1863 were SENTENCED.

## 1. Offences against the person :—

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| Murder - - - - -                         | 3  |
| Manslaughter - - - - -                   | 13 |
| Assault with intent to kill - - - - -    | 3  |
| Robbery with violence - - - - -          | 45 |
| Rape - - - - -                           | 36 |
| Cutting and wounding - - - - -           | 36 |
| Unnatural crime - - - - -                | 13 |
| Bigamy - - - - -                         | —  |
| Attempting to procure abortion - - - - - | 1  |
| Highway robbery - - - - -                | 4  |



|                                                  |   |   |   |           |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| 2. Offences against property with violence :—    |   |   |   |           |
| Burglary                                         | - | - | - | 68        |
| Breaking buildings                               | - | - | - | 104       |
| Cutting and destroying property                  | - | - | - | 3         |
|                                                  |   |   |   | <hr/> 175 |
| 3. Offences against property without violence :— |   |   |   |           |
| Larceny                                          | - | - | - | 313       |
| Sheep stealing                                   | - | - | - | 5         |
| Horse and cattle stealing                        | - | - | - | 10        |
| Receiving stolen goods                           | - | - | - | 21        |
| Robbery or theft                                 | - | - | - | 58        |
| Embezzlement, fraud, and obtaining money         |   |   |   |           |
| by false pretences                               | - | - | - | 10        |
| Stealing post letters                            | - | - | - | 10        |
|                                                  |   |   |   | <hr/> 427 |
| 4. Malicious offences against property :—        |   |   |   |           |
| Arson                                            | - | - | - | 39        |
|                                                  |   |   |   | <hr/> 39  |
| 5. Forgery and offences against the currency :—  |   |   |   |           |
| Coining                                          | - | - | - | 19        |
| Forgery                                          | - | - | - | 34        |
|                                                  |   |   |   | <hr/> 53  |
| 6. Military offences :—                          |   |   |   |           |
| Desertion                                        | - | - | - | 5         |
| Mutiny and insubordination                       | - | - | - | 22        |
|                                                  |   |   |   | <hr/> 27  |
| 7. All other offences :—                         |   |   |   |           |
| Felonies, not classed above                      | - | - | - | 21        |
| Poaching                                         | - | - | - | 8         |
| Endeavouring to extort                           | - | - | - | 2         |
| Being at large before the expiration of          |   |   |   |           |
| penal servitude                                  | - | - | - | 1         |
|                                                  |   |   |   | <hr/> 32  |
| Total                                            | - | - | - | <hr/> 907 |

RECAPITULATION.

|                                              |   |   |   |     |
|----------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Class 1. Offences against the Person         | - | - | - | 154 |
| 2. Ditto against Property with violence      | - | - | - | 175 |
| 3. Ditto against Property without violence   | - | - | - | 427 |
| 4. Malicious Offences against Property       | - | - | - | 39  |
| 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency | - | - | - | 53  |
| 6. Military Offences                         | - | - | - | 27  |
| 7. All other Offences                        | - | - | - | 32  |

## X.—TIME TABLE.

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Comptroller.

|                                                                                               | Summer. |              |       |      | Winter. |               |       |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------|------|---------|---------------|-------|------|
|                                                                                               | From    | To           | Hours | Min. | From    | To            | Hours | Min. |
|                                                                                               | A. M.   | A. M.        |       |      | A. M.   | A. M.         |       |      |
| Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, muster, &c. -                                              | 4.30    | 5.5          | —     | 35   | 5.25    | 6.0           | —     | 35   |
| Breakfast - - -                                                                               | 5.5     | 5.35         | —     | 30   | 6.0     | 6.30          | —     | 30   |
| Prayers and proceeding to and from chapel -                                                   | 5.35    | 6.0          | —     | 25   | 6.30    | 6.55          | —     | 25   |
| Labour, including the time proceeding to works, also 15 minutes rest and lunch on the works - | 6.0     | P. M.<br>3.0 | 9     | —    | 6.55    | P. M.<br>3.15 | 8     | 20   |
| Dinner, including muster                                                                      | 3.0     | 4.0          | 1     | —    | 3.15    | 4.0           | —     | 45   |
| Cleaning, &c. on returning from work, washing                                                 |         |              |       |      |         |               |       |      |
| Clothes, and muster -                                                                         | 4.0     | 5.25         | 1     | 25   | 4.0     | 5.25          | 1     | 25   |
| Evening prayer* -                                                                             | 5.25    | 5.50         | —     | 25   | 5.25    | 5.50          | —     | 25   |
| School by divisions -                                                                         | 5.50    | 8.30         | 2     | 40   | 5.50    | 8.30          | 2     | 40   |
| Tea, including muster -                                                                       | 5.50    | 6.20         | —     | 30   | 5.50    | 6.20          | —     | 30   |
| Haircutting, shaving, reading, and lock-up, muster                                            | 6.20    | 8.30         | 2     | 10   | 6.20    | 8.30          | 2     | 10   |
|                                                                                               | A. M.   |              |       |      | A. M.   |               |       |      |
| Bed - - - - -                                                                                 | 8.30    | 4.30         | 8     | —    | 5.25    | 8.30          | 9     | 55   |
| Total - - -                                                                                   | —       | —            | 24    | —    | —       | —             | 24    | —    |

## ABSTRACT.

|                       |   | Summer. | Winter. |
|-----------------------|---|---------|---------|
|                       |   | H. M.   | H. M.   |
| Hours for Labour -    | - | 8 45    | 8 20    |
| Meal Hours - - -      | - | 2 15    | 1 45    |
| Prayers - - - - -     | - | 0 50    | 0 50    |
| In-door Occupations - | - | 4 10    | 4 10    |
| Bed - - - - -         | - | 8 0     | 8 55    |
| Total - - - - -       | - | 24 0    | 24 0    |

\* Evening Prayer, which had been in abeyance since May 1856, was ordered by the visitors to be resumed 23d February.

## XI.—TIME assigned to SCHOOLING.

No prisoners are kept off the public works for the purpose of attending school, as in the prisons in England.

They attend school by divisions, in the evening after the day's work is over, from 5.30 to 8.30, except on Saturday and Sunday.



## XII.—DIETARY.

TABLE 1.—Full Diet for Men at *Hard Work*.

| Day of Week.      | Bread.          | Fresh Meat.* | Salt Meat.* | Po-<br>tatoes. | Soup.  | Cocoa. | Tea.   |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                   | lbs.            | oz.          | oz.         | lbs.           | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Sunday - - -      | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6            | —           | 1              | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Monday - - -      | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | —            | 5           | —              | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Tuesday - - -     | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6            | —           | 1              | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Wednesday - - -   | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6            | —           | 1              | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Thursday - - -    | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6            | —           | 1              | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Friday - - -      | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | —            | 5           | —              | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Saturday - - -    | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6            | —           | 1              | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Total in the Week | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 30           | 10          | 5              | 7      | 7      | 7      |

TABLE 2.—Ordinary Diet for Men not at Hard Work, and for Idlers.

| Day of Week.      | Bread. | Fresh Meat.* | Salt Meat.* | Po-<br>tatoes.  | Soup.           | Cocoa.          | Tea.            |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                   | lbs.   | oz.          | oz.         | lbs.            | Pints.          | Pints.          | Pints.          |
| Sunday - - -      | 1      | 4            | —           | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Monday - - -      | 1      | —            | 3           | —               | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Tuesday - - -     | 1      | 4            | —           | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Wednesday - - -   | 1      | 4            | —           | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Thursday - - -    | 1      | 4            | —           | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Friday - - -      | 1      | —            | 3           | —               | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Saturday - - -    | 1      | 4            | —           | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Total in the Week | 7      | 20           | 6           | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

\* The meat is weighed after being cooked, and without bone.

TABLE 3.—Punishment Diet.

One pound of bread per diem, and a sufficient quantity of water.

TABLE 4.—Variations and additions granted as indulgences in the advanced stages of penal servitude, viz. :—

## Fourth Stage, Act 1853.

Sunday.—Baked dinner of 6 oz. fresh beef, mutton, or pork, cooked, and without bone, and 1 lb. of potatoes ; 1 pint of soup made of 1 oz. of beef additional, and ingredients as per Table VI. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint beer or porter ; \* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. worth of fruit in season, or bread, 3 oz., and cheese, 2 oz., as usual.

Thursday.—Same as Sunday, with the exception of no issue of beer.

\* This issue is now almost *nominal*, being reduced to about 5 pints per week.

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### Third Stage, Act 1853.

Sunday.— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of beer or porter;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  d. worth of fruit in season, or bread, 3 oz., and cheese, 2 oz. as usual.

### Third Stage, Act 1857.

Sunday and Thursday.—Same as fourth stage, 1853, with the exception of the beer.

### Second Stage, Act 1857.

Sunday.—Same as third stage, 1853, with the exception of the beer.

TABLE 5.—Equivalents for one pound of potatoes, to be issued when good potatoes cannot be procured:—

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of either cabbage, carrots, parsnips, pumpkins, or turnips, with 1 oz. rice; or,  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of either split peas or haricot beans; weighed before being cooked.

TABLE 6.

| Ingredients for Soup.                                  | Ingredients for Pea Soup.                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 oz. of barley.                                       | $\frac{1}{3}$ pint split peas.                      |
| 2 oz. vegetables, trimmed and free from refuse, viz.:— | 2 oz. vegetables, viz.:—                            |
| Onions, 1 oz.                                          | Onions, 1 oz.                                       |
| Celery, carrots, turnips, pumpkin, 1 oz. of either.    | Celery, carrots, turnips, pumpkin, 1 oz. of either. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm pepper.                           | $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm pepper.                        |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt.                                |                                                     |
| Ingredients for Cocoa.                                 | Ingredients for Tea.                                |
| 1 oz. cocoa.                                           | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea.                              |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar or molasses.                   | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar or molasses.                |

### XIII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PRISONERS.

|                                       | Daily Average Number of Men during the Year. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Royal Engineer Works - - -            | 373·                                         |
| Naval Works - - -                     | 340·                                         |
| Works on the Prison buildings - - -   | 1·02                                         |
| Colonial Works - - -                  | 31·47                                        |
| Occupations within the Prison * - - - | 84·67                                        |
| Detained in Prison † - - -            | 5·52                                         |
| Hospital - - -                        | 20·26                                        |
| Invalids - - -                        | ·37                                          |
| Casual sick - - -                     | 2·                                           |
| Punishment cells - - -                | 3·69                                         |
| Total - - -                           | 862·                                         |

\* Cleaners, cooks, coaling parties, shoemakers, tailors, nurses, boatmen, servants, &c.

† Prisoners detained during wet days, waiting for embarkation, and pending examinations for offences committed.



## XIV.—STORES.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.*Stores received during 1863.*

| Description.                                  | When received.                                   | When applied for. | By what Officer.                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Provisions - -                                | { 20th Oct. 1863 -                               | { May 1863        | { Comptroller of the Establishment. |
| Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Stores - | { Part only at various periods during the year - | { Nov. 1862       | { Ditto.                            |
| Medicines - -                                 | { 19th Mar. 1863 -                               | { Dec. 1862       | { Medical Officer.                  |

*Stores applied during 1863.*

| Description.                                  | Date of Application. | If received, insert Date in this Column. | By what Officer.                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Provisions - -                                | May 1863 -           | { 20th Oct. 1863 -                       | { Comptroller of the Establishment. |
| Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Stores - | { Nov. 1863 -        | - - -                                    | { Ditto.                            |
| Stationery - -                                | Nov. 1863 -          | - - -                                    | { Ditto.                            |

## XV.—NAMES and PARTICULARS of OFFICERS REMOVED, and of new OFFICERS RECEIVED.

| Name.           | Rank.            | Cause of Removal.               | If dismissed state reason. | Date of having entered the Establishment. | Date of Removal. | Length of Service in the Establishment. |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                 |                  |                                 |                            |                                           |                  | Yrs. Mos.                               |
| Solomon Root    | Assistant Warder | Resignation                     | —                          | 19 Sept. 1862                             | 28 Feb.          | — 5                                     |
| David Gillon -  | "                | "                               | —                          | 24 Sept. 1862                             | 28 Feb.          | — 5                                     |
| Thos. Cochrane  | "                | "                               | —                          | 15 Feb. 1862                              | 31 Mar.          | 1 1                                     |
| James M. Clusky | "                | "                               | —                          | 13 Nov. 1861                              | 17 May           | 1 5                                     |
| William Preston | "                | Death -                         | —                          | 15 Oct. 1854                              | 19 Aug.          | 8 9                                     |
| John Harrison   | "                | Resignation (on Probation only) | —                          | 21 July 1863                              | 15 Sept.         | — 2                                     |
| C. H. Burgham   | Dispenser        | Infirmity of Mind -             | —                          | 10 Mar. 1856                              | 29 Dec.          | 7 10                                    |

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## NAMES and PARTICULARS of new OFFICERS RECEIVED during the Year.

| Name.                   | Rank.                     | From whence. | Date of Appointment.           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| William H. Farrington - | { Assistant Surgeon -     | England      | 14 March.                      |
| John Unsworth - -       | { Schoolmaster 3d class - | "            | 4 May.                         |
| Alfred Tyler - -        | { Assistant Warder -      | Gibraltar    | 6 June.                        |
| Martin Brown - -        | "                         | "            | 6 June.                        |
| Charles L. Jackaman -   | "                         | England      | 28 May.                        |
| John Best - - -         | "                         | Gibraltar    | 7 July.                        |
| Joseph William Scott -  | "                         | England      | 8 August.                      |
| John Harrison - -       | "                         | Gibraltar    | { 21 July (on Probation only). |
| John Lacy - - -         | "                         | "            | 27 October.                    |
| R. J. Priest - - -      | Dispenser -               | England      | 12 December.                   |

## XVI.—EXPENSES of the ESTABLISHMENT at GIBRALTAR.

|                                                                     | £      | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Salaries - - - -                                                    | 7,625  | 2  | 7  |
| Allowances in lieu of rations and quarters -                        | 2,771  | 19 | 11 |
| Provisions and transport of provisions -                            | 10,181 | 15 | 0  |
| Medical comforts and medicines -                                    | 227    | 16 | 5  |
| Fuel and light - - -                                                | 479    | 0  | 3  |
| Clothing and bedding - -                                            | 2,252  | 1  | 7  |
| Stores, buildings, and repairs -                                    | 495    | 5  | 10 |
| Gratuities to convicts - -                                          | 352    | 6  | 3  |
| Miscellaneous - - -                                                 | 65     | 8  | 11 |
| Gratuities to officers for superintending the labour of Prisoners - | 609    | 18 | 2  |
| Escort of Prisoners - - -                                           | 21     | 0  | 0  |
| Total - - -                                                         | 25,081 | 14 | 11 |

Or per man per annum - - - 29l. 1s. 11½d.



## XVII.—ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF LABOUR.

Report  
of the  
Comptroller.

ESTIMATE of VALUE of LABOUR performed by the CONVICTS at GIBRALTAR, on the PUBLIC WORKS, from 1st January to 31st December 1863, and the time occupied therein. The average daily number of PRISONERS being 745.

| Occupation.                                                                                          | Time actually employed. |         | Value<br>per diem. | TOTAL.              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                                                                                                      | Hours.                  | Days.   |                    |                     |
| Carpenters and Coopers -                                                                             | 32,128                  | 4,016   | s. d.<br>4 2       | £ s. d.<br>836 13 4 |
| Sawyers - - -                                                                                        | 9,104                   | 1,138   | 4 8½               | 266 14 4½           |
| Painters and Plumbers -                                                                              | 27,144                  | 3,393   | 4 6                | 763 8 6             |
| Smiths and Moulders -                                                                                | 72,368                  | 9,046   | 4 8½               | 2,220 3 1½          |
| Engineers and Fitters -                                                                              | 11,872                  | 1,484   | 5 2½               | 386 9 2             |
| Miners and Riggers -                                                                                 | 322,144                 | 40,268  | 3 7½               | 7,340 10 5          |
| Stonecutters - - -                                                                                   | 152,576                 | 19,072  | 4 2                | 3,973 6 8           |
| Masons and Plasterers -                                                                              | 70,120                  | 8,765   | 3 7½               | 1,597 15 8¾         |
| Lime Burners - - -                                                                                   | 624                     | 78      | 4 2                | 16 5 0              |
| Tinmen - - -                                                                                         | 72                      | 9       | 3 1½               | 1 8 1½              |
| Turners - - -                                                                                        | 2,664                   | 333     | 4 2                | 69 7 6              |
| Gardeners - - -                                                                                      | 1,816                   | 227     | 2 7¼               | 29 11 1¾            |
| Shoemakers and Tailors -                                                                             | 7,664                   | 958     | 4 2                | 199 11 8            |
| Boatmen - - -                                                                                        | 37,434                  | 4,683   | 2 1                | 487 6 3             |
| Labourers - - -                                                                                      | 1,097,616               | 137,202 | 2 1                | 14,291 17 6         |
|                                                                                                      |                         |         |                    | 32,480 8 6          |
| Deduct 25 per cent. depreciation between supposed value<br>of convict labour and free labour - - - } |                         |         |                    | 8,120 2 1           |
|                                                                                                      |                         |         |                    | 24,360 6 5          |

XVIII.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS sent out to PUBLIC WORKS, in proportion to the strength of the PRISON, in the under-mentioned PRISONS, for 5 Years, 1858 to 1862.

| Year. | PORTLAND. |                                         | PORTSMOUTH. |                                         | GIBRALTAR. |                                         |
|-------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------|
|       | Strength. | Average<br>per Centage<br>on the Works. | Strength.   | Average<br>per Centage<br>on the Works. | Strength.  | Average<br>per Centage<br>on the Works. |
| 1858  | 1457      | 72·4                                    | 1034        | 73·                                     | 836        | 80·5                                    |
| 1859  | 1496      | 73·1                                    | 1016        | 73·7                                    | 817        | 83·72                                   |
| 1860  | 1508      | 76·1                                    | 1013        | 73·25                                   | 730        | 90·27                                   |
| 1861  | 1495      | 76·5                                    | 853         | 72·68                                   | 430        | 78·37                                   |
| 1862  | 1396      | 76·1                                    | 695         | 71·51                                   | 604        | 81·62                                   |

Average of Portland and Portsmouth - - - 73·835  
Average of Gibraltar - - - - - 82·895

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XIX.—Return showing OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS in the under-mentioned PRISONS, for Five Years, 1858 to 1862.

| Year. | Prisons.       | Proportion<br>per Cent.<br>to<br>daily Number<br>of<br>Prisoners. | Average<br>Number of<br>Offences<br>daily. | Daily<br>Average<br>Number of<br>Men<br>in Prison. |
|-------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1858  | Portland - -   | ·250                                                              | 3·73                                       | 1457                                               |
|       | Portsmouth - - | ·318                                                              | 3·287                                      | 1031                                               |
|       | Chatham - -    | No data                                                           | 1·                                         | 1076                                               |
|       | Gibraltar - -  | ·310                                                              | 2·59                                       | 836                                                |
| 1859  | Portland - -   | ·130                                                              | 1·94                                       | 1496                                               |
|       | Portsmouth - - | ·405                                                              | 4·085                                      | 1006                                               |
|       | Chatham - -    | No data                                                           | 1·                                         | 1062                                               |
|       | Gibraltar - -  | ·270                                                              | 2·194                                      | 817                                                |
| 1860  | Portland - -   | 1·350                                                             | 2·038                                      | 1508                                               |
|       | Portsmouth - - | ·333                                                              | 3·360                                      | 1007                                               |
|       | Chatham - -    | No data                                                           | 2·83                                       | 1064                                               |
|       | Gibraltar - -  | ·357                                                              | 2·6                                        | 730                                                |
| 1861  | Portland - -   | ·143                                                              | 2·15                                       | 1495                                               |
|       | Portsmouth - - | ·370                                                              | 3·197                                      | 852                                                |
|       | Chatham - -    | No data                                                           | 3·75                                       | 987                                                |
|       | Gibraltar - -  | ·160                                                              | ·682                                       | 430                                                |
| 1862  | Portland - -   | ·126                                                              | 1·76                                       | 1393                                               |
|       | Portsmouth - - | ·345                                                              | 2·387                                      | 692                                                |
|       | Chatham - -    | No data                                                           | 2·94                                       | 1069                                               |
|       | Gibraltar - -  | ·236                                                              | 1·44                                       | 604                                                |

General Average of the last 5 Years:

England - - ·376 Gibraltar - - ·266

XX.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS employed STONE CUTTING at the "VINEY COTTAGE" and other PUBLIC WORKS, and the MONTHLY AVERAGE AMOUNT of WORK performed.

"Viney Cottage." { The average number of prisoners was 29.  
The average quantity of stone cut by these men  
was 2,479 feet.

Other Works. { Average number of prisoners was 48.  
Average quantity of stone cut was 5,269 feet.



XXI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ACTUAL EXPENSES of the PUBLIC WORKS PRISONS in ENGLAND, and at GIBRALTAR, for the Eight Years from 1855 to 1862.

| PRISONS.   | 1855.       |                          |               | 1856.       |                          |               | 1857.       |                          |               | 1858.       |                          |               | 1859.       |                          |               | 1860.       |                          |               | 1861.       |                          |               | 1862. |        |          |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|----------|
|            | No. of Men. | Actual Expen-<br>diture. | Cost per Man. | No. of Men. | Actual Expen-<br>diture. | Cost per Man. | No. of Men. | Actual Expen-<br>diture. | Cost per Man. | No. of Men. | Actual Expen-<br>diture. | Cost per Man. | No. of Men. | Actual Expen-<br>diture. | Cost per Man. | No. of Men. | Actual Expen-<br>diture. | Cost per Man. | No. of Men. | Actual Expen-<br>diture. | Cost per Man. |       |        |          |
| PORTLAND   | 1,483       | 55,842                   | 37 13 1       | 1,460       | 53,501                   | 36 12 10½     | 1,486       | 50,383                   | 33 17 3½      | 1,457       | 52,505                   | 36 1 11½      | 1,456       | 55,783                   | 35 5 7½       | 1,458       | 52,833                   | 33 0 9½       | 1,455       | 55,008                   | 37 10 5½      | 1,506 | 55,762 | 38 10 6  |
| PORTSMOUTH | 1,000       | 34,312                   | 34 6 2½       | 986         | 31,324                   | 31 15 4½      | 1,041       | 35,644                   | 34 4 9½       | 1,031       | 37,712                   | 36 11 6½      | 1,006       | 33,888                   | 33 13 8½      | 1,007       | 33,768                   | 33 10 8       | 833         | 26,878                   | 35 0 6½       | 692   | 30,180 | 43 12 6  |
| DARTMOOR   | 1,039       | 39,237                   | 38 2 2½       | 933         | 36,073                   | 38 13 3       | 1,113       | 42,448                   | 38 3 6        | 1,197       | 41,550                   | 35 11 7½      | 1,189       | 43,640                   | 36 1 6½       | 1,167       | 40,802                   | 40 2 1        | 1,037       | 43,100                   | 40 15 6½      | 1,033 | 42,332 | 42 2 1½  |
| CHATHAM    | No record.  |                          |               | 739         | 36,710                   | 48 7 3        | 888         | 34,318                   | 38 14 5½      | 1,076       | 37,123                   | 34 10 0       | 1,062       | 36,552                   | 38 8 4½       | 1,064       | 41,015                   | 38 10 11½     | 987         | 39,710                   | 40 4 8        | 1,060 | 37,500 | 34 15 1½ |
| CHISWICK   | No record.  |                          |               | 757         | 22,824                   | 30 3 0        | 708         | 24,555                   | 30 10 4½      | 896         | 23,242                   | 27 10 0½      | 817         | 24,204                   | 29 12 6       | 731         | 23,030                   | 31 0 3        | 430         | 18,732                   | 43 11 3½      | 604   | 21,544 | 35 13 4½ |

2. 2.

General Average of the English Prisons, per Man, per Annum

Gibraltar Prisons ditto

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XXII.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of ATTEMPTS at VIOLENCE of PRISONERS against OFFICERS for the Five Years, from 1858 to 1862.

| Prisons.   | Numbers<br>of Cases of<br>Violence. | Strength<br>of Prisoners. | Per-centage<br>of cases<br>of Violence. |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Chatham    | 53                                  | 9,163                     | 1.92                                    |
| Portland   | 60                                  | 7,325                     | 3.46                                    |
| Portsmouth | 72                                  | 7,565                     | 5.14                                    |
| Dartmoor   | 184                                 | 5,617                     | 7.45                                    |
| Gibraltar  | 19                                  | 3,417                     | .55                                     |



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM J. CODRINGTON,  
K.C.B., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, &c.

*Her Majesty's Convict Prison, Gibraltar,*

SIR, *Chaplain's Department, January 11, 1864.*

Chaplain's  
Report.

It again becomes my duty, as Chaplain of Her Majesty's Convict Establishment in this Garrison, to communicate to your Excellency a report of the religious and educational state and progress of the prisoners, of the extent to which the books contained in the library have been used by them, and of the number of letters which have passed between them and their friends during the last year; as well as of such other matters as may be deemed relevant in connexion with such statements and representations.

In addition to the religious services appointed to be observed every Sunday, and also on Good Friday and Christmas Day, as well as on the morning and evening of all the ordinary days in each week in the year, other methods, varying in form but the same in design and character, have been employed, in dependence upon the blessing of God, to diffuse and increase the knowledge and influence of those divinely inspired truths which are alone "able to make" men "wise unto salvation." Amongst these means are included brief and practical expositions of scriptural facts and doctrines, precepts and examples, customs and usages, addressed at least twice in the week to the men assembled in the chapel for evening prayer; the instruction of such of the better disposed prisoners as are willing to come together once a week for that purpose; the continuous nightly visitations of the wards of the prison by the Scripture Reader; and also those private interviews held by myself, with those who from time to time express a desire to see me, respecting matters on which they wish to obtain counsel and advice, or for whom I send under special circumstances connected with their personal conduct, or with matters contained in letters received from, or sent to their friends, and which, in the discharge of my duty, I read and examine throughout the year.

The school, which continues to be held in the evening, has been conducted with much intelligence and diligence. In this department Mr. Godfrey, the Scripture Reader, who was for several years the principal schoolmaster in this establishment, continues to render valuable assistance.

The addition of upwards of two hundred prisoners during the past year, making the total number between nine and ten hundred, necessarily increased in no small degree the labours of the

Chaplain's  
Report.

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schoolmasters, especially as, from unavoidable causes, we were left with only two to attend to the duties connected with the school department.

The various educational works in use still meet the demand, and are in a good condition.

The assistance afforded to the men for self-improvement in the wards of the prison are still continued; a small and uniform supply has been furnished of slates, spelling books, geographies, histories, and readings in prose and poetry. These helps are supplied in addition to the books issued from the library, and it has been ascertained, from a frequent inspection, that all reasonable care has been taken of the special books thus furnished.

These means and appliances have not been uselessly employed. Good fruit has to some extent, through the Divine blessing, been produced in a soil so unpromising, and amidst influences not merely unpropitious but deteriorating. I am well satisfied, that not only has much evil and mischief been prevented, but that some of these fallen ones have been raised up, that the weak in purpose and effort in regard to well-doing have been strengthened, and that a measure of general religious and educational improvement has taken place. Divine truth has been brought to bear upon the judgment and conscience of men who never paid any attention to its claims and requirements until they were sent to a prison; while, in the case of others, who in early life possessed the inestimable advantage of wholesome instruction and example but who afterwards allowed themselves to be led into "the way of sinners," and to follow "the counsel of the ungodly," early good impressions and desires have been revived, and sincere purposes of amendment formed. Topics connected with their highest relations and duties to God and their neighbour are the subjects of discourse amongst the men; a spirit of inquiry exists, and is made manifest in the questions often asked in respect to matters recorded in the Bible of a difficult and mysterious character, such as the origin of evil; the cause of the fall of man; the redemption; the justice of punishing individuals and nations for evil deeds which it had been foretold they would commit, as in the case of Judas, who betrayed his Master, and the Jewish people and their rulers who crucified the Son of God; the reason why the knowledge of the Gospel is so limited after having been in the world so long; and why there are so many apparent inequalities in the providential dealings of God with men. These and other Scriptural questions, asked no doubt from various motives, are generally put with singular ingenuity, and much earnestness; and are always so met and answered as to encourage and assist the inquirer to read the Word of God frequently and thoughtfully.

The behaviour of the men at public worship continues to be most satisfactory, manifesting, as it does on the part of many amongst them, not merely that constrained attention which is the mere effect of coercive agencies, but an earnest and intelligent apprehension of the nature and importance of the sacred duties to which they are called while listening to the word preached, and

uniting in the sacrifice of prayer and praise presented to God through his Son.

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The generally quiet and orderly conduct of the prisoners while at work and in their wards during the past year, together with the fact that, strict and trying as are the disciplinary regulations of the prison, and extending as these do to many things which in ordinary life would pass unnoticed, only 123 out of the entire body of prisoners have transgressed against them once, while nearly 700 have so observed and kept them as to escape punishment altogether, a result which certainly indicates that the strictly reformatory and other agencies in operation here have not been employed in vain. Comparing the proportion per cent. for the last five years of daily offences punished to the daily number of prisoners with similar establishments in England, it appears, that while in the latter they amount to 376, at Gibraltar they do not exceed 266.

The class of well-disposed men formed in 1862, to read the Scriptures and receive religious instruction and counsel, is still met weekly, and a growing interest is felt and expressed by those who attend it in these exercises. As this is a perfectly voluntary service on their part, and is performed in the face of the jeering and ridicule of some of their associates, such steadfastness, in such a duty, affords a pleasing proof of a sincere desire to learn to do well; and the more so as they neither derive, nor expect to derive from it any favour or indulgence. The motive that is supposed to prompt the inmates of some of the English Public Works prisons to gain the favourable opinion of the head of the Chaplain's department, in order that they may obtain by means of a profession of religion some mitigation of punishment, cannot exist here, as I have for some time taken no part in recommending any prisoner as eligible to receive a ticket of leave from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State. Taking these, as well as other facts into consideration, and especially the antecedents of many of these men, I cannot doubt but at least some improvement has been, and is being made amongst them in respect to their religions and moral state.

Eight deaths only have taken place during the last year, and it is to me a pleasing reflection, that, in the latter end of some of the departed, there was much cause for hope and satisfaction.

The views which I have placed before your Excellency are amply confirmed by the verbal and written reports made to me from time to time by the Scripture Reader, who, while he laments that he meets with some men very unwilling to converse upon those subjects to which he wishes to draw their attention, he meets with others of a different spirit,—men who take a just and serious view of their past lives, and of the present and future consequences of sin, and who really desire to enter upon a new and better course of conduct. During his evening visits to the prison he is frequently received with unmistakeable tokens of gratitude and pleasure, and with the expression of a wish that he would visit them if possible more frequently. By means of these interviews the well-disposed are encouraged, while wholesome



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restraints are imposed upon the impious scoffer and the obdurate transgressor, and they are the more useful because they take place at a time when the unavoidable consequences of prisoners placed in a state of association are most painfully felt by such of the men as really wish to "cease to do evil," and who are often shocked, and oft-times injured by the sayings and doings of those who regard all manifestation of a religious tendency as mere hypocrisy, and who rail against the laws of God and man, denying the Divine origin of the former, and the justice of the latter. These obdurate offenders seek to incite others to evil by narrating their own vicious and criminal career, as well as by their daily conduct; as some of them do this with much tact and industry, the counteracting influence connected with the visits of the Scripture Reader is all the more necessary and important. "I have often observed," reports that officer, "a high degree of satisfaction exhibited on the countenances of some of the listeners at the effect produced by my replies to captious objections urged by irreligious men, and more particularly against the miracles connected with the deliverance of the Israelites from a state of Egyptian bondage, the standing still of the sun and moon at the command of Joshua, the utterances of Balaam's ass, the floating of the axe upon the waters, and other occurrences recorded in the Word of God, of which these revilers and mockers avail themselves to destroy all true faith and sound morality amongst their companions as far as their influence extends."

For information in regard to the progress of education amongst the prisoners since the period of their conviction, I beg to refer your Excellency to the comparative tabular statements appended to this report, and marked Appendix A., B., and C. It will be seen from these statements that very considerable advancement has been made in reading and writing, in addition to which it is proper to state, that the lessons read in classes from week to week have been the means of furnishing the men with more correct and enlarged views of various branches of useful knowledge than they formerly entertained, and which, if duly improved, cannot fail to be of much advantage to many of them in future life. Although during the past year upwards of 900 men have attended school in the course of each week, their behaviour has been as quiet and attentive as could reasonably be expected, and they have, upon the whole, made as much progress as could be looked for, considering that the same individual attends only once in the week. A fair promotion from the lower to the upper classes has taken place in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but little progress has been made in spelling. This department of education having been entirely neglected in the case of a large proportion of the prisoners in their youth, and the English orthography being without doubt exceedingly difficult for adults of that class to acquire a knowledge of, but very little improvement on their part in this branch of learning is to be expected.

The school stores are in good order; and the books in nightly use at school are also for the most part in good condition,

considering that some of them have been in use for several years.

The letters which have passed under my review during the last year have, in many instances, furnished pleasing evidence of an improved state of thought and feeling on the part of the writers; and also show how unjust, as well as unsafe, it is to judge of a class or body of men in any condition of life from the conduct of some of its members. Certain hardened and incorrigible offenders trained to crime, and who have no ties or relations but such as are criminal and vicious when liberated, return to their former evil haunts, and associates, and practices, and their fresh offences are bruited abroad and justly condemned; while many who have undergone punishment, not for bad habits, but for a particular act or deed committed in a moment of strong temptation, and often while under the dominion of passion or the pressure of want, and who return to loving parents, and to affectionate wives and children, and pursue an honest and quiet course of life, are looked upon as if they were equally vile and irreclaimable with the former.

In proof of the moral and other differences which exist amongst prisoners, I again deem it fitting to subjoin a few extracts, which might easily be increased, from letters sent during the last year by some of the prisoners to their friends, and of the reality and sincerity of the statements contained in which there is no just reason to doubt. It will be seen from some of these communications that the writers keenly feel the future disgrace they may have to experience from having been in a convict prison. This sense of shame appears to exist chiefly amongst English prisoners; for, be the cause what it may, the fact is that it is very seldom expressed in letters sent from the Scotch and Irish portion of them.

From a prisoner to his wife:—

“My prayer to God is, that He will bless our daughter and spare her the trials of her mother, and trust she will grow up to be a comfort to us both, and that I shall be able to profit by my sad experience, and with God’s blessing be a better and a wiser man for the future; with His help you shall never have cause to be sorry for me again. I know now, when too late, that the pleasures of sin are but for a season, and that the way of transgressors is hard.”

To a sister:—

“Indeed, I need scarcely tell you that I feel this life altogether to be one of sorrow and sadness, and you may rely upon my word it is teaching a lesson which I never shall forget. If it be the will of God that I should live to return home, my resolution is to lead a new life of virtue, honesty, and sobriety, without which we can have no true happiness.”

To an uncle and aunt:—

“I hope that you did not think it unkind of me for saying that I did not think of returning home again, but I think you partly know my reasons, for however desirous I might be of

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leading a different life from what I have hitherto done, I feel within myself that it would be very hard to do so where I should be looked upon with suspicion by everybody."

To a mother:—

"Yet I hope, with the blessing of God, that I have been taught a lesson which I shall not forget; no, never! and I hope with the blessing of God to return to you when my time is up, a different man far to what I was when I left you; and, dear friends,—especially you, dear mother,—when you are offering your prayers to our Heavenly Father, pray for the absent one—pray that He will soften my hard and obdurate heart; that I may learn to love Him, as I ought to do—yes pray, dear mother, for me."

To a father:—

"I am sure that you can have no pleasure in hearing from me as a prisoner, an erring and undutiful son. It is no use for me to begin to put into my letters any lamentations or confessions, that if it please God to restore me I will do this or that, as it can only be time that will tell. But I cannot help but hope, that, with God's help, this will be a perfect cure to me for the future, as I think I have seen more of my own folly since I have been here than I ever saw before. I do think from my heart it will cure me of drink, and if it do that, it has nothing else to do; a theft I now detest with as much hatred as any one can do, though I am here for thieving."

To a father:—

"I received a letter here, dated September 9th, from Harriet. She complains about not receiving letters from me at the stated time. I do not wish always to write to you; I will tell you the reason. The reason is this,—and be assured that it is not without thought and reason I tell you: I am a convict; I write a letter to you, you receive the letter, and in the regular course of things think and speak of it; my brothers and sisters are all eager to hear how I am, and if my health continues good; and they will talk among themselves about it; and very likely some old friend may ask you how I am; one, who in better days, for me at least, I was equal with, but now how different! Shall I go on, dear father? I need not; I may tell you in a few words, the disgrace is too bad; this is the reason, for if I do not write to you so often then you will have less need either to think or speak about me. I know in a few years Harriet may be married, and what respectable man would have a sister to a convict for his wife? it is for such reasons as these, and fifty others I could mention, I could like to be forgotten if it were possible."

To a mother:—

"I do not know how ever you have borne all the trouble and uneasiness that you have had since I have been away from you, and I can assure you, that when I think of all the troubles and trials that I have brought upon both myself and you, it grieves me to the heart; but, dear mother, be of good cheer, for the time will soon come, when I hope that I will be able to be a blessing to you instead of making your days unhappy, as I have been the



cause of your spending many an uneasy hour—I might say years; but I only hope that the Lord will spare me to return safe home again to you, and then I will repay you for all the kindness you have shown to me, although, I must confess, that I was not worthy of one of them.”

From a prisoner to his parents:—

“ You say in your last letter that you were much disappointed at me not coming home, but I not sorry for it now, for it is better for me to do all my time than to be at large on a ticket of leave, for I know that I should always be under the eyes of the police, and I know they would not allow me to get an honest living if I were disposed to do so; but the time will soon come when I shall get my liberty, and then I will try my best endeavours to get my living in an honest and upright manner, for I am tired of the life I have been leading the last few years.”

To an aunt:—

“ I sincerely trust the time will come when I can prove to you that when I regain my liberty that the course I intend to pursue is by honest industry, sobriety, and hard work, which will be the means of me proving to you all that, by those means, I shall be able to procure an honest and respectable livelihood.”

To a sister:—

“ I was rather surprised to hear of mother's change of residence, and very thankful that her health is good, and I hope and trust she will enjoy it for many years to come. I often think of her that in her old age she has to toil for her daily bread, and I fear beyond her feeble strength; that is one of my chief troubles, when I think that I ought to be by her side, to help and give her rest in the evening of her life. If we are spared to see each other again, it will be the height of my earthly ambition to be a staff and comfort to her in her old age.”

In the last report which I had the honour to submit to your Excellency, I stated that we were anxiously looking for the arrival of a successor to fill the vacant office of third schoolmaster in this department.

During the past year that place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Unsworth, who has entered upon his duties with much earnestness, and who proves himself to be well qualified for that office.

I have, &c.

R. ALDER, D.D., Canon of Gibraltar,  
Chaplain.

## APPENDIX.

## SCHOOLMASTER'S RETURNS.

(A.)—The EDUCATIONAL STATE of the PRISONERS in this ESTABLISHMENT at CONVICTION.

|                            |   |   |   |   |   |   |            |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Read and write well -      | - | - | - | - | - | - | 206        |
| Read and write imperfectly | - | - | - | - | - | - | 432        |
| Read only                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 113        |
| Neither read nor write     | - | - | - | - | - | - | 156        |
|                            |   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>907</u> |

The EDUCATIONAL STATE of the PRISONERS in this ESTABLISHMENT at the present Time.

|                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Read well        | - | - | - | - | - | - | 546 |
| Read fairly      | - | - | - | - | - | - | 207 |
| Read imperfectly | - | - | - | - | - | - | 137 |
| Cannot read      | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17  |

907

|                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Write well        | - | - | - | - | - | - | 274 |
| Write fairly      | - | - | - | - | - | - | 265 |
| Write imperfectly | - | - | - | - | - | - | 352 |
| Cannot write      | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17  |

907

(B.)—STATE of EDUCATION amongst all the PRISONERS in CUSTODY, 31st December 1863.

|                | Read. | Write. |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| Unable to read | 17    | 16     |
| Imperfectly    | 137   | 352    |
| Fairly         | 207   | 265    |
| Well           | 546   | 274    |
| Total          | 907   | 907    |

Daily average number attending school during the year - 163  
 Proportion per cent. to the total daily average number of  
 Convicts in prison - 20

## (C.)—LIBRARY BOOKS.

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|                                                                       |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Number of volumes in the library 31st December 1862                   | 248        |
| New volumes added during the year                                     | 122        |
|                                                                       | <u>370</u> |
| Worn out during the year                                              | —          |
| Reference books not lent out                                          | 4          |
|                                                                       | <u>—</u>   |
| Leaving for circulation                                               | 366        |
|                                                                       | <u>—</u>   |
| Average number of volumes in circulation during the year,<br>per week | 305        |

## LETTERS.

|                                                                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of letters written by the prisoners to their friends<br>during the year 1863 | 2,205 |
| Number of letters received by the prisoners from their<br>friends 1863              | 1,670 |

GEO. SCULLARD,  
Schoolmaster.



## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM J.  
CODRINGTON, K.C.B., GOVERNOR.

*Gibraltar, Convict Prison,*

*January 1, 1864.*

SIR,

Amount of  
sickness.

I HAVE again to make a satisfactory report of the state of health of the prisoners for the past year. Although the prison was unusually crowded during the hot months, the men were remarkably free from sickness. No epidemic has occurred, nor did the ordinary summer diarrhœa prevail to the same extent as hitherto. Influenza only was more prevalent than usual in April and June. Many of the prisoners, in the early part of the year, were affected by a troublesome skin disease on the face (sycosis), but by carefully separating the affected men from the healthy, and prohibiting the shaving, a stop was put to its further increase, and by care and attention the majority were speedily cured.

Deaths.

The deaths have been rather more numerous than for several years past. One man died from most extensive fracture of the skull, the result of an accident; and there was also one death from pericarditis, of a young man, who was perfectly healthy on arrival. Two old men died from cancer with general anasarca. In the three cases of phthisis, which terminated fatally, the disease had been fully developed previous to reception here, and also in the case of bronchitis the disease had existed some time, and had been frequently treated in hospital. These six delicate men were more suited for an invalid prison, and should not have been sent out here.

Diseases  
treated in  
hospital.

There is nothing this year which calls for any special notice amongst the diseases treated in hospital. Ophthalmia has occurred in very few cases, and, with one exception, has shown nothing of that intractable character which was so marked in former years. The cases of rock fever have also been very mild, and of short duration. Diarrhœa has been almost wholly absent from hospital, and dysentery, of which there have been generally two or three serious cases each year, has shown itself but in three men, and that very slightly. Chest affections have on the whole occurred rather more frequently than usual, and rheumatism has also been more prevalent, but, with one exception, the cases were of short duration and slight. Several cases of men feigning insanity gave some trouble for a time, but after careful watching, and the employment of the electric battery, were found to be malingerers. These cases always require time and careful watching to prevent any chance of mistake, and are at all times, a source of much doubt and anxiety to the medical man.

Accidents.

All the accidents have been slight which have occurred this year, with two exceptions; one the case of fractured skull previously alluded to, and the other where a prisoner was buried by

a mass of falling earth, and had several ribs broken, but, after being for a considerable time in danger, eventually did well. A few minor operations were required in some of the slighter cases. Nine men had to be invalided to England in the year. Four old men, one with rheumatism, another with fistula, occurring while under treatment for a fractured leg, one with anasarca, and another with chronic bronchitis. These men were all too aged to be sent out here. Of the remaining five, one was a case of intractable ophthalmia, with general breaking down of health; another was a man with phthisis, who had spent the greater part of his time here in hospital; the third was a case of spinal disease, complicated with a painful cicatrix from a burn on the abdomen; the fourth, a case of pleurisy in a young prisoner, who will probably become phthisical; and the fifth case was a man of weak mind, who was so on arrival here, and was utterly unfit for work in association. The "casual sick" return is again very favourable this year, the daily average number treated being 13.96, and the proportion per cent. to the daily average number of prisoners only 1.61.

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Invalids.

Casual sick.

I have again appended, for the convenience of comparison with other bodies of men, a table of the diseases treated in hospital, arranged according to the classification of the Registrar General.

Classifica-  
tion of Dis-  
eases.

Four new prisoners were received in the year from the local prison, and 209 from England in June; these last, with few exceptions, were in good health, and well suited for work here. They fortunately did not suffer from coming out in the hot weather; but it would be much better and safer for prisoners to be sent out in the Autumn, that they might have time to get acclimatized, and not have to commence their labour here during the hot season, the most trying time of the year, especially to men fresh from England.

New pri-  
soners.

The state of the prison is very satisfactory, and calls for no special remark.

State of  
prison.

The drains are in good order, and the beneficial results arising from their being carried out to sea continue to be felt.

Drains.

No change has been made in the diet of the prisoners during the past year, while another year's experience fully confirms the opinion which had been formed of the sufficiency of the present scale to keep the men in good health and fit for work, without giving them any excess of food. I shall have occasion subsequently to notice the favourable contrast which the diet given here presents in this respect to the diets of the English prisons.

Diet.

The subordinate officers have been unusually healthy during the past year; not one case of serious sickness has occurred; and though I have to regret the death of one officer, Assistant Warder ———, he really killed himself by an uncontrolled indulgence in ardent spirits, which no amount of counsel or warning could induce him to give up. Two officers were assaulted by prisoners in the early part of the year, but fortunately escaped with slight injuries. Another Assistant Warder, Jackaman, who was struck down by a shovel in October, appeared, at first, to have sustained only slight

Health of  
officers.  
Death.

Assaults.

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Report.**

injuries, but more serious symptoms of mischief going on in the cranium have subsequently developed themselves, causing me much anxiety, and he still remains on the sick list.

**Accidents.**

Three officers were accidentally injured by falling stones; one had his collar-bone broken, and another, Assistant Warder Meek, had a fracture of the outer table of the skull, and has since suffered at intervals from pain in the head, besides showing symptoms of extreme irritability, which had never been noticed before, and otherwise conducting himself in a strange and eccentric manner.

**Invalid.**

I have only had occasion to recommend the invaliding and discharge from the service of one officer, the Dispenser, who became deranged from anxiety about his private affairs, his mind being in an unhealthy state previously from a habit he appears to have indulged in of taking laudanum. He was for some time on the sick list here, but no improvement had taken place in his state when he left for England.

**State of the  
hospital.**

The hospital is in a clean and orderly state, and the patients throughout the year have been remarkably well conducted. During a part of the year it became necessary to place some healthy prisoners on the ship, as there was no room in the prison, but though much inconvenience was of course occasioned to the hospital, yet the orderly conduct of the men prevented the patients from being much annoyed.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Farrington, the Assistant Surgeon, for his kind assistance, and especially during the last month, when, owing to the invaliding of the Dispenser, and my own absence, from the effects of an accident, his duties have been very onerous. I have also to express my gratification at the manner in which the Acting Principal Infirmary Warder Foreman and the other officers under him have discharged their duties during the past year. My own duties have thus been materially lightened, and the comfort of the department considerably enhanced.

**Report of  
Royal Com-  
missioners.**

Having by the courtesy of his Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies been favoured with a copy of the recent Report of the Royal Commissioners on the Operation of the Acts relating to Transportation and Penal Servitude, I feel it my duty before concluding this report to make some remarks upon certain statements bearing upon the health of this prison, in which, it appears to me, that the Commissioners are in error. I ought to mention, first of all, that the Commissioners expressly state (paragraph 64) that, "They have not thought it necessary to take any evidence with regard to the prison at Gibraltar, as full information respecting it is to be found in the Report on Transportation of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1861." The Royal Commissioners further remark that "The prison at Gibraltar affords little of the accommodation required for health; and that, partly owing to its defects and partly to the climate, the sickness among the convicts is far greater than in England." On searching through the evidence given to the Committee of 1861, on which these remarks are founded, I find that Mr. Elliot is the only



witness who states anything about the health of the prisoners here (questions 838 and 839), and he is evidently quoting from the Annual Report for the year 1860, which happened to be a wholly exceptional year as far as sickness was concerned, from the prevalence of an epidemic of cholera in the garrison, which had first shown itself in the Spanish army engaged in the Moorish war, and located in the vicinity of the fortress. My reports for the year 1862 and also for this year would give a satisfactory answer to these statements, but I have also appended two tables to this report; the first showing all the deaths which have occurred in the prison during the past 10 years, which, including the deaths from exceptional causes, cholera and accidents, amount only to 79 or 1·02 per cent., and, excluding these causes, only to 49 or ·63 per cent. on the total average strength of the prison for the 10 years. It will be seen that there is not one death in the whole table which could, with certainty, be said to be peculiar to the climate or situation of the prison, or such as would and does not occur in any prison in England. The second table shows the proportion per cent. of sick, deaths, and invalids at the hard labour prisons of Portland, Portsmouth, and Chatham for the five years, commencing with 1858, and also at Gibraltar for the same period. Taking the average of the five years at each prison, it will be seen that the amount of sickness and number of deaths at Gibraltar (which include the year of the cholera epidemic) are about the same as in the English prisons, while the number of invalids is very much lower. The small amount of this last item makes the other ones, by comparison, more favourable to Gibraltar, because, had this large number of invalids in the English prisons been retained there, they would of course have added greatly to the per-centage of sick and deaths. I only regret that our own records of the numbers of the "casual sick," for the first four years mentioned in this table, were not kept in such a way that I could add an accurate comparison with the casual sick of the English prisons; a comparison which would be still more in favour of this prison, and would show, moreover, the whole amount of sickness which came under the observation of the medical officers in each year. The average daily proportion per cent. of casual sick here in 1862 was 2·30, and last year only 1·61, while I find at Portland and Portsmouth, during the five years before mentioned, the average daily proportion was generally four and five per cent.

Again, the evidence with regard to the unhealthiness of the site of the prison requires to be largely qualified.

The usual healthy state of the prisoners, and the fact that it is impossible to point to the prevalence of any one disease as caused by the situation of the prison, or the overcrowding of the men, is very strong evidence to the contrary. The attention which has been paid to the ventilation of the buildings, and the improvement made in the drains, by relaying them, and carrying them out by iron pipes into the sea, does away with any objection on that score; for although it is very true, that if a site had to be

selected now for a prison, many others much more desirable could be found, my object is only to show that the present site, in spite of its alleged disadvantages, cannot be said to be the cause of any sickness; and in addition to this evidence the tables of admissions to the infirmaries in the English prisons, and in this prison, show the same class of diseases prevailing in each.

There is also another statement in the evidence given to the committee of 1861 which it is necessary that I should correct.

Mr. Waddington (Question 2888) says, that "at Gibraltar the men are allowed a very different diet and indulgences on account of the climate," implying that the diet here was much more liberal than in England. This error, as indeed the ones previously noticed, appears to have been caused by confounding this prison, with the one at Bermuda, where the diet was larger, the indulgences more numerous, and the sickness greater than here. The only indulgence the men have here is the permission to smoke twice a day, which was certainly not granted in the first instance, nor continued now, for any medical reason, or on account of the climate, but solely, I believe, on disciplinary grounds.

With regard to the diet allowed here, it has always been less, even under the old scale, than the diet in the English prisons, while under the new scale it is very much less.

The allowance of solid food; bread, meat, and potatoes, &c., per week, at Portland, Portsmouth, and Chatham, is 340 ozs. or rather more; while under the old scale, the allowance here was only 309 ozs. per week, and under the scale at present in force, and which has been so nearly four years, the allowance is only 260 ozs. per week. The quantities of liquid food being about the same in all the prisons. This scale of 260 ozs. is even less than the quantity allowed in the scale of diet, recommended by the Home Office, for the county gaols, (where the men are not employed at hard labour,) which gives 282 ozs. per week.

The prisoners here are maintained in full health by this smaller allowance of food; many even gain in weight, while from my own experience, both in England and here, I am able to affirm that they do quite as hard a day's work.

I venture, with all due respect, to submit these facts and tables, which prove better than any comments of mine, the favourable state, in a medical point of view, of the prison here.

I have, &c.

JOHN E GROSS,  
Medical Officer.

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## APPENDIX.

Medical  
Officer's  
Report.

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S RETURNS.

## I.—TOTAL NUMBERS TREATED.

|                                                    |   |   |                |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|---|----------------|
| Number of patients in hospital on 1st January 1863 | - | - | 22             |
| Number admitted during 1863                        | - | - | 376            |
|                                                    |   |   | <hr/> 398      |
| Numbers discharged during 1863 :—                  |   |   |                |
| Cured or relieved                                  | - | - | 360            |
| Discharged for removal home as invalids            | - | - | 9              |
| Died                                               | - | - | 8              |
|                                                    |   |   | <hr/> 377      |
| Remaining in hospital, 31st December 1863          | - | - | <hr/> <hr/> 21 |

## II.—NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS.

|              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Accident     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1       |
| Consumption  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3       |
| Pericarditis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1       |
| Cancer       | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2       |
| Bronchitis   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1       |
|              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/> 8 |

## III.—DISEASES for which PATIENTS were admitted in 1863.

|                       |   |   |    |                    |   |   |   |           |
|-----------------------|---|---|----|--------------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| Slight surgical cases | - | - | 79 | Whitlow            | - | - | - | 2         |
| Boils                 | - | - | 69 | Lepra              | - | - | - | 2         |
| Abscesses             | - | - | 32 | Impetigo           | - | - | - | 2         |
| Ophthalmia            | - | - | 28 | Tertiary Syphilis  | - | - | - | 2         |
| Ulcers                | - | - | 14 | Hydrocele          | - | - | - | 2         |
| Fractures             | - | - | 13 | Colic              | - | - | - | 2         |
| Remittent Fever       | - | - | 11 | Erysipilas         | - | - | - | 2         |
| Diarrhœa              | - | - | 9  | Jaundice           | - | - | - | 2         |
| Rheumatism            | - | - | 8  | Fever              | - | - | - | 1         |
| Bronchitis            | - | - | 8  | Facial Palsy       | - | - | - | 1         |
| Debility              | - | - | 7  | Retinal Apoplexy   | - | - | - | 1         |
| Febricula             | - | - | 7  | Epilepsy           | - | - | - | 1         |
| Cold                  | - | - | 7  | Scrofula           | - | - | - | 1         |
| Sycosis               | - | - | 7  | Cancer of Liver    | - | - | - | 1         |
| Pleurisy              | - | - | 7  | Hæmorrhoids        | - | - | - | 1         |
| Phthisis              | - | - | 7  | Anasarca           | - | - | - | 1         |
| Cynanche              | - | - | 6  | Secondary Syphilis | - | - | - | 1         |
| Inflamed Knee Joint   | - | - | 5  | Spinal Disease     | - | - | - | 1         |
| Pneumonia             | - | - | 5  | Orchitis           | - | - | - | 1         |
| Tumour                | - | - | 4  | Pericarditis       | - | - | - | 1         |
| Dysentery             | - | - | 3  | Imbecility         | - | - | - | 1         |
| Pediculi              | - | - | 3  |                    |   |   |   |           |
| Feigned Lunacy        | - | - | 3  |                    |   |   |   |           |
| Carbuncle             | - | - | 3  |                    |   |   |   |           |
| Dysuria               | - | - | 2  |                    |   |   |   |           |
|                       |   |   |    | Total              | - | - | - | <hr/> 376 |



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## IV.—NUMBERS in HOSPITAL.

|                     | Average Daily No. in<br>the Hospital. | Proportion per Cent. to<br>the Average Daily No.<br>of Prisoners in the same<br>Quarter. |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1st quarter - - - - | 15.61                                 | 2.02                                                                                     |
| 2nd „ - - - -       | 22.78                                 | 2.82                                                                                     |
| 3rd „ - - - -       | 21.39                                 | 2.24                                                                                     |
| 4th „ - - - -       | 21.18                                 | 2.22                                                                                     |

|                                                                              |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Average daily number in hospital throughout the year                         | 20.26 |
| Proportion per cent. to the average daily number of<br>prisoners in the year | 2.35  |
| Largest number in one day                                                    | 32    |
| Smallest number in one day                                                   | 11    |

## V.—SICKNESS, &amp;c. of SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

| Daily Average No.<br>of Subordinate<br>Officers. | Daily Average No.<br>Sick,<br>including Accidents. | Average No. of Days<br>each Officer was<br>Sick. | Died. |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 83                                               | 0.26                                               | 6.6                                              | 1*    |

\* Delirium Tremens.

## VI.—NUMBERS OF CASUAL SICK.

|                                                                              |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Average daily number treated in the prison throughout the<br>year            | 13.96 |
| Proportion per cent. to the average daily number of prisoners<br>in the year | 1.61  |

VII.—A TABLE of the DISEASES treated in the HOSPITAL, classified according to the Registrar-General's Returns.

Medical  
Officer's  
Report.

| DISEASES.                            | Remaining<br>Jan. 1st, 1863. | Admitted in<br>1863. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Invalided to<br>England. | Remaining<br>Jan. 1st, 1864. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.           |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Order I.—Miasmatic Diseases.         |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Tonsillitis - - -                    | —                            | 6                    | 6      | 6           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Remittent Fever - - -                | 1                            | 11                   | 12     | 11          | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| Fever - - -                          | —                            | 1                    | 1      | —           | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| Erysipelas - - -                     | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Carbuncle - - -                      | —                            | 3                    | 3      | 3           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Boil - - -                           | 3                            | 69                   | 72     | 70          | —     | —                        | 2                            |
| Catarrh - - -                        | —                            | 7                    | 7      | 7           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Febricula - - -                      | —                            | 7                    | 7      | 7           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Dysentery - - -                      | 3                            | 3                    | 6      | 5           | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| Diarrhoea - - -                      | 1                            | 9                    | 10     | 10          | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Rheumatism - - -                     | —                            | 8                    | 8      | 7           | —     | 1                        | —                            |
| Ophthalmia - - -                     | 5                            | 28                   | 33     | 30          | —     | 1                        | 2                            |
| Order II.—Enthetic Diseases.         |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Syphilis, Secondary - -              | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Syphilis, Tertiary - -               | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Lepa - - -                           | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Order IV.—Parasitic Diseases.        |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Pediculi - - -                       | —                            | 3                    | 3      | 3           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Total - 175                          |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.   |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Order I.—Diathetic Diseases.         |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Retinal Apoplexy - -                 | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Dropsy - - -                         | 1                            | 1                    | 2      | —           | 1     | 1                        | —                            |
| Tumour - - -                         | —                            | 4                    | 4      | 3           | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| Cancer (soft) - - -                  | —                            | 1                    | 1      | —           | 1     | —                        | —                            |
| Order II.—Tubercular Diseases.       |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Scrofula - - -                       | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Phthisis - - -                       | 1                            | 7                    | 8      | 3           | 3     | 1                        | 1                            |
| Total - 17                           |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.           |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Order I.—Diseases of Nervous System. |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Amentia - - -                        | —                            | 1                    | 1      | —           | —     | 1                        | —                            |
| Mania - - -                          | 1                            | —                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Facial Palsy - - -                   | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Epilepsy - - -                       | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Carried forward -                    |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |

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VII.—A TABLE of the DISEASES treated in the HOSPITAL, classified according to the Registrar General's Returns—*cont.*

| DISEASES.                                        | Remaining<br>Jan. 1st, 1863. | Admitted in<br>1863. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Invalided to<br>England. | Remaining<br>Jan. 1st, 1864. |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Brought up - -                                   | —                            | —                    | —      | —           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| <i>Order II.—Heart Diseases.</i>                 |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Pericarditis - -                                 | —                            | 1                    | 1      | —           | 1     | —                        | —                            |
| <i>Order III.—Lung Diseases.</i>                 |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Bronchitis - - -                                 | —                            | 8                    | 8      | 6           | 1     | 1                        | —                            |
| Pleurisy - - -                                   | —                            | 7                    | 7      | 6           | —     | 1                        | —                            |
| Pneumonia - - -                                  | —                            | 5                    | 5      | 4           | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| <i>Order IV.—Diseases of Digestive System.</i>   |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Colic - - - -                                    | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Jaundice - - -                                   | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 1           | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| Hæmorrhoids - -                                  | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| <i>Order V.—Kidney Diseases.</i>                 |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Dysuria - - - -                                  | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| <i>Order VI.—Diseases of Generative System.</i>  |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Orchitis - - - -                                 | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Hydrocele - - -                                  | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| <i>Order VII.—Diseases of Locomotive System.</i> |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Inflamed knee joint - -                          | —                            | 5                    | 5      | 4           | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| Spinal Disease - - -                             | —                            | 1                    | 1      | —           | —     | 1                        | —                            |
| <i>Order VIII.—Skin Diseases.</i>                |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Abscess - - - -                                  | 1                            | 32                   | 33     | 30          | —     | —                        | 3                            |
| Ulcer - - - - -                                  | 1                            | 14                   | 15     | 15          | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Impetigo - - - -                                 | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Sycosis - - - - -                                | —                            | 7                    | 7      | 6           | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| Whitlow - - - -                                  | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Total 99                                         |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| <hr/>                                            |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| <b>CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.</b>         |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| <i>Order IV.—Diseases of Nutrition.</i>          |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Debility - - - -                                 | —                            | 7                    | 7      | 7           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Total - 7                                        |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| <hr/>                                            |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Carried forward -                                |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |



VII.—A TABLE of the DISEASES treated in the HOSPITAL, classified according to the Registrar General's Returns—*cont.*

Medical  
Officers' Report.

| DISEASES.                  | Remaining<br>Jan. 1st, 1863. | Admitted in<br>1863. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Invalided to<br>England. | Remaining<br>Jan. 1st, 1864. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Brought up -               |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES. |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Order I.—Accidents.        |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Fractures of fingers -     | 1                            | 6                    | 7      | 5           | —     | —                        | 2                            |
| " tibia -                  | 1                            | 1                    | 2      | 1           | —     | 1                        | —                            |
| " radius -                 | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| " ulna -                   | —                            | 1                    | 1      | —           | —     | —                        | 1                            |
| " skull -                  | —                            | 1                    | 1      | —           | 1     | —                        | —                            |
| " ribs -                   | —                            | 2                    | 2      | 2           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| " toe -                    | —                            | 1                    | 1      | 1           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| Slight surgical cases -    | 2                            | 79                   | 81     | 79          | —     | —                        | 2                            |
| Total - 96                 |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Feigned Diseases.          |                              |                      |        |             |       |                          |                              |
| Lunacy - - - -             | —                            | 3                    | 3      | 3           | —     | —                        | —                            |
| GRAND TOTAL -              | 22                           | 376                  | 398    | 360         | 8     | 9                        | 21                           |

VIII.—NUMBER and CAUSES of all the DEATHS occurring at GIBRALTAR PRISON, from 1854 to 1863 inclusive.

| YEAR.   | Phthisis. | Pneumonia. | Bronchitis. | Morbus Cordis. | Meningitis. | Apoplexy. | Fever. | Pyæmia. | Dysentery. | Erysipelas. | Aneurism. | Old Age. | Cancer. | Abscess in Me-<br>diastinum. | Cholera. | Accidents. | TOTAL. |
|---------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|------------------------------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1854 -  | 5         | —          | —           | 1              | —           | —         | —      | —       | —          | —           | —         | —        | —       | 1                            | 1        | —          | 8      |
| 1855 -  | 4         | —          | —           | 1              | 1           | —         | 1      | —       | —          | —           | —         | —        | —       | —                            | 10       | 1          | 18     |
| 1856 -  | 1         | —          | —           | 1              | —           | 2         | 1      | —       | —          | —           | —         | —        | 1       | —                            | —        | 1          | 7      |
| 1857 -  | 2         | —          | —           | —              | —           | —         | —      | —       | 1          | —           | —         | —        | —       | —                            | —        | 2          | 5      |
| 1858 -  | 1         | —          | —           | —              | —           | —         | 4      | —       | 1          | 1           | —         | —        | —       | —                            | —        | 1          | 8      |
| 1859 -  | 2         | —          | —           | —              | —           | —         | 2      | —       | —          | —           | 1         | —        | —       | —                            | —        | —          | 5      |
| 1860 -  | —         | —          | —           | 2              | —           | —         | 1      | —       | —          | —           | —         | 1        | —       | —                            | 13       | —          | 17     |
| 1861 -  | —         | 1          | —           | —              | —           | —         | —      | —       | —          | —           | —         | —        | —       | —                            | —        | —          | 1      |
| 1862 -  | —         | —          | —           | —              | —           | —         | —      | 1       | 1          | —           | —         | —        | —       | —                            | —        | —          | 2      |
| 1863 -  | 3         | —          | 1           | 1              | —           | —         | —      | —       | —          | —           | —         | —        | 2       | —                            | —        | 1          | 8      |
| TOTAL - | 18        | 1          | 1           | 6              | 1           | 2         | 9      | 1       | 3          | 1           | 1         | 1        | 3       | 1                            | 24       | 6          | 79     |

30

Total number from all causes - - - - - 79

Subtract deaths by cholera and accidents (exceptional causes) 30

49

or, respectively 1·02 per cent. and ·63 per cent. on the total average strength of the Prison for the ten years.

Medical  
Officer's  
Report.

IX.—SHOWING the Proportion per Cent. of SICK, DEATHS, and INVALIDS, to the total average strength of each PRISON, and the average of the same for five years from 1858 to 1862.

| Prison.     |            | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | The Average for the five years. |
|-------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|
| PORTLAND -  | Sick -     | 3·73  | 3·55  | 2·84  | 2·54  | 2·64  | 3·06                            |
|             | Deaths -   | ·454  | ·135  | ·066  | ·267  | ·145  | ·213                            |
|             | Invalids - | 2·2   | 5·147 | 3·71  | 3·545 | 2·363 | 3·392                           |
| PORTSMOUTH  | Sick -     | 3·214 | 3·187 | 3·427 | 3·491 | 3·179 | 3·299                           |
|             | Deaths -   | ·291  | ·497  | ·893  | ·117  | ·28   | ·415                            |
|             | Invalids - | 6·6   | 4·075 | 5·66  | 7·629 | 3·046 | 5·402                           |
| CHATHAM -   | Sick -     | 3·71  | 2·63  | 2·35  | 2·27  | 2·20  | 2·63                            |
|             | Deaths -   | ·457  | ·188  | ·657  | ·608  | ·374  | ·457                            |
|             | Invalids - | 1·21  | 1·68  | 3·    | 2·026 | 2·432 | 1·909                           |
| GIBRALTAR - | Sick -     | 4·30  | 3·85  | 4·71  | 3·43  | 2·09  | 3·67                            |
|             | Deaths -   | ·837  | ·612  | ·548  | ·232  | ·331  | ·512                            |
|             | Invalids - | 1·435 | 3·3   | 3·83  | 1·162 | 1·49  | 2·543                           |

In all the Prisons the deaths from accidents are not reckoned; nor the deaths from Cholera at Gibraltar in 1860, or the per-centage for that year would be 2·33.

#### REMARKS on REPORT of the COMPTROLLER of CONVICT PRISON, GIBRALTAR, relative to the employment of prisoners on the Public Works.

Royal Engineers' Office,  
January 30, 1864.

At page 20, the Report states that the Moorish Castle tank, upon which convicts have been employed, would have been in a more forward condition but for occasional delays caused by want of tools, powder, fuze, &c. Upon inquiry, I find, that there was at one time some difficulty as to powder and fuze only, but that no delay to the progress of the work was thereby caused, as the prisoners were employed at other parts of the work not requiring blasting. I most strongly object to Capt. Blair's proposal, to allow the Convict Department the control over the execution of the works upon which prisoners may be employed. I have already on more than one occasion had to complain of the unauthorized interference of the warders charged with the safe custody of the prisoners, and have brought the subject under the notice of the visitors, to prevent its recurrence. These men are not, with one or two exceptions, of a class suited for such duties, and if this system was adopted, the Commanding Royal Engineer could not be responsible for works carried on independent of his control.

I totally dissent from the Comptroller's estimate of the value of prison labour, which I consider, taking into consideration the expense of the establishment and the small amount of work executed (common to all forced labour), the dearest of all modes of carrying on public works. I refer particularly to the Table No. 17, in which the value of a convict's lime burner is estimated at 4s. 2d. per diem, and that of a labourer 2s. I have had a civilian employed at the same lime-kiln at 2s. 9d. a day, working for a longer period, and the convict labourers are in my opinion rated at fully double their value.

I am borne out in this view by the records of all officers who have given their attention to the subject, particularly Colonel Nelson and Captain Tilley, Royal Engineers. The latter published in the engineer corps papers of 1859 a short summary of the results of trials made in the marshes near Woolwich, of the comparative amounts of work performed in the same number of hours per diem by an English navvy, a sapper, and a convict, which was as follows:—

|         |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|
| Navy    | 8 cubic yards excavated. |
| Sapper  | 5       "       "        |
| Convict | 2       "       "        |

By a system of gratuities and rewards, more work might doubtless be got out of the latter, but though this department might gain by the introduction of such a system, it is questionable whether, if carried out on a large scale, it would not be at variance with the object in view in sentencing prisoners to penal servitude.

The hours for hard labour given in table of Appendix, have not been invariably adhered to. At the beginning of last year complaints were made to me of the short time the prisoners were actually at work, and a report was brought to me showing that at the Viney Quarry they were for some days only at work for barely 6 hours. Notice was taken of this, and the average time they are now actually working, not including the time to and from the prison, and the interval allowed for rest, is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

ED. FROME, Col. Com. R.E.,  
and Visitor of Convict Establishment.

#### REMARKS ON REPORT of the COMPTROLLER of the CONVICT PRISON.

Naval Yard, February 6, 1864.

I FULLY concur in the opinion and remarks of Colonel Frome respecting the recommendation of the Royal Commission for placing the convict department in the position of contractors for the public works, in Article 59 of Commissioners Report, which would be impracticable for the Admiralty works.

The garden wall mentioned as building at Rosia is no other than the divisional and retaining wall destroyed by a land slip



in the rear of the Admiralty property, caused by the construction of the gas works.

As regards the working hours of the prisoners I do not consider the regulation for hard labour is fully carried out; both Colonel Frome and myself had great cause to interfere about the reduced time of the labour, and at present time there are 295 prisoners at the Europa Quarry who are but 6 hours 55 minutes actually at work in the day.

I also consider that there is too large a per-centage of prisoners kept off the public works.

There is a great deal of irrelevant matter in the Report not called for by the prison instructions. I consider the remarks on the Royal Commission and on Captain Warden's Report should be submitted in separate form.

E. OMMANNEY, Captain R. N.,  
Senior Naval Officer.

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LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODEE,  
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.  
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT

AT

## G I B R A L T A R

### For 1863.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,  
1864.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.



521

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

---

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 12 February 1864;—for,

RETURN “showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS admitted into each of the *British West India* Colonies, as well as the Places from whence they were introduced, from the Year 1843 to the end of the Year 1856, and in each Year since the first day of January 1857, to the end of the Year 1863:”

“ Similar RETURN for *Mauritius* :

“ And, RETURN of the Number of those who have RETURNED from each Place in each Year to their own COUNTRIES, and (as far as can be ascertained) the Amount of EARNINGS remitted through Government Agency in their behalf (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 183, of Session 1863).”

Colonial Office, }  
11 April 1864. }

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

---

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
13 April 1864.

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RETURN of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the *West India* Colonies and *Mauritius* from the Year 1843 to the end of the Year 1856, and in each Year since the 1st day of January 1857, to the end of the Year 1863, so far as known.

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.           | J A M A I C A.      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                              | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Great Britain - - - -        | 13                  | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 13     |
| Madeira - - - -              | 379                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 379    |
| Sierra Leone - - - -         | 2,552               | -     | -     | -     | -     | 390   | -     | -     | 2,942  |
| St. Helena - - - -           | 2,632               | -     | -     | -     | 47    | 259   | 608   | 533   | 4,079  |
| East Indies - - - -          | 4,550               | -     | -     | -     | 598   | 1,523 | 1,982 | 542   | 9,195  |
| China - - - -                | *472                | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 472    |
| Canada - - - -               | 145                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 145    |
| United States - - - -        | 23                  | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 23     |
| British West Indies - -      | 382                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 382    |
| Havannah - - - -             | 347                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 347    |
| Direct from Captured Slavers | 230                 | 362   | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 592    |
| TOTAL - -                    | 11,725              | 362   | -     | -     | 645   | 2,172 | 2,590 | 1,075 | 18,569 |

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.      | B R I T I S H   G U I A N A. |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                         | 1843<br>to<br>1856.          | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Great Britain - - - -   | 21                           | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 21     |
| Madeira - - - -         | 18,569                       | 329   | 1,367 | 945   | 531   | 70    | 38    | -     | 21,849 |
| Cape de Verds - - - -   | 766                          | -     | 53    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 819    |
| Azores - - - -          | 164                          | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 164    |
| Sierra Leone - - - -    | 4,619                        | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 4,619  |
| Kroo Coast - - - -      | 381                          | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 381    |
| St. Helena - - - -      | 2,590                        | -     | 281   | -     | 625   | -     | 558   | 446   | 4,500  |
| East Indies - - - -     | 22,730                       | 2,596 | 1,405 | 3,800 | 5,078 | 3,729 | 5,625 | 2,353 | 47,316 |
| China - - - -           | 647                          | -     | -     | 699   | 1,942 | 3,365 | 2,590 | 396   | 9,639  |
| British West Indies - - | 1,187                        | -     | 56    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 1,243  |
| Surinam - - - -         | 31                           | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 31     |
| Rio de Janeiro - - - -  | 441                          | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 441    |
| Not stated - - - -      | 367                          | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 367    |
| TOTAL - -               | 52,513                       | 2,925 | 3,162 | 5,444 | 8,176 | 7,164 | 8,811 | 3,195 | 91,390 |

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.      | T R I N I D A D.    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                         | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Madeira - - - -         | 725                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 725    |
| Cape de Verds - - - -   | -                   | 172   | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 172    |
| Sierra Leone - - - -    | 2,474               | -     | -     | -     | 226   | -     | -     | -     | 2,700  |
| St. Helena - - - -      | 2,292               | -     | 30    | 4     | 470   | -     | -     | -     | 2,796  |
| East Indies - - - -     | 10,569              | 1,414 | 2,083 | 3,363 | 2,169 | 2,544 | 1,603 | 1,801 | 25,546 |
| China - - - -           | 988                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 467   | -     | 1,455  |
| United States - - - -   | 47                  | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 47     |
| British West Indies - - | 4,773               | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 4,773  |
| Rio de Janeiro - - - -  | 879                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 879    |
| TOTAL - -               | 22,747              | 1,586 | 2,113 | 3,367 | 2,865 | 2,544 | 2,070 | 1,801 | 39,093 |

\* This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the *West India Colonies, &c.*—*continued.*

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.      | ST. LUCIA.          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                         | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Sierra Leone - - -      | 551                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 551    |
| St. Helena - - -        | 568                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 179   | -     | 747    |
| East Indies - - -       | -                   | -     | -     | 555   | 660   | -     | 320   | -     | 1,535  |
| TOTAL - - -             | 1,119               | -     | -     | 555   | 660   | -     | 499   | -     | 2,833  |
| WHENCE EMIGRATING.      | ST. VINCENT.        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|                         | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Madeira - - -           | 546                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 546    |
| Sierra Leone - - -      | 234                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 234    |
| St. Helena - - -        | 575                 | -     | -     | -     | 94    | 119   | 14    | -     | 802    |
| East Indies - - -       | -                   | -     | -     | -     | -     | 260   | 307   | -     | 567    |
| TOTAL - - -             | 1,355               | -     | -     | -     | 94    | 379   | 321   | -     | 2,149  |
| WHENCE EMIGRATING.      | GRENADA.            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|                         | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Madeira - - -           | 431                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 431    |
| Sierra Leone - - -      | 972                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 972    |
| St. Helena - - -        | 85                  | -     | -     | -     | 92    | 122   | 57    | 114   | 470    |
| East Indies - - -       | -                   | 283   | 362   | 299   | -     | -     | 1,097 | -     | 2,041  |
| Saba - - -              | 23                  | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 23     |
| TOTAL - - -             | 1,511               | 283   | 362   | 299   | 92    | 122   | 1,154 | 114   | 3,937  |
| WHENCE EMIGRATING.      | ANTIGUA.            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|                         | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Madeira - - -           | 1,973               | -     | 44    | -     | -     | 11    | -     | 182   | 2,210  |
| Cape de Verds - - -     | 195                 | 12    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 207    |
| British West Indies - - | 19                  | -     | 12    | 26    | -     | -     | -     | *921  | 978    |
| TOTAL - - -             | 2,187               | 12    | 56    | 26    | -     | 11    | -     | 1,103 | 3,395  |

\* Ninety-seven of these were Chinese.



Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the *West India* Colonies, &c.—*continued*.

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.      | S T. K I T T ' S.   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                         | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Great Britain - - -     | -                   | -     | 1     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 1      |
| Madeira - - - -         | 106                 | 157   | 253   | 103   | 77    | 43    | 50    | 219   | 1,008  |
| Sierra Leone - - -      | 95                  | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 223   | 318    |
| St. Helena - - - -      | 137                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 137    |
| East Indies - - - -     | -                   | -     | -     | -     | -     | 337   | -     | -     | 337    |
| British West Indies - - | 5                   | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 5      |
| TOTAL - -               | 343                 | 157   | 254   | 103   | 77    | 380   | 50    | 442   | 1,806  |

| WHENCE EMIGRATING. | N E V I S.          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                    | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Madeira - - - -    | 427                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 427    |
| TOTAL - -          | 427                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 427    |

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.   | T O B A G O.        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                      | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| Sierra Leone - - - - | 46                  | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 46     |
| St. Helena - - - -   | 246                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 225   | -     | 471    |
| TOTAL - -            | 292                 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 225   | -     | 517    |

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.    | B A H A M A S.      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                       | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | TOTAL. |
| From Wrecked Slaver - | -                   | -     | -     | -     | 389   | -     | -     | -     | 389    |
| TOTAL - -             | -                   | -     | -     | -     | 389   | -     | -     | -     | 389    |

Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the *West India Colonies, &c.*—*continued.*

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.                           | TOTAL TO WEST INDIES. |       |       |       |        |        |        |       |         |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
|                                              | 1843<br>to<br>1856.   | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860.  | 1861.  | 1862.  | 1863. | TOTAL.  |
| Great Britain - - -                          | 34                    | —     | 1     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 35      |
| Madeira - - -                                | 23,156                | 486   | 1,664 | 1,048 | 608    | 124    | 88     | 401   | 27,575  |
| Cape de Verds - -                            | 961                   | 184   | 53    | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 1,198   |
| Azores - - -                                 | 164                   | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 164     |
| Sierra Leone - -                             | 11,543                | —     | —     | —     | 226    | 390    | —      | 223   | 12,382  |
| Kroo Coast - - -                             | 381                   | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 381     |
| St. Helena - - -                             | 9,125                 | —     | 311   | 4     | 1,328  | 500    | 1,641  | 1,093 | 14,002  |
| East Indies - - -                            | 37,849                | 4,293 | 3,850 | 8,017 | 8,505  | 8,393  | 10,934 | 4,696 | 86,537  |
| China - - -                                  | 2,107                 | —     | —     | 699   | 1,942  | 3,365  | 3,057  | 396   | 11,566  |
| Canada - - -                                 | 145                   | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 145     |
| United States - -                            | 70                    | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 70      |
| British West Indies -                        | 6,366                 | —     | 68    | 26    | —      | —      | —      | 921   | 7,381   |
| Havannah - - -                               | 347                   | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 347     |
| Saba - - -                                   | 23                    | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 23      |
| Surinam - - -                                | 31                    | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 31      |
| Rio de Janeiro - -                           | 1,320                 | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 1,320   |
| Not stated - - -                             | 367                   | —     | —     | —     | —      | —      | —      | —     | 367     |
| Direct from captured and<br>wrecked Slavers. | 230                   | 362   | —     | —     | 389    | —      | —      | —     | 981     |
| TOTAL - - -                                  | 94,219                | 5,325 | 5,947 | 9,794 | 12,998 | 12,772 | 15,720 | 7,730 | 164,505 |

| WHENCE EMIGRATING.          | MAURITIUS.          |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |         |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
|                             | 1843<br>to<br>1856. | 1857.  | 1858.  | 1859.  | 1860.  | 1861.  | 1862.  | 1863. | TOTAL.  |
| Ibo, East Coast of Africa - | 325                 | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —     | 325     |
| Madagascar - - -            | 39                  | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —     | 39      |
| Aden - - -                  | 632                 | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —     | 632     |
| East Indies - - -           | 173,141             | 12,725 | 29,946 | 44,397 | 13,286 | 13,985 | 9,893  | 5,254 | 302,627 |
| China - - -                 | 843                 | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —     | 843     |
| Direct from captured Slaver | —                   | —      | —      | —      | 730    | *568   | †199   | —     | 1,497   |
| TOTAL - - -                 | 174,980             | 12,725 | 29,946 | 44,397 | 14,016 | 14,553 | 10,092 | 5,254 | 305,963 |

\* 202 of these were landed in the Seychelles.

† Landed in the Seychelles.

Government Emigration Board,  
8 Park-street, Westminster,  
23 March 1864.

S. Walcott.

RETURN showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS who have RETURNED to their own COUNTRIES from the *British West India Colonies* and *Mauritius*, and (as far as can be ascertained) the Amount of EARNINGS remitted through Government Agency in their behalf, from 1843 to 1863.

| YEAR.        | From<br>JAMAICA. |                           | From<br>BRITISH GUIANA. |                           | From<br>TRINIDAD. |                           | From<br>MAURITIUS. |                           |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
|              | Number.          | Amount<br>of<br>Earnings. | Number.                 | Amount<br>of<br>Earnings. | Number.           | Amount<br>of<br>Earnings. | Number.            | Amount<br>of<br>Earnings. |
|              |                  | £. s. d.                  |                         | £. s. d.                  |                   | £. s. d.                  |                    |                           |
| 1843 to 1856 | 1,644            | (a) 3,000 - -             | (b) 3,283               | (c) 20,160 3 4            | 1,675             | 23,561 10 10              | 46,066             | No Returns.               |
| 1857 - -     | -                | - - - -                   | 595                     | 10,963 1 3                | 343               | 6,392 19 7                | 4,593              |                           |
| 1858 - -     | 126              | No Return -               | 323                     | 5,705 10 11               | 359               | 5,829 18 11               | 8,165              |                           |
| 1859 - -     | -                | - - - -                   | 797                     | 15,018 12 8               | -                 | - - -                     | 5,118              |                           |
| 1860 - -     | -                | - - - -                   | -                       | - - - -                   | -                 | - - - -                   | 2,833              |                           |
| 1861 - -     | 74               | No Return -               | -                       | - - - -                   | 303               | 4,076 13 8                | 3,257              |                           |
| 1862 - -     | -                | - - - -                   | { 407                   | (d) 8,983 15 -            | -                 | - - - -                   | { 2,212            |                           |
|              |                  |                           | { 7                     | (e) 403 6 8               | -                 | - - - -                   |                    |                           |
| 1863 - -     | -                | - - - -                   | -                       | - - - -                   | -                 | - - - -                   | 3,221              |                           |
| TOTAL - -    | 1,844            | 3,000 - -                 | 5,412                   | 61,234 9 10               | 2,680             | 39,861 3 -                | 75,465             | -                         |

(a) This is for two ships only, carrying 588 passengers. No returns for the other vessels.

(b) In regard to 1,544 passengers of this number there are no returns of money deposited with the Government authorities, or of the sums they had in their possession on embarkation for their own countries.

(c) In this amount are included the sums, so far as known, deposited by the passengers with the captains of the vessels in which they embarked.

(d) In addition to this amount, which was deposited with the Government Immigration Agent, that officer estimates that the savings of these Coolies could not be less than 15,000*l.*, including the value of the jewels and money which they took back with them, and the cost of the passages and clothing (1,445*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*) of such of them as were not entitled to free return passages.

(e) Besides this amount, these people paid for their own passages back to India *vid* England.

Government Emigration Board,  
8, Park-street, Westminster,  
23 March 1864.

S. Walcott.





# IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

RETURN, showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS admitted into each of the *British West India* Colonies, and *Mauritius*, as well as the Places from whence they were introduced, from the Year 1843 to the end of the Year 1856, and in each Year since the 1st January 1857 to the end of the Year 1863; &c.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*13 April 1864.*

LABRADOR CUSTOMS DUTIES.

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 11 February 1864;—for,

“COPY of PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office  
and the Government of *Newfoundland* relating to the Levy of CUSTOMS  
DUTIES on the Coast of *Labrador*, and REPORTS of the Collectors, Judges,  
or other Officers sent to that Coast last Season.”

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Colonial Office, }  
17 March 1864. }

C. FORTESCUE.

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(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*18 March 1864.*

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## SCHEDULE.

### DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

| No. |                                          | PAGE. |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1   | No. 35 - - - 13 June - 1862 - - - -      | 3     |
| 2   | „ 28 - - - 1 June - 1863 (Extract) - - - | 5     |
| 3   | „ 32 - - - 17 June - „ (Extract) - - -   | 7     |
| 4   | „ 40 - - - 10 August - „ - - - -         | 16    |
| 5   | Separate - - - 26 August - „ - - - -     | 17    |
| 6   | No. 53 - - - 1 December „ - - - -        | 18    |
| 7   | „ 54 - - - 1 December „ (Extract) - - -  | 23    |
| 8   | „ 57 - - - 18 December „ - - - -         | 24    |
| 9   | „ 58 - - - 18 December „ - - - -         | 25    |
| 10  | „ 59 - - - 18 December „ - - - -         | 27    |
| 11  | „ 15 - - - 22 March - 1864 - - - -       | 27    |

### DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

|    |                                           |    |
|----|-------------------------------------------|----|
| 1  | No. 171 - - - 16 July - 1862 - - - -      | 30 |
| 2  | „ 33 - - - 14 September 1863 - - - -      | 30 |
| 3  | Separate - - - 25 September „ - - - -     | 32 |
| 4  | No. 38 - - - 31 October „ (Extract) - - - | 32 |
| 5  | „ 40 - - - 2 November „ - - - -           | 33 |
| 6  | „ 48 - - - 5 December „ - - - -           | 34 |
| 7  | „ 50 - - - 31 December „ - - - -          | 35 |
| 8  | „ 51 - - - 31 December „ - - - -          | 35 |
| 9  | „ 1 - - - 9 January 1864 - - - -          | 36 |
| 10 | „ 6 - - - 4 February „ - - - -            | 36 |

## APPENDIX.

|                                                                                                             | PAGE. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| No. 1.—Return of Goods imported and Duties collected at Labrador, in the year 1863 - - - -                  | 37    |
| No. 2.—Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th September 1863 - - - - | 43    |

COPY of PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Government of *Newfoundland* relating to the Levy of CUSTOMS DUTIES on the Coast of *Labrador*, and REPORTS of the Collectors, Judges, or other Officers sent to that Coast last Season.

## Despatches from the Governor.

— No. 1. —

(No. 35.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. *Bannerman*, to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Newfoundland, 13 June 1862.

(Received, 8 July 1862.)

(Answered, No. 171, 16 July 1862, page 30.)

No. 1.

Governor Sir A. Bannerman to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
13 June 1862.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that it is the intention of the Government here, after the expiration of the present fishing season, to establish a Court of limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction on that part of the coast of Labrador which forms a dependency of Newfoundland, and to impose the same duties as are levied under the annual Revenue Acts here. Such a Court was in existence five and twenty years ago; it was an expensive one, and fell to the ground in consequence of influences made use of in the House of Assembly.

2. Some of the wealthy houses carrying on business on the coast of Labrador protested against levying duties there; but Earl Russell, who was then Colonial Minister, informed the Governor here, that as part of the coast of Labrador was a dependency of Newfoundland, there could be no question as to the legality of levying the same duties there as were levied in St. John's.

3. I take the liberty of enclosing a notice, which was given on this subject in the last "Gazette," and also some notice of the object of Mr. Perley's visit to Newfoundland, to prevent misrepresentations being made here on that subject.

4. I have also the honour to enclose for your Grace's perusal, extracts from a report made to the Governor, by a gentleman sent down to Labrador by Admiral Prescott, more than 20 years ago, and I believe that the coasts there are much in the same state now as they were then.

5. If your Grace thinks right to express any opinion on the subject, perhaps you will favour me with it; but it is the intention of the Government to carry the proposal into effect next year, after due intimation has been given, unless I shall receive instructions otherwise from your Grace.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. *Bannerman*, Governor.

Extract  
Royal Gazette,  
10 June 1862.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

EXTRACTS from the "Royal Gazette," Tuesday, 10 June 1862.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

WE understand that M. Perley, Esq., British Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty, has been instructed by Earl Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to proceed to Newfoundland and Labrador, to determine the boundaries of the mouths of the rivers in this Colony.

The Commissioners under the Treaty have already given their awards on most of the rivers in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the State of Maine; in any case where the British and American Commissioners differ, an umpire is called on to decide, and hitherto no difficulties have occurred.

The Commissioners' awards have been published, along with plans and diagrams of the river boundaries.

Mr. Perley's duties will be strictly confined to the provisions laid down in the Treaty with the United States of 1855. He will be furnished by the Admiral with a ship of war to convey him to our coasts, and in all probability will leave Halifax about the 1st July.

A survey of the mouths of the rivers in Newfoundland and its Dependencies will be of vast importance to prevent disputes, and enable the Legislature to adopt such measures to regulate the river fisheries as may effectually protect the breed of the salmon species; and at no distant day it is not improbable that fishery grants, under proper restrictions, may become a source of revenue, and afford employment to many of our labouring classes.

Saimon is always a marketable article, and whether preserved in tin, or smoked and dried, it becomes easily transportable, and will find ready markets.

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#### GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

THE Governor has received a Despatch from the Colonial Minister, stating that copies of the awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, together with the plans and charts referred to in these awards, had been sent to His Excellency, who was at liberty to communicate the same to the Legislature of Newfoundland.

The documents referred to are lodged in the Colonial Secretary's Office for the information of the Members of the Legislature of Newfoundland.

Secretary's Office, 10 June 1862.

*R. Carter,*  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That after the expiration of the present fishing season, the duties imposed by the annual Revenue Acts will be collected on that part of the Labrador coast lying within the Government of Newfoundland, and the proceeds applied, so far as may be necessary, to the expense of protecting the fisheries on that coast, and of the maintenance there of a Court of limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

Secretary's Office, St. John's, Newfoundland,  
10 June 1862.

*R. Carter,*  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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#### Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1. EXTRACTS from Report of Mr. *E. Rendell* to Governor *Prescott*, relative to Proceedings on the Coast of Labrador. 1840.

"As may be expected, on such a length of coast, disputes will arise amongst the people, to adjust which they have no one authorised to resort to, which oftentimes gives rise to the worst of feelings, and leads to disastrous consequences; but beyond this, the commission of crime is not unfrequent, and that, too, of the blackest die. A man is going at large there at this moment who murdered his wife last winter, and during last summer two attempts at murder were made. These circumstances, alone, are sufficient to show the necessity for establishing a Court to punish and repress offenders."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The extensive sale of spirits without license or payment of duties by Nova Scotians and Americans who resort to that coast, is much complained of; they carry a cheap, bad article, with which they supply the servants in the fishery, to the great damage and injury of their employers, who have not the slightest remedy against the evil; thus the revenue is defrauded, and the fishery injured at the same time."

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## — No. 2. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *A. Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., dated Government House, Newfoundland, 1st June 1863. (No. 23.)

No. 2.  
Governor Sir A. Bannerman to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. 1 June 1863.

I HEREWITH forward copies of documents republished relative to a Court of Judicature and Collection of Revenue at Labrador. I send them because I think it extremely probable that the Labrador merchants may memorialise your Grace on this subject, and, perhaps, petition Parliament.

The former Court was discontinued partly from their influence in the then House of Assembly; and, also, from the Court being too expensive, and the Custom-house establishment connected with it.

## Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

## PROCLAMATION.

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

*A. Bannerman*, BY His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Governor and Governor. Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.  
(L.S.)

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature of this Colony, passed in the 26th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador," it is amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Island of Newfoundland to institute a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Labrador, which said court shall be presided over by one Judge to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall, upon such parts of the coast of Labrador as lie within the Government of Newfoundland have certain powers, jurisdiction, and authority, in and by the said Act particularly declared and defined: Now know ye, that I the said Governor, upon consideration of the premises, and in pursuance and by virtue of the said Act, have thought fit to institute, grant, direct and appoint, and by these presents do institute, grant, direct and appoint a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Labrador; and such court shall be called "The Court of Labrador," and shall be presided over by one Judge, to be appointed from time to time in manner aforesaid; and such court shall be a Court of Record, and shall be held for such terms, and at such times, and in such places at the Labrador, as the Judge thereof, for the time being, may from time to time determine, as best calculated for the administration of justice within its jurisdiction; and the said court shall have and exercise all such jurisdiction, power and authority whatsoever as are in and by the said Act, or otherwise by law, provided or declared:

And I do hereby strictly charge and command all magistrates and officers, and all others, Her Majesty's subjects, within and belonging to the said island and its dependencies, that in the execution of the several powers hereby conferred they be aiding, and assisting, and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In witness whereof I have caused these presents to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland to be hereunto affixed, at St. John's, in the said Island, this 18th day of April, A.D. 1863, and in the 26th year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,

*R. Carter*, Acting Colonial Secretary.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

REPORT of the late Mr. Rendell's Proceedings on the Coast of Labrador.—1840.

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

IN the spring of the present year, having had the honour to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, to receive revenue on the coast of Labrador—as also to collect information respecting that coast for the use of the Legislature, I had no less difficulty in procuring the means of

getting there than in discovering, when there, how I should be conveyed from place to place. Some of the merchants who carry on trade there, were at the time in St. John's, with their vessels; but, knowing the mission I was on, they not only refused me a passage themselves, but influenced others to do so, and threw every obstacle in my way. As may naturally be supposed, I felt not a little discouraged in the business, but, fearing that His Excellency might attribute either indifference or want of exertion in it to me, I resolved on hiring a small vessel for the purpose, the expense of which, as well as all others necessarily incurred, I felt assured the House of Assembly would readily provide for. Accordingly, I engaged a boat, partially decked, of only 27 tons, hastily fitted her out, and with her and four hands, on the 5th July, sailed on my perilous voyage from St. John's. On the 11th we got to Battle Harbour, when I demanded from Messrs. Slade the duty on some goods they had imported from England. They were too busy about the fishery to attend to it at the time, and promised to pay on my return. After examining the cockets, and making up the amount of duties (about 40 *l.*), I proceeded to the Northward, after touching in at all the principal places on the coast, and did what business was necessary. I reached to a considerable distance in Esquimaux Bay. On my return to Battle Harbour, and calling for the payment of duties from Slade's house as promised, I was met by a direct refusal, their agent informing me that he was instructed by his principals at home to resist any demand for the payment of all duties, until the result of an application which they had made to Her Majesty's Government on the subject was known; beyond this he refused me any information or satisfaction. With this exception, no one positively refused to pay duties; but all complained loudly of being obliged to do so, and particularly of the Colonial part, for which they received not a shadow of compensation from the Colonial Government. I explained to them that part of my mission amongst them was to collect information for the Legislature relative to that portion of the colony, and that I had no doubt it was with a view to the adoption of measures for their benefit. This explanation seemed in some degree to satisfy the people, but, for the most part of them, they said unless protection was afforded to them by the establishment of a court of justice, and the appointment of civil authorities, they would next year resist the payment of duties, by every means in their power.

As may be expected, on such a length of coast, disputes will arise amongst the people, to adjust which they have no one authorised to resort to, which often times gives rise to the worst of feelings, and leads to disastrous consequences; but beyond this the commission of crime is not unfrequent, and that, too, of the blackest dye. A man is going at large there this moment who murdered his wife last winter; and, during last summer, two attempts at murder were made. These circumstances alone are sufficient to show the necessity of establishing a court to punish and repress offenders.

A court, such as the one lately in operation there, but not so expensive, would, in the opinion of the people, answer all purposes of the administration of justice, and the collection of the revenue—to move about from place to place during the fishing season (say from about the 1st July to the 25th September), without being confined by proclamation, as heretofore—but to be left free and unshackled, and to avail when and where it might be required.

Generally speaking, the merchants are averse to their being placed in authority themselves; but I have no doubt some of them might be induced to accept it as magistrates or conservators of the peace; many men of ability and education are to be found amongst them.

The extensive sale of spirits, without license, or payment of duties, by the Nova Scotians and Americans who resort to that coast, is much complained of; they carry a cheap, bad article, with which they supply the servants in the fishery, to the great damage and injury of their employers, who have not the slightest remedy against the evil; thus the Revenue is defrauded, and the fishery injured, at the same time.

The amount of revenue collected by me at the coast of Labrador, I have paid over to the Hon. the Collector here. The expenses incurred on it in traversing over a distance of 1,200 miles, is 63 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.*, a detailed account of which has been laid before His Excellency.

This report most respectfully submitted by

*Elias Rendell.*

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EXTRACT from Governor *Darling's* Despatch to the Colonial Minister, dated 31 August 1856, which will show the views entertained by the Government at that time relative to the Collection of Duties on the Labrador, &c.

“There are two measures, however, which it seems to me that common justice to the inhabitants at large requires: One,—the transfer to the really wealthy city of St. John's, of the expenditure on account of its police, streets, and local objects generally, with the maintenance of such poor as properly belong to its community; the other, to compel the lucrative import trade carried on on the coast of Labrador to contribute in its fair proportion to the colonial revenue. Not only do large mercantile houses, whose principals

reside



reside in Jersey, or at Poole, in Dorsetshire, prosecute an extensive business with the population employed on that coast during the fishing season, by selling and bartering provisions, clothing, spirits, and supplies of other kinds, upon which no duty whatever is paid; but, numerous transient traders from the British American Provinces and the United States, participate in the same profitable pursuit.

"This system of course operates unfairly upon those merchants resident in Newfoundland, who also enter into the Labrador trade, but whose goods have been subjected to duty at the Colonial Custom Houses; but its more palpable injustice lies in the fact that many thousands of those who maintain the trade are inhabitants of Newfoundland, who migrate to the Labrador during the fishing season; returning on the approach of winter to avail themselves of the institutions supported by the colonial revenue, and too frequently to swell the list of paupers, who are relieved from the same source."

The following constituted the old Labrador Court, which is alluded to in Mr. *Rendell's* Report as being too expensive:

|                               |   |   |   |                           |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| The Judge, whose salary was - | - | - | - | £.700 sterling per annum. |
| His clerk -                   | - | - | - | 200                       |
| The Sheriff -                 | - | - | - | 150                       |
| Two constables, supposed -    | - | - | - | 30                        |
|                               |   |   |   | <hr/>                     |
|                               |   |   |   | £. 1,080.                 |

Table-money was allowed to the Judge, Sheriff and clerk. Amount unknown.

A sergeant and five soldiers accompanied the Court, which went as far as Rigolette in Esquimaux Bay, officially; but one year the Judge went to Hope Dale, the southernmost of the Moravian settlements. The Collector of Customs deputed the Sheriff to collect revenue on a per-centage on the amount collected. This power was exercised by virtue of Imperial law.

— No. 3. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman*, to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, dated Government House, Newfoundland, 17 June 1863. (No. 32.)

No. 3.  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman to his  
Grace the Duke of  
Newcastle, K.G.  
17 June 1863.

I HAVE the honour to send herewith [three] Acts,\* of the Legislature passed at the last Session.

Nos. 305, 306, &  
307.

Enclosure, in No. 3.

(No. 305.)

ANNO VICESIMO-SEXTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

Encl. in No. 3.

CAP. I.

An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.—Passed 25 March 1863.

May it Please your Majesty:

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, Preamble. in General Assembly convened, towards raising the necessary revenue to defray your Majesty's Public Expenses in this colony, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the duties hereinafter mentioned; and do therefore beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Session convened:

I. That from and after the passing of this Act, and during the continuance thereof, Duties imposed. there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto your Majesty, your heirs and suc-

\* These Acts were left to their operation by Order in Council of 17th November, transmitted in the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 46 of 1st December 1863.



cessors, upon all goods, wares and merchandise, imported or brought into this island and its dependencies, the several and respective duties inserted, described and set forth in figures in the table of duties hereinafter contained, denominated "Table of Duties," opposite to and against the respective articles in the said table mentioned, described and enumerated, and according to the value, number or quantity of such articles therein specified, as follows:—

## No. 1.

## TABLE OF DUTIES.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | £. s. d.         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | £. s. d.          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ale, porter, cider, and perry, viz.:—                                                                                                                                                                            |                  | Sugar, viz. unrefined - - - the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                       | 8 3               |
| In bottles - - - the dozen of two gallons                                                                                                                                                                        | 1 -              | "  bastard - - - - - " -                                                                                                                                                                                   | 10 -              |
| In casks - - - - - the gallon                                                                                                                                                                                    | - 4              | Souchong, Congou, and Bohea tea - the lb.                                                                                                                                                                  | - 4               |
| Bacon, hams, smoked beef and sausages the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                   | 8 3              | All other tea - - - - - " -                                                                                                                                                                                | - 5               |
| Beef, salted and cured - the bbl. of 200 lbs.                                                                                                                                                                    | 2 -              | Tobacco, manufactured and leaf - " -                                                                                                                                                                       | - 3               |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| Biscuit or bread - - - - - the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                              | - 3              | Tobacco stems - - - - - the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                           | 2 -               |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| Butter - - - - - the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3 -              | Vinegar - - - - - the gallon                                                                                                                                                                               | - 3               |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| Cheese - - - - - the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                        | 5 6              | Wines, viz.:                                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| Chocolate and cocoa - - - the lb.                                                                                                                                                                                | - 1              | Wines of all kinds, in bottles (except claret) - - - the gallon                                                                                                                                            | 6 -               |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | Port, Madeira, Hock, Burgundy, in wood, or other vessels, not being bottles - - - - - " -                                                                                                                  | 5 -               |
| Cigars - - - - - the M.                                                                                                                                                                                          | 11 -             | Sherry, 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and the gallon                                                                                                                                                   | 3 -               |
| Coffee - - - - - the lb.                                                                                                                                                                                         | - 1              | Claret, in wood or bottles - the gallon                                                                                                                                                                    | 2 6               |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | and 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .                                                                                                                                                                      |                   |
| Feathers and feather beds - - - the lb.                                                                                                                                                                          | - 1              | All other wines - - - the gallon                                                                                                                                                                           | 2 6               |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | and 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .                                                                                                                                                                      |                   |
| Flour - - - - - the bbl.                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1 6              | Anchors - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                          |                   |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | Barley and oats - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| Fruit, dried - - - - - the lb.                                                                                                                                                                                   | - 1½             | Canvas - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                           |                   |
| " other descriptions - - - the 100 L.                                                                                                                                                                            | 11 -             | Cordage and cables - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| Confectionery - - - - - the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                                 | 13 9             | Copper and composition metal for ships, viz.: Sheathing, bar, bolt, and nails - - - - -                                                                                                                    |                   |
| Packages in which dry goods are imported, 11 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .                                                                                                                                       |                  | Corks and corkwood - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| Molasses - - - - - the gallon                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2½               | Fishing tackle, Indian corn - - -                                                                                                                                                                          |                   |
| Oatmeal and Indian meal - - - the bbl.                                                                                                                                                                           | - 6              | Iron, viz.: Bar, bolt, sheathing and sheet, wrought nails - - -                                                                                                                                            |                   |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | Medicines - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                        |                   |
| Pork - - - - - the bbl. of 200 lbs.                                                                                                                                                                              | 3 0              | Oakum - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                            |                   |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  | Pease - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                            |                   |
| Salt - - - - - the ton                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 6              | Pitch, tar, turpentine, and rosin -                                                                                                                                                                        |                   |
| Shooks and staves, manufactured or dressed - - - - - the 100 L.                                                                                                                                                  | 11 -             | Poultry and fresh meat - - -                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| Spirits, viz.:—                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                  | Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with duty in this Act, and not otherwise exempt - - -                                                                        | the 100 L. 11 - - |
| Brandy, gin, whiskey, or other spirits not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof | the gallon - 5 - | Fish, salted, dried, or pickled, for every cwt. imported - - - - -                                                                                                                                         | - 5 6             |
| Cordials, shrub, and other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid - - -                                                                             | " - 3 -          | Local Distillation:                                                                                                                                                                                        |                   |
| Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - - - - -                                                               | " - 2 6          | Rum not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - - - - -                                                          | the gallon - 1 8  |
| Sugar, viz. loaf and refined - - - the cwt.                                                                                                                                                                      | 12 -             | Brandy, gin, or other spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - - - | " - 2 -           |
| and 10 per cent. thereon.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                   |

II. All articles in the following Table shall be exempt from any duty, viz. :—

No. 2.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

|                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Printing presses, printing paper (royal and demy), types, and all other printing materials.                                              | Articles of every description imported for the use of the Governor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Exemptions. |
| Printed books, pamphlets, maps and charts.                                                                                               | Donations of clothing specially imported for distribution gratuitously by any charitable society.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |
| Coin and bullion.                                                                                                                        | Cotton yarn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |             |
| Hemp, flax, tow.                                                                                                                         | Pig iron.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |             |
| Plants, trees, and shrubs.                                                                                                               | Coke.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |             |
| Specimens illustrative of natural history.                                                                                               | Sulphuric acid, when used for the manufacture of manure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |             |
| Works of Art, viz. :—Engravings, paintings, statuary, and all other articles imported for religious purposes, and not intended for sale. | Materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper and metal, together with nails, paper, or felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from duty when imported in the vessel on which it is intended to be used, and entered as ship's stores; such sheathing and materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same to be entered for duty in the ordinary way. |             |
| Manures of all kinds.                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |
| Arms, clothing, and provisions for Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |
| Passengers' baggage, household furniture, and working tools and implements used and in the use of persons arriving in this island.       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |
| Refuse of rice.                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |
| Seeds for agricultural purposes.                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |
| Vegetables of all sorts.                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |
| Animals of all kinds.                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |             |

III. The following articles, being the growth and produce of the United States of America, mentioned and enumerated in the Schedule to an Act made and passed in the Legislature, entitled, "An Act to give effect, on the part of the Island of Newfoundland, to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America," shall be admitted free of duty, viz. :—

No. 3.

TABLE of EXEMPTIONS under the Treaty with the *United States*.

|                                                                |                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.                    | Pitch, tar, turpentine.                                                                     |
| Animals of all kinds.                                          | Ashes.                                                                                      |
| Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.                               | Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed—unmanufactured in whole or in part. |
| Cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables.                            | Firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees.                                                        |
| Undried fruits, dried fruits.                                  | Pelts, wool.                                                                                |
| Fish of all kinds.                                             | Fish oil.                                                                                   |
| Products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water. | Rice, broom-corn, and bark.                                                                 |
| Poultry, eggs.                                                 | Gypsum—ground or unground.                                                                  |
| Hides, furs, skins, or tails,—undressed.                       | Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grind-stones.                                          |
| Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state.              | Dyestuffs.                                                                                  |
| Slate.                                                         | Flax, hemp, tow,—unmanufactured.                                                            |
| Butter, cheese, tallow, lard.                                  | Unmanufactured tobacco.                                                                     |
| Horns, manures.                                                | Rags.                                                                                       |
| Ores of metals of all kinds.                                   |                                                                                             |
| Coal.                                                          |                                                                                             |

—So long as the said Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the said recited Act mentioned, shall remain in force in this island.

And similar articles, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United Kingdom, British North American Provinces, or of the Island of Prince Edward, or the Channel Islands, shall be admitted duty-free, notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any importer of fish, salted, dried, or pickled, not exempted from duty by any of the provisions of this Act, to warehouse the same in any of the ports of this Colony or its dependencies, without the payment of the duty herein-before imposed; and the provisions of any Act of this Colony with regard to the warehousing of goods on the first entry thereof, or to the allowance of drawbacks upon exportation, shall not in either case apply, or be construed to apply, to such fish.

Foreign fish not to be warehoused without payment of duty.

V. From and after the passing of this Act, the duty to be levied, paid, and collected on spirituous liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled in this island, shall be at the rate mentioned in the Table of Duties in this Act for local distillation.

Duties on liquors distilled in this island.

VI. All sums of money payable under this Act, as duties, penalties, or forfeitures, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, in sterling money of Great Britain, and shall be received, taken, and paid in such British sterling money; and all such duties shall be paid and received according to Imperial weights and measures by law established in this Colony; and in all cases where such duties are imposed according to any specific quantity or value, the same shall apply in like proportion to any greater or less quantity or value.

Duties to be collected in sterling money.



Goods landed at Labrador subject to duties.

Proviso:

No goods to be unladen before entry and warrant granted.

Penalty.

Revenue officer may board vessel, &c.

Master of vessel to produce manifest and deliver copy.

Importers at Labrador to make entry within two days, and pay duties.

Collector's office on board ship in certain cases.

Goods forfeited at Labrador may be sold, &c.

Governor may authorise importation of spirits at Labrador, in casks less than 50 gallons.

Every person concerned in landing goods at Labrador, duty not paid, liable to penalty.

Penalties—how recovered.

Judge may issue warrant to arrest party charged, &c.

And compel attendance of witnesses.

VII. All goods landed at the Labrador, after the passing of this Act, shall be subject to the duties herein imposed, and to the same laws, rules, and regulations, as though they were on board the importing ship on arrival, before such landing; and unless the owners, or their agents, shall duly account for all such goods to any officer of the Revenue appointed to collect duties at the Labrador, and to his satisfaction, and pass entries for the same, and pay the duties thereon, such goods shall be forfeited; and any such officer may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into any building or place of any person dealing in or having in his possession dutiable goods, and take an account thereof; and if such owner or agent shall refuse to open the doors, or shall in any wise obstruct such officer, he shall forfeit the sum of 100 £; and such officer may, if he thinks fit at any time so to do, take with him a writ of assistance, and proceed therewith in manner by law in that behalf directed in similar cases: Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from duty, under other provisions of the law, goods imported at the Labrador, but not landed.

VIII. No goods shall be unladen from any ship, in any port or place in this island or its dependencies, nor within three miles of the coasts thereof, until an entry shall have been made of such goods, and warrant granted for unloading of the same; and all goods unladen contrary to the regulations of this or of any other law relating to the Revenue, shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship from which the same shall be unladen shall forfeit the sum of 100 £.

IX. Any officer of Revenue may go on board any vessel, being within three miles of any of the coasts of this island or of its dependencies, and stay on board while she remains in port, or within such distance, and may examine, on oath, the master of such vessel, touching his cargo and voyage; and if such master shall not truly answer any question that may be put to him, he shall forfeit the sum of 50 £.

X. The master of any such vessel shall, if required, produce his manifest to such Revenue officer, and, if required, shall also deliver to him a copy thereof; and such officer shall note on the original manifest the date of production, and return the same to the master; and if any such master shall refuse to produce his manifest, or to deliver a copy thereof, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit the sum of 50 £.

XI. Every importer of any goods at the Labrador shall, within two days after importation, make due entry of such goods, and pay the duties thereon, and, if required by the collector or sub-collector, land the said goods; and in default of such entry and payment of duties, it shall be lawful for the collector or sub-collector to seize and sell the said goods, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of all duties on such importation, paying over the surplus of the proceeds, after payment of such duties and expenses of seizure and sale, to the proprietor of such goods, or to any person authorised to receive the same.

XII. For the purpose of the collection of the Revenue at the Labrador, the office of collector or sub-collector, where there is no such office on shore, shall be held to be in the ship or vessel in which such collector or sub-collector shall be conveyed.

XIII. Goods seized as forfeited at Labrador, may be sold by the collector or sub-collector, under the provisions of the laws relating to the Revenue, at any port or place such collector or sub-collector may deem most expedient.

XIV. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by instructions to be given to the collector or sub-collector in that behalf, to authorise the importation and entry of, and payment of duties upon, spirits imported into the Labrador in casks containing less than 50 gallons.

XV. Every person who shall be concerned in landing or unshipping at the Labrador, any goods, wares, or merchandize, liable to duty, the duties on which have not been paid or secured, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of 100 £, to be recovered in a summary manner, under the provisions of this Act.

XVI. All pecuniary penalties and forfeitures incurred by the breach of any law relating to the Revenue, committed at the Labrador, may be sued for and recovered in any court of record, in a summary manner; and in default of payment thereof, upon conviction, it shall be lawful for the judge of the said court to imprison the offender for any period not exceeding two calendar months.

XVII. In order to the trial of any party charged as being liable to any such penalty or forfeiture, it shall be competent for the judge of the said court, upon an information upon oath being laid before him against such party, to issue a warrant for his apprehension; and any party arrested under such warrant shall not be discharged from arrest before he shall have been acquitted of the charge, or suffered the punishment or paid the fine upon conviction therefor, unless he shall give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of such judge, for his appearance to answer such charge, and to abide the judgment of the court in that behalf.

XVIII. In any proceeding for any such penalty or forfeiture, it shall be lawful for the said judge to compel the appearance of any witness by warrant, either in the first instance, or upon a summons to such witness being disobeyed.

XIX. All



**XIX.** All yachts sailing under warrant of the Lords of the Admiralty, or belonging to the Royal Yacht Club, shall be exempted, on view of the said warrant, from payment of all local duties whatsoever. Yachts exempt.

**XX.** The several duties imposed, and in the said Table of Duties mentioned in this Act, shall be paid by the importer or importers of such articles respectively, and shall be collected and secured by means of, and under the regulations and penalties, and in the way and manner provided by this Act, and by any other Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this island for collecting the revenue of this island and its dependencies. Importers to pay duties.

**XXI.** There shall be allowed and paid annually to the following officers of Her Majesty's Customs in this Colony, hereinafter-mentioned, to defray all expenses of remuneration for the collection of the colonial revenue, and charges incidental thereto, the sums set opposite the names of the said officers, for the period during which this Act shall be in operation, viz. :— Salaries to officers.

- The assistant collector at St. John's, 300 *l*.
- The landing and tide surveyor, 250 *l*.
- Two landing-waiters at St. John's, each 200 *l*.
- First clerk and warehouse-keeper at St. John's, 200 *l*.
- Second clerk at St. John's, 150 *l*.
- Third clerk at St. John's, 150 *l*.
- Fourth clerk at St. John's, 150 *l*.
- One locker at St. John's, 30 *l*, and 3 *s*. per day when employed.
- The sub-collector at Lamaline, 100 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Fogo, 125 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at La Poile, 135 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Greenspond, 125 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Gaultois, 100 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Trinity, 150 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Harbour Grace, 160 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected: provided that the amount of the said salary shall be equal to, but not more than 256 *l*.
- The tidewaiter and clerk at Harbour Grace, 125 *l*.
- The sub-collector at Carbonear, 125 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Brigus, 100 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Placentia, 100 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Burin, 100 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Harbour Britain, 100 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The sub-collector at Twillingate, 100 *l*, and 2½ per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Bay Bulls, 50 *l*.
- The preventive officer at Ferryland, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at St. Mary's, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Little Placentia, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at La Manche, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Oderin, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Bay Roberts, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at St. Lawrence, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Bellorem, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Pushthrough, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Burgeo, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Bay-de-North, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- The preventive officer at Channel, 50 *l*, and 10 per cent. on all duties collected.
- To defray the expenses of tidewaiters and preventive boats and crews at St. John's, and tidewaiters at the outports, a sum not exceeding 1,700 *l*.
- To defray the expenses of night boat and crew at St. John's, 300 *l*.
- Stationery and printed forms, postages, and other incidental expenses, 150 *l*.
- Allowance to unofficial members of the Board of Revenue, 50 *l*.

Tidewaiters.

Night boat.

Printed forms and postages.  
Board of Revenue allowance.

Keeper of Custom House.

This Act not to affect recited Act.

Repeal of previous Act.

**XXII.** Nothing in this Act contained shall in any way affect any matter or thing contained in the hereinbefore in part recited Act.

**XXIII.** When and so soon as this Act shall come into operation, the Act of the Legislature, passed in the last Session thereof, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies,"

dencies," shall be and stand repealed: Provided always that all bonds given and payments made for duties under the said Act are hereby confirmed and declared valid, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the same.

Continuance of Act. XXIV. This Act shall continue in force from the passing thereof up to the 20th day of May which will be in the year 1864, and no longer.

(No. 306.)

ANNO VICESIMO-SEXTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. II.

AN ACT to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador.

Passed 25 March 1863.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows :

Institution of Court at Labrador.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent under the great seal of the Island of Newfoundland, to institute a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Labrador; and such court shall be a Court of Record, and shall be presided over by one judge, to be appointed by the Governor in Council; and shall, over all such parts of the Labrador as lie within the Government of Newfoundland, have jurisdiction, power, and authority to hear and finally determine all criminal prosecutions for assaults and batteries, and for larcenies without force to the person, committed within the limits aforesaid; and all actions and suits of a civil nature, wherein the debt, damage, or thing demanded shall not exceed in amount or value 100*l*.

Powers of such Court.

II. The proceedings of the said court shall be summary; a record of such proceedings shall be kept and signed by the judge thereof; and the forms of process, and other proceedings in civil cases, shall be as set out in the Schedule to this Act annexed, and in criminal matters shall be those used in summary proceedings of a like character by justices of the peace in this island.

Proceedings to be summary.

III. The salary of the judge of such court shall not exceed 250*l*.; and there shall be such officers of the said court as the Governor in Council shall appoint; and the salaries of such officers shall be fixed by the Legislature.

Salaries of judge and other officers.

IV. It shall be lawful for any party against whom any judgment or order of the said court may be given in any matter over 50*l*., or where the matter in dispute shall relate to the title to any lands or fishery, or where the right in future may be bound, within two days after such judgment or order, to appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, giving one day's notice to the opposite party of such intended appeal; and upon such appellant, within seven days, giving security, to the satisfaction of the judge, for the speedy prosecution of such appeal, for the performance of the judgment or order of the Superior Court, or for the performance of the judgment of the Court of Labrador, should the same be affirmed or the appeal dismissed, and in such last-mentioned cases, also, for the payment of the costs of such appeal, execution shall be stayed upon the judgment of the court below: Provided that it shall be competent to such judge, upon reasonable grounds, to extend the time for such appeal, and that it shall be lawful for him, when he shall think it necessary, to reserve any question of law arising in any case before him for the consideration of the Supreme Court, suspending his judgment in the meanwhile until such question shall have been determined.

Appeal allowed in certain cases.

Proviso.

V. When an appeal shall be allowed in manner aforesaid, a copy of all proceedings in the court below, authenticated under the hand and seal of the judge thereof, and of any other officer, if any such, who may be appointed for that purpose, shall be transmitted by such judge to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and after adjudication it shall be competent to the Supreme Court to carry such adjudication into effect by its own process, or to direct that the same be carried into effect by the court below, as may be considered most expedient.

Proceedings in cases of appeal.

The judge to be *ex-officio* justice of the peace and coroner.

VI. The judge of the said court shall be, *ex-officio*, a Justice of the Peace and Coroner for all places within the limits aforesaid, with the like power and authority in all respects as are or may be exercised by any justice of the peace or coroner lawfully appointed in Newfoundland.

Offenders and arrested debtors may be confined, as directed by the judge.

VII. Criminal offenders sentenced by the said court to imprisonment, and debtors arrested under final process, may be confined in any place of security within the limits aforesaid the said judge may direct, or may be conveyed to any gaol in Newfoundland, there to remain until removed or discharged in due course of law.

VIII. The



VIII. The provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Amend the Law of Attachment, and to Facilitate the Recovery of Debts from absent or absconding Debtors, and to make other provision for the Amendment of the Law of Attachment,' and of an Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Amend the Law of Attachment in this Colony, and to Regulate the Fees in certain cases payable therein,'" so far as the same relate to the sale of perishable property attached, the recovery of debts and effects attached in the hands of third parties, the examinations of such third parties, the attaching for costs and the levying of moneys under a writ of execution, shall be applicable to the proceedings of the court hereby established. Provided that an attachment may issue for any amount exceeding 40s.

Acts 6 Vict. c. 10, and 12 Vict. c. 11, in force in certain cases.

IX. That it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint the said judge, or some other competent person to be superintendent of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador, and to appoint the same or some other competent person to be a collector of revenue on the Labrador.

Appointment of superintendent of fisheries and collector of revenue.

X. It shall be lawful for such collector, subject to the control of the Governor in Council, to appoint sub-collectors under him at the principal ports and places on the Labrador; and such collector and his deputies shall have the like power and authority in and for the collection of the revenue on the coast of Labrador; and shall give the like security for the right discharge of the duties of their respective offices, as are by law provided with respect to customs and revenue officers in this island.

Appointment of sub-collectors.

Powers of collectors.

XI. The revenue collected under this Act shall be applied in the first place towards defraying the cost of the protection of the fisheries, and of carrying the provisions herein contained into effect, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the Receiver General for the uses of the colony.

Appropriation of revenue.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule.

SUMMONS.

Form of summons—Assumpsit.

To me on C. D. owes him with according to law. at Bailiff, summon C. D. to appear before to answer A. B., who complains that the said , as by particulars hereto annexed, and to be further dealt this day of A. D. Given under my hand at G. H., Judge of the Court of Labrador.

ATTACHMENT.

Attachment—Assumpsit.

To Attach C. D., by his lands, chattels, goods, debts and effects, to appear before me on at to answer A. B., who complains that the said C. D. owes to him with according to law. , as by particulars hereto annexed, and to be further dealt this day of A. D. Given under my hand at G. H., Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Oath for £. stg.

EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS.

Fi. Fa.

To Levy on the property of C. D. the sum of , which, by judgment of this Court, was declared to be due and to be paid by him to A. B for debt (or damages for assault, &c., as the case may be), and pay the said sum to the said A. B., in discharge of such judgment. at Bailiff. this day of A. D. Given under my hand at G. H., Judge of the Court of Labrador.



Capiar.

## EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

To Bailiff.

Arrest C. D., and detain him in custody until he shall pay A. B. the sum of amount of a judgment obtained against him by the said A. B. for debt (or damage for an, assault, as the case may be), or until he be delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand at this day of A. D.

G. H.,  
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Warrant of attachment.

## WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

To (Name of Garnishee.)

You are commanded to pay or deliver into this court all moneys, property and effects of C. D., to the value of , now in your possession, or under your control, to answer a claim of A. B. for debt (or damages for an assault, as the case may be).

Given under my hand at this day of A. D.

G. H.,  
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Summons in trespass, &amp;c.

## SUMMONS IN CASES OF TRESPASS, TROVER, EJECTMENT, OR CASE.

To Bailiff.

Summon C. D. to appear before me on , at to answer A. B., who complains that the said C. D., on assaulted the said A. B., or took and detained from him his property, or wrongfully holds possession of certain lands situate , the property of the said A. B., or on (removed the nets of the said A. B., as the case may be), and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand at this day of A. D.

G. H.,  
Judge of the Court of Labrador.

Writ of possession.

## FORM OF WRIT OF POSSESSION.

To Bailiff.

Put A. B. in possession of that parcel of land (describing it) which by a judgment of this Court, made on , the said A. B. recovered from C. D., who now wrongfully holds possession of the same.

Given under my hand at this day of A. D.

G. H.,  
Judge of the Labrador Court.

Bailiff's fees.

## FEES TO BE TAKEN BY THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

Serving every summons, 2s. 6d., and 6d. per mile going and returning.  
Serving every copy of attachment, 2s. 6d., and 6d. per mile going and returning.  
Serving every warrant of attachment, 2s. 6d., and 6d. per mile going and returning.  
Every arrest, 10s. 6d., and mileage at the rate aforesaid.  
Poundage on writs of execution, and on actual seizures under attachment, 6d. in the pound.

(No. 307.)

ANNO VICESIMO-SEXTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. III.

AN ACT to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the Trial of Offences committed, and of Causes of Action arising, on the Coast of Labrador.

[Passed 25 March 1863.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the trial of offences committed, and of causes of action arising, on the coast of Labrador: Preamble.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened:

That the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland shall have power to hear and determine all crimes and offences, informations, suits, and actions committed, occurring, or arising, on all such parts of the coast of Labrador as are within the Government of Newfoundland, and shall have power to proceed to final judgment and execution therein, and shall have the same jurisdiction, powers and authority, as are by law vested in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, saving and excepting the trial and determining of treasons or misprisions of treason, and capital felonies, and the hearing and determining of any information, suit, or action, for the breach or violation of any Act of Parliament relating to the trade and revenue of the British Colonies in America. Provided always, that the parties charged with such crimes or offences, and the parties to such suits or actions, shall reside within the judicial districts in which such Court shall be respectively holden. And provided that all actions or suits now depending in either of the said Circuit Courts for or in respect of any matter or thing done or committed on the coast of Labrador, by any person or persons, may be proceeded with, tried and determined, under the provisions of this Act. Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts extended to all such parts of the coast of Labrador as are within the Government of Newfoundland.

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ACT to provide for the Collection of Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador.

THE coast of Labrador, the boundaries of which are defined in the Governor's commission and instructions, viz., from Anse Sablon, inclusive, to the entrance of Hudson's Straits, &c., being a dependency of Newfoundland, within that jurisdiction, the merchants and traders are subject to the same duties as are levied on the merchants and traders within the island of Newfoundland. A lucrative trade is carried on there by non-resident English merchants, Nova Scotian, and United States traders. The Government therefore resolved to collect revenue, and to establish a Court of Judicature there, due intimation of which was given to all parties at Labrador last year, and the Act empowers the Governor in Council to appoint a collector of Revenue, and a judge, and both have been strictly enjoined in the performance of their duties to confine themselves to the jurisdiction already alluded to.

The Governor understands that the Labrador merchants have already petitioned Her Majesty's Government against this Bill; they adopted the same course formerly when Lord John Russell was Colonial Minister, and were informed by his Lordship's instructions that Labrador being a dependency of Newfoundland, it was liable to the same laws, revenue, &c., as the island of Newfoundland. They subsequently applied to Lord Stanley (now Earl Derby), who, as far as I know, replied the matter would be considered, but it appears to have dropped.

On referring to the records, the Governor finds a report of proceedings on the coast of Labrador in 1840, which he directed to be printed, and it is herewith enclosed. Also, an extract from Governor Darling's Despatch to the Colonial Minister, dated 31 August 1856, recommending the same course to be adopted as the Government are now about to follow. This despatch was approved and sanctioned by the late Government—His Excellency's advisers—but, who opposed the present measure in the last Session, but, without stating any substantial reasons.

In the same document there is the constitution of the old Labrador Court, which was appointed by the Imperial Government, but found to be too expensive.

The Governor understands that the Canadian Government regularly collect duties on the coast of Labrador, to the westward of Anse Sablon.

Government House, Newfoundland,  
17 June 1863.

(signed) A. B.

— No. 4. —

(No. 40.)

No. 4.  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman to his  
Grace the Duke  
of Newcastle, K.G.,  
10 August 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alex. Bannerman* to his Grace  
the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.

Government House, Newfoundland,

10 August 1863.

(Received 31 August 1863.)

(Answered No. 33—14 Sept. 1863, page 30.)

My Lord Duke,

I OBSERVED in one of the London papers that Mr. Seymour had asked a question of Mr. Fortescue, relative to the collection of the revenue at Labrador, representing that the people there ought not to be taxed, having no voice in the Legislature.

2. I have reason to believe that this question was put at the suggestion of a member of the House of Assembly, now in London, on behalf of one of the mercantile houses that trade at Labrador. It may be as well, therefore, to state to your Grace that this pretext of want of representation has been before mooted by the same parties; and that they never, on any one occasion, hinted that they required it.

3. I do not see that there could be any objection to the Labrador being represented at St. John's, in the Legislature, provided there are residents there who possess the necessary qualification, which your Grace is aware is a small one; and therefore want of representation ought to be made no obstacle in the way of collecting revenue in a dependency of the Newfoundland Government, and subject to the same laws as the island itself.

4. Her Majesty's ship "Vesuvius," Captain Hamilton, returned from a cruise at the Labrador, about 10 days ago. The collector whom we sent there, had got 450 *l.* revenue in a very short time, which he remitted by the "Vesuvius." Objections were made, and protests entered against paying revenue, as the merchant looked to the Home Government to put an end to it. This is no more than I expected, and I believe at no distant period a considerable revenue would be got at Labrador from those who are carrying on a profitable and smuggling trade; and I am informed by a vessel which arrived from there this day, that one house had secured the enormous quantity of 2,000 barrels of salmon this season.

5. I think it proper, merely for the sake of record, to enclose your Grace a copy of the additional instructions which I considered it necessary to give to the gentlemen whose visit to Labrador to collect the revenue, I considered it proper to sanction.

I have &c.

(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

JURISDICTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND; copied from Governor *Bannerman's* Commission.

GOVERNOR, Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral over our said Island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and all the Coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's Straits to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon on the said coast to the 52d degree of North latitude, and all of the islands adjacent to that part of the said Coast of Labrador; as also, all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the said island, &c.

The western limit of the Government of Newfoundland is, latitude 51° 25' north, longitude 57° 9' west, and includes "Blanc Sablon" and the "Woody Island." The northern boundary is Cape Chudleigh, in latitude 60° 37' north, longitude 65° west.

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## Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Sir,

Secretary's Office. Encl. 2, in No. 4.

REFERRING to the instructions which you will receive from the Acting Colonial Secretary by order of the Governor and Council, his Excellency has to direct your attention to the printed copy above of his commission, defining the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and to which you will strictly adhere in the performance of the duties which you are entrusted to carry into effect.

The Governor will direct that several charts shall be placed on board the schooner.

1. The gulf, including the Strait of Belle Isle. On this chart the western limit of Newfoundland is laid down, which is latitude  $51^{\circ} 25'$  north, longitude  $57^{\circ} 9'$  west; and from that parallel there is a line drawn by Captain Orlebar, chief of the Surveying Department, due north, and which you will observe includes in the Governor's jurisdiction Blanc-Sablon and the Woody Islands. The term "due north," in a matter of boundary, means a true north line; that is, from such a place to such a place includes both; or, for instance, from the 1st of May to the 1st of June includes the whole of the two days.

No. 2 chart is one of St. Lewis' Inlet, just published, and

3. Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Chudleigh. In this chart the northern limit of the Governor's jurisdiction is latitude  $60^{\circ} 37'$  north, longitude  $65^{\circ}$  west; but no accurate survey of the Cape has been made for many years.

These charts, with any others which the Governor may send for the use of the schooner, must be delivered to the Colonial Secretary on her return.

The limits, it seems, may be safely taken as extending to three miles, or a marine league, from the beach seawards. Bays or other inlets lying between headlands and other points of the main land, being territorial, are subject to the ordinary jurisdiction to which the main land owes its obedience; and, while asserting the authority of colonial law in colonial waters, the Imperial Government desired the Governor to enforce upon you that you will take care to do so in a manner which is likely to be least offensive to any foreigners who may fall within the scope of your instructions.

You will be furnished with the interesting Report of the late Mr. Rendell, who, 22 years ago, left St. John's on the 4th of July in a boat, the crew of which consisted of four men, and proceeded to Labrador to receive the revenue, and to collect information respecting that coast for the use of the Legislature. It will be seen that Mr. Rendell traversed over a distance of 1,200 miles, at an expense of 63*l.*, and collected at that time revenue amounting to 205*l.*

As it is many years since duties were collected at the Labrador, the law for imposing them having falling into abeyance in consequence of the too expensive court which was then conjoined with it, you will no doubt find that the traders, merchants, &c., will be averse to their collection now. You will, therefore, act with prudence and moderation in performing your duty, referring any parties who may complain to the Government, assuring them that his Excellency and the Council have been repeatedly urged, in justice to Her Majesty's subjects within this island, to adopt the measure which they have at last resorted to, and to place Labrador on the same footing as Newfoundland, by extending to the trade of that dependency the payment of the same duties as are collected from residents here.

One of Her Majesty's ships will be cruising on the coast for the protection of commerce and the "fisheries," most probably the "Vesuvius," and you will take care to observe and attend to any instructions which Captain Hamilton, or the commanding officer of any other of Her Majesty's ships, may think it expedient to give you in regard to the service you are employed in.

It is likely that you may find opportunities to communicate with the Government during your stay at Labrador, and they will expect to hear from you. At the same time, until you make your final report, it will be advisable that you avoid sending partial statements to other parties relative to the performance of the duties you are entrusted with. On all other matters, of course, you will communicate with your friends, as you may consider necessary.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. Bannerman, Governor.

— No. 5.

(Separate.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Government House, Newfoundland,  
26 August 1863.

(Received, 14 September 1863.)

(Answered, Separate, 25 September 1863, page 32.)

My Lord Duke,

A VESSEL arrived yesterday from the Labrador, bringing a favourable account of the fishery on that coast, and also a letter from the gentleman who was appointed collector of customs there, by the Colonial Act of last Session, 26 Vict.

No. 5.  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman to his  
Grace the Duke  
of Newcastle, K.G.  
26 August 1863.

c. ii. He reports that he had collected duties from the houses there and transient traders amounting to 950*l.* up to the 17th August. Objections were made against taxation, but none very formidable, with one exception, that of Messrs. Henley and Hunt, who carry on a very large and lucrative trade at Labrador. Protests were taken, and appeals were to be made to Her Majesty's Government, on the ground that with responsible government they had no representation.

2. I cannot well see how any change of system of government in regard to the elective franchise can affect any dependency of Newfoundland, which must undoubtedly be subject to the same laws which Her Majesty's subjects are liable to in the Island itself. Many parts of Newfoundland are imperfectly represented, but still liable to taxation; and our electoral law is not a permanent and final measure, but may be extended, altered, or amended at any time with the sanction of the Crown.

3. The Labrador Act, and its provisions, are the same as our Revenue Act, and may be repealed any year. As far as the Customs officer reports, he thinks that the opposition to the payment of duties will not continue long; and, in regard to representation, the residents at Labrador have only to apply to the Colonial Government, and their wishes will meet with the most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

— No. 6. —

(No. 53.)

No. 6.  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman to his  
Grace the Duke of  
Newcastle, K.G.,  
1 December 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Government House, Newfoundland  
1 December 1863.

(Received 21 Dec. 1863.)

(Answered No. 50—31 Dec. 1863, page 35.)

My Lord Duke,

Enclosure 1.  
12 Nov. 1863.

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose copy of the Report of the Collector of Revenue on the coast of Labrador within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and also copy of the Report of the Judge of the Circuit Court, dated and received the 12th and 20th ultimo.

Enclosure 2.

2. Your Grace will observe that in the Report of the Collector, he complains of his having been obstructed in his duty and grossly insulted by a gentleman named Larmour, of the house of King and Larmour.

3. Finding that this individual holds the commission of the peace for the coast of Labrador within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and that he had returned to Plymouth, where he resides, I considered it proper to direct the Colonial Secretary to send Mr. Larmour an extract from that part of the Collector's Report to which the accusation refers, and, hoping that he will be able to give some explanation,—

Enclosure 3.  
20 November 1863.

4. I enclose a copy of the letter with which I furnished the Colonial Secretary, and believe I have adopted the course which is pointed out to me in the Royal Instructions.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Encl. 1, in No. 6.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the following report of the proceedings connected with the collection of the revenue at Labrador the past season.

The vessel that was hired for the purpose left St. John's the 15th June; the immense quantity of closely packed ice which blockaded our bays, and which we were obliged to wait



wait for its moving off, prevented our reaching the Labrador coast till the 20th July, when we arrived at Blanc Sablon, a large port at the extreme western extremity of that part of the Labrador coast to which our operations were to be confined; the harbour being formed partly by Isle-au-Bois, the western limit of our jurisdiction.

On arriving at this port, we found in the harbour about 40 vessels, of which about 30 were Nova Scotia fishing vessels; the remainder were vessels belonging to mercantile establishments there, which had arrived from Britain with salt, and general cargoes of manufactured goods, all which vessels having sailed round the western portion of the island, and entered the Straits of Belle Isle, were not obstructed by the ice which prevented us.

The trade at Blanc Sablon is very extensive, consisting of two large supplying and fishing establishments, belonging to Jersey (Messrs. Boutellier, and De Quetteville & Co.), and two smaller houses engaged in the fishery, also of Jersey. This is the chief place of resort of the large number of fishing vessels from Nova Scotia, and the other colonies, which annually arrive at the Labrador.

Immediately after our arrival, I went on board the different vessels in the harbour, informing the masters of the business in which I was engaged, and requesting them to come on board the "Volant," and enter their vessels, to which, as might have been expected, they manifested a decided objection. I also called at the different mercantile establishments, and informed the agents as to the business I was on.

The following day I visited the establishment of Boutellier at Isle-au-Bois, when he (Mr. Boutellier) refused to pay duties, on two grounds:—

First, That his place was outside the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

Second, That the local Legislature had no authority to enact such laws (or something of that sort).

As to the first of these objections, I showed to him the directions furnished me by his Excellency the Governor, as to the boundaries, &c. As to the second, I did not consider it necessary to argue the point with him.

I then told him I was determined to carry out my instructions, and offered him any information he might require which it was in my power to afford him, and gave him time to consider the matter; he, however, persisted in refusing. I then informed him, if he continued to refuse, I should be under the necessity of adopting forcible measures to recover the duties, to which he paid no attention. I accordingly went on board the "Volant," got four men sworn in, and returned to the shore with them, and the bailiff went into the store and took possession of goods to the value of 1,000 £., and marked them. I then said to Mr. Boutellier that I should have those articles put on board the revenue vessel, and take an account of the remainder afterwards. I then left the bailiff in charge, having to go on board for necessary papers, &c. On my return, I found that the bailiff had been turned out of the building, and the doors locked; on applying for admission, they hesitated at first to open the doors, but afterwards complied, when I again put the bailiff in possession, and ordered the vessel alongside to put the goods on board. Seeing that I was determined to effect my purpose, Mr. Boutellier at last agreed to pay the duties, but under protest; I accordingly kept possession of the goods until Mr. Boutellier produced the manifests of all the vessels that had arrived, and the invoices of all the goods; the duties on the whole amounting to 176 £., he paid under protest by a bill on Jersey, which I was obliged to accept, and immediately gave up possession of the goods.

I then visited the establishment of De Quetteville & Co., and requested payment of the duties; the agent (Mr. Le Scellene) also refused to pay, when I told him I would open the stores and seize the goods I found there. Having seen the measures I had already taken with the other house, he agreed to pay under protest. He accordingly entered all the vessels that had arrived to their house from Jersey, London, Liverpool, and Cadiz, produced manifests, invoices, and paid duties to amount 177 £. by bill on Jersey.

The other smaller houses at first objected, but, upon my threatening them as to the consequences, they also paid duties (under protest) by bills on Jersey.

The next day I visited the fishing vessels that were in the harbour, where I also met with considerable opposition at first, but finally succeeded in getting the duties without being obliged to have recourse to any forcible measures. These vessels having nothing on board subject to duty but salt and fishing tackle, the amounts received from them were small, and, they having no cash or any means of obtaining it, I was obliged to accept orders on Nova Scotia and elsewhere. Continued arrivals of vessels from Nova Scotia prevented my leaving Blanc Sablon till the 28th July, when we proceeded to Forteau (29th July).

At this place are branch establishments of the two houses at Blanc Sablon. Messrs. Boutellier entered three vessels and paid duties (under protest). The other establishment (De Quetteville & Co.) had paid at Blanc Sablon the duties on the goods landed at this place, so that nothing more was to be done here in the collection of duties. At this place I appointed Mr. Robert Ellis to act as sub-collector for this place and Blanc Sablon.

At Lance à Loup (30th) we found one vessel to the house of Messrs. Stable, Row, and Holmwood, with salt, and one from the United States, and received the duties from both.

On the 31st July we went to Pinware, where there is no mercantile establishment; one vessel, an American, had arrived there, from which we received duties. Here the "Volant"



was detained several days, during which time the judge held court. We then went to Henley Harbour, 4th August.

Here we found one place of business, being that of a Nova Scotia trader, who had imported a cargo of goods early in the spring. He at first refused to pay duties, but, on consideration, the following day he complied, and gave an order on Halifax for the amount. Here I gave Mr. Richard Penny a commission as preventive officer for Red Bay.

August 8th, arrived at Battle Harbour.

At this place is the establishment of Messrs. T. and D. Slade, of Poole, carrying on a large business. I called on the agent, Mr. Bendell, and told him my business; he said he had positive instructions not to pay any duties. There were two vessels of the firm in the harbour discharging, the "Sisters" and "James;" the "Sisters" nearly all discharged, the "James" but partly discharged. I put men on board, and ordered the captains to stop discharging, and to report their vessels.

I also demanded manifests of their cargoes, which they refused to give. The captain of the "Sisters" went on discharging. I accordingly entered a complaint before the judge, who sentenced the captain to a fine or imprisonment; he chose the latter. I then went to Mr. Bendell, and asked him for a final answer as to the payment on the other goods, threatening to open the stores and seize the goods if he did not pay. He at last consented to pay the duties, and produced the manifests of all the vessels which had arrived, and the invoices of the goods, and gave a bill for the full amount of the duties (under protest), whereupon I consented to the release of the captain.

A trading vessel from Prince Edward Island was entered and the duties paid.

I then gave Mr. Bendell a commission as sub-collector, to collect from traders.

August 14th, went to Francis Harbour. While there, a vessel, the "Sant," arrived from Dartmouth to Messrs. Hunt and Henley, who have a branch establishment at this place, the vessel having landed part of her cargo at Cartwright.

I called on the agent (Mr. Hunt), who told me he had instructions not to pay any duties, but on my informing him of the consequence attending his refusal to pay the duties, he complied without putting me to further trouble, paying also the duties on goods previously arrived (under protest) by a bill on London.

At Venison Tickle is a branch of Messrs. T. and D. Slade's business, but the duties on goods here had been paid at Battle Harbour. Here I gave Mr. Hall a commission to act as preventive officer.

At Indian Tickle is an establishment of Mr. Warren. The only arrival that had been here was a vessel from Quebec; a vessel that was expected from England having been lost. The duties were paid (under protest).

At Long Island is another branch of Messrs. Hunt and Henley's business; the goods, however, had been brought here from Cartwright, where they were imported; we accordingly proceeded to Cartwright. At this place is the chief establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Henley of London, where an extensive business is carried on. On going into the harbour we saw a vessel, the "Escort," coming out, which we passed, and pursued our way in.

On going on shore we found the stores and buildings all locked. The agent, Mr. Goodridge, was absent, and we were informed that he was gone to Gros Waters a few days before, and had left strict orders that every thing was to be kept locked up, and no doors opened for any purpose.

Not wishing to take any steps in the agent's absence we left Cartwright, it being the furthest place north we intended visiting, and came back as far as—

Grady, 24 August.

HERE are two mercantile houses, that of King & Larmour, and a branch of Messrs. Hunt & Henley's. From the former I received no duties, they having been paid at St. John's. We found here the "Escort" (Messrs. Hunt & Henley's) discharging cargo (salt). I boarded her, and ordered the work to be stopped, which was done, the captain not being on board. Soon after the agent at this place came on board, and ordered the men to proceed discharging, to which I objected till the vessel was entered. Mr. Goodridge, the agent at Cartwright, then came on board (and with more authority than the other) gave orders to go on discharging, to which I again objected; he then demanded my authority, when I produced and read my commission in presence of the captain.

I then left an officer on board the "Escort," and went on board the "Volant." On returning I found the men discharging in spite of the officer, and again stopped the work. I then had a warrant issued for the arrest of the captain; the warrant not being served that day nothing more was done.

At sunset, as was customary on board the "Volant," a gun was fired, and the colours lowered; immediately the gun was fired the port of the "Escort" was opened, and a cannon was fired several times; a number of guns were also fired from the establishment, and in different parts of the harbour.

From the hill, near the dwelling-house of Messrs. King & Larmour, a heavy cannon was fired, and the firing was kept up incessantly all over the harbour for more than an hour, evidently for the purpose of intimidating me in the execution of my duty.

The next morning they again commenced discharging, which attracted the attention of the Judge, who immediately sent the bailiff, who arrested the captain, and brought him on board. He was then sentenced to pay a fine or imprisonment; he chose the latter. Mr. Goodridge, the agent, seeing the decided steps that had been taken consented to pay the duties, produced all the papers, invoices, &c., and gave a bill for the full amount of duties (under protest). I consented to the release of the captain.

In this place I wish to call particular attention to the disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Larmour already referred to (King and Larmour), in obstructing me while engaged in the discharge of my duties, as an officer of the crown, while I was on board the "Escort," and having just stopped the work of discharging the cargo, he came alongside the vessel and ordered the work to go on, saying he had as much authority as I had for many years. Seeing his orders were not noticed he became furious, and began to abuse me, making use of awful language, while replying to which I advanced towards him on the plank leading from the vessel to the shore, when he ran off; on reaching the stage-head, he considered himself safely landed, and suddenly stopped short and behaved in a manner most unbecoming, and continued to make use of the same disgraceful language in the presence of all who were assembled on the spot, boasting at the same time of holding a commission under Her Majesty, and behaving thus, as he said, by virtue of this authority.

Continuing, on our way back we went into Batteau, where I appointed Mr. Charles Power as preventive officer.

At Venison Tickle, Francis Harbour, Spear Harbour, and Battle Harbour, the Judge held court, as nothing was to be done in the way of duties.

At Cape Charles, 14th September, we found four trading vessels from Canada, from which we collected duties.

Henley Harbour, 16th September.

Here we found four trading vessels from Canada and Nova Scotia, which also paid duties.

The contract of the "Volant" being nearly expired, I allowed her to leave on the 23rd September for St. John's, and decided on remaining for the purpose of collecting the duties from vessels which were expected shortly to arrive. I immediately went to Battle Harbour, 24th September, and found that the brig "David," which had been expected, had arrived, and I received the duties (under protest), amounting to 122*l.*, by bill on Poole.

I then went as far as Francis Harbour, but found no vessel there, and none expected till the last of October (if at all, which was uncertain). On my way back I called at Spear Harbour, and as there were no trading vessels in any of the harbours adjacent, I returned to Battle Harbour and remained for several days; but seeing no prospect of anything further being done, I proceeded to Sizes Harbour and took passage in the steamer "Bloodhound," and accompanied her to Scrammy, Occasional Harbour, and Ship Harbour, but obtained no duties, as the vessels at those ports were all Newfoundland vessels, and finally left the Labrador on the 6th of October, and arrived at St. John's the 9th.

I have, &c.  
(signed) J. Winter, Collector.

I omitted to state, that on my arrival at Blanc Sablon I was informed that Her Majesty's ship "Vesuvius" was at Forteau, and I immediately communicated with Captain Hamilton, and on returning from Cartwright, and coming out of Venison Tickle on the 5th September saw the "Vesuvius" passing north.

(signed) J. W.

The Hon. The Receiver General,  
St. John's.

#### Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

PROCEEDINGS of the Circuit Court, held in the summer of 1863, for the Administration of Justice (*vide* 26 Vict. c. 2), on the Coast of Labrador, within the Jurisdiction of the Newfoundland Government. With the Judges Report of the times when, and the places where the Court was held; the number and nature of the cases brought before, settled, and decided by the Judge, and of those reserved for the opinion of the Supreme Court. Encl. 2, in No. 6.

To the Honourable *Hugh W. Hoyles*, Her Majesty's Attorney General, &c.

Sir,

HAVING had the honour to be appointed by his Excellency and Council to the office of Judge of the Court of Labrador, I accompanied the gentleman appointed to collect the revenue in the hired craft, the "Volant," from St. John's, on the 15th June. After a very tedious passage, being driven back from Cape John five times, and being hampered with ice, we arrived at Blanc Sablon on the 20th July, with slight damage to our cut-water. We found, on entering the port, 40 fishing craft from Nova Scotia, and nine vessels from Jersey. These latter had an addition of one, and the former were increased to about 80, including two Americans, all disputing the boundary line, or claiming exemption from duties as fishermen.

In this port are three considerable mercantile establishments and two smaller ones, all importing goods. Barely outside the boundary is Green Island, on which is one Jersey establishment, and about 17 fishing craft; these latter probably waiting until the revenue cruiser should depart; and still less outside the boundary, in Galsh Cove, is one Jersey concern, and one from Prince Edward Island.

The Fishery commenced late, but was very good up to the date (29th July) of our departure. No one counted less than 50 qtls., and some as high as 70 qtls. a man, exclusive



of "dressers" (our stage crew). The water is shallow, consequently a heavy roll comes in on most occasions; a strong tide prevents cod-seins being used with much advantage. There is no resident population, if we except the few left to take care of the stores, and to look after a few seal nets. Men are chiefly imported from Jersey, and taken back again when the fishery is over. They are paid from 4 s. 9 d. to 5 s. 6 d. for every 100 fish, averaging 7 qtls. to the 1,000.

There are no pretensions to gardens or cultivation, yet I think back from the sea, out of the reach of the sand drift, the soil is good, and climate genial enough to ripen ordinary crops. The river is level, the tide flowing up about one and a half mile; there is a slight rise, and again a level for a considerable distance. Many patches of excellent grass are to be found by the side of the river. No cattle of any kind, except one horse, made useful on De Quetteville's room; no wood within view; no salmon fishery.

Forteau and Lance-a-Loup much in the same state as at Blanc Sablon, except that I was pleased to see a post of Newfoundland fishermen doing well.

At Forteau, De Quetteville and Butillier have branch establishments, and G. I. De Hucone have a concern here. There were in port one schooner, one brigantine, and one barque.

At Lance-a-Loup is one St. John's concern, with branches, and also one from Jersey.

At Pinware, in Black Bay, is a salmon fishery of small extent, in comparison with those on the coast east and north. The cod fishery was progressing favourably in the bay.

From Black Bay to Chateaux and Henley Harbour, except at Red Bay, there is very little, if anything doing. At Henley Harbour, hook-and-line men had 20 qtls. a man on the 4th August. Cod-seins had done well, and salmon in great abundance; they had no regulations for setting their nets, and professed not to know anything about an Act for that purpose. Here they would also require an assayer of weights and measures. The salmon fishery is altogether on the coast, there being no river or estuary to invite their visits.

From Henley Harbour, as far as Francis Harbour, the result of the cod fishery was the same up to the 14th August, improving as we progressed north, ending in a very good voyage.

There were two foreign-going vessels in Battle Harbour, one in Francis Harbour, one in Venison Tickle, one in Indian Tickle, two in Grady, three in Long or Round Island, one in Cartwright, with a fleet of vessels in these ports from Newfoundland, fishing, or taking away cargoes.

At Sandwich Bay, the take of salmon was reported to be 1,100 or 1,200 tierces. Messrs. Hunt and Henley appear to be the only persons using it.

On our circuit we visited—

|                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Blanc Sablon                   | Indian Tickle (twice).        |
| Forteau.                       | Henley Harbour.               |
| Lance-a-Loup.                  | Cape Charles (twice).         |
| Pinware.                       | Battle Harbour (three times). |
| Chateaux.                      | Salt Pond (twice).            |
| Seal Island.                   | Long Island.                  |
| Williams Harbour.              | Cartwright.                   |
| Spear Harbour (twice).         | Grady.                        |
| Francis Harbour (twice).       | Bateau.                       |
| Francis Harbour Bight (twice), | Square Island.                |
| Venison Tickle (twice).        | Hawks Harbour (twice).        |

We had before the Court six persons concerned in breaches of the peace, two persons for breach of the 8 & 10 s. 26 Vict. c. 1, two trespass cases involving right of fishery, one inquest, one nuisance, 10 cases of account, 1 reference.

Court was open every day, and at all hours, when the vessel was in port, even after night, to accommodate witnesses, who would lose a day's fishing if compelled to attend by day. Like most circuit courts, the moral effect is greater than the amount of business done.

There was no complaint of barring herring, and only in one instance did I hear of its being done; far less drunkenness, and fewer assaults than usually occur in places reported to be very quiet; it is probable this was owing to an absence of idleness.

On our return southward, we found the fishery for cod and herring greatly improved, with a brisk demand for the latter by Nova Scotian and Canadian, as well as our own traders. The whole coast presented a spectacle of the greatest activity and determination on the part of the fishermen to make the most of their harvest.

I would not estimate the resident population on the whole coast to be over 700 or 800.

Our little vessel was large enough, sailed well, and was very manageable; the captain and crew were efficient, and appeared to take a lively interest in the result of the voyage. The only addition requisite being a good whale boat, to be had on the coast for about 12£, to enable the collector to push into small places in the vicinity, if he wished it, whilst the vessel would be detained on other matters connected with the object of the expedition.

You will perceive I have dwelt longer on the subject of the western part of the coast than any other. I have done so because our fishermen know very little about it, or the advantages it presents to them, and also on account of the extent of its foreign trade.

I have &c.  
(signed) Benjamin Sweetland.



Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Secretary's Office, Newfoundland, Encl. 3, in No. 6.  
20 November 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, to call your attention to an extract herewith enclosed, from a report made to his Excellency by J. Winter, Esq., the officer duly appointed on behalf of the Crown to collect the revenue on dutiable articles on the coasts of Labrador within the jurisdiction of this colony, by the provisions of the Act 26th Vict. c. 2.

While the Governor regrets that the collector of the revenue has had any cause to represent he was obstructed in the discharge of his duties, his regret is increased on seeing in the report to which I refer you, that Mr. Winter complains of your having insulted him by using very gross and abusive language without provocation, not on your own premises, but at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, and in presence of their servants and labourers.

The Governor finds that you are one of the gentlemen who were appointed in June 1854 to hold Her Majesty's Commission as a justice of the peace for the coast of Labrador, and he is sure it is needless for him to point out to you that such language as is represented to him to have been used by a magistrate, not only was a pernicious example to the workmen and labourers, but might have incited them to hold the law in contempt, and commit breaches of the peace.

His Excellency would fain hope that the insult alluded to took place at a time of irritation, and when you were labouring under some erroneous impression in regard to the duties which the collector had to discharge. He trusts, therefore, that you will be enabled to offer such an explanation as will prevent any further interference on his part; but he must, at the same time, inform you that it is his duty in all such cases to make the intimation which he now makes to you, and which if unattended to, must be followed by suspension.

Thomas G. Larmour, Esq., J. P.,  
at Messrs. King & Larmour,  
Plymouth, Devon.

I have, &c.  
(signed) R. Carter,  
Acting Collector Secretary.

## EXTRACT.

"IN this place I wish to call particular attention to the disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Larmour already referred to (King and Larmour) in obstructing me, while engaged in the discharge of my duties as an officer of the Crown. While I was on board the "Escort," and having just stopped the work of discharging the cargo, he came alongside the vessel and ordered the work to go on, saying, he had as much authority as I had for many years. Seeing that his orders were not noticed, he became furious, and began to abuse me, making use of awful language, while replying to which I advanced towards him on the plank leading from the vessel to the shore, when he ran off; on reaching the stage-head he considered himself safely landed, and suddenly stopped short, and behaved in a manner most unbecoming, and continued to make use of the same disgraceful language, in the presence of all who were assembled on the spot, boasting at the same time of holding a Commission under Her Majesty, and behaving thus, as he said, by virtue of this authority."

(Certified true copy.)

(signed) R. Carter, Acting Collector Secretary.

— No. 7. —

(No. 54.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., dated Government House, Newfoundland, 1 December 1863.

No. 7.  
Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman*  
to the Duke of  
Newcastle, K.G.  
1 December 1863.

Received 21 December 1863.

Answered, No. 51, 31 December 1863, page 35.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatch, No. 40\*, of 2d November, with its enclosure, namely, a letter addressed to Sir F. Rogers from Messrs. Hunt and Henley, relative to the collection of revenue on the Labrador.

\* Page 33.

Referring to my Despatch No. 53†, of this date, enclosing the reports of the Collector and Circuit Judge at Labrador, I cannot help expressing my surprise at the contents of Messrs. Hunt and Henley's letter to Sir Frederic, as I regret to add the statements from beginning to end are most unfounded; and, by the next mail (as the packet sails this evening) I shall direct the Collector to furnish me with detailed answers to all the statements made by Messrs. Hunt

† Page 18.

and Henley; and it appears to me strange that these gentlemen should not have employed some professional person to have stated their case, instead of assuming to themselves the knowledge of the subject which they seem to be entirely ignorant upon.

They have omitted stating to Sir Frederic that their agent, Mr. Goodridge, holds a commission of the peace for Labrador, and also a license in terms of the Colonial Marriage Act; and that he, Mr. Goodridge (a very intelligent person), along with four other magistrates, has acted as such since the 13th June 1854, the date of their appointment by Governor Kerr Baillie Hamilton. Their names are, Wm. Bush Bendell, Esq., Battle Harbour; Sampson Dawe, Esq., Francis Harbour; Henry Warren, Esq., Indian Tickle; Thomas G. Larmour, Esq., Grady Harbour; and I have no doubt these magistrates would have offered no obstruction had they not received, as they state, express instructions from home to resist the payment of duties; and your Grace will observe from the document which I enclose, namely, a notice served upon me yesterday, that Messrs. Hunt and Henley are, when I return to the United Kingdom, to adopt such legal proceedings against me, as may be advised, to obtain compensation or redress, &c. &c.

Considering the way in which the Labrador merchants appear to act, and persevere in their opposition to the Labrador Act, and although it is legally in operation, I would venture to suggest whether it might not be desirable that it be sanctioned by the Crown.

The most of the bills granted by the merchants' agents have been protested, and the recovery of payment will be sued for in due course of law. One of these, due by Henley and Hunt, is now to be determined in the court here; the Attorney General having proceeded against these gentlemen by seizing one of their vessels in the harbour here, and they will have, in a few days, to pay the proceeds of the bill, with expenses. The same course will be followed with the others; and if the decision of the court here is not satisfactory, the Labrador merchants may appeal to a higher tribunal in England.

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Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

Sir,

8, Broad-street Buildings, London,  
9 November 1863.

WE learn from our agents on the coast of Labrador, that a collector and other persons, acting under your authority and instructions, have, during the past summer, committed various illegal acts and outrages against our property, and persons employed by us on that coast. And we hereby give you notice on behalf of ourselves and all others, and especially of Mr. James Finch Jeffery, master of the schooner "Escort," of London, that we hold you responsible for all acts and proceedings of the collector and other persons above referred to, and that we and they shall on your return to the United Kingdom adopt such legal proceedings as may be advised to obtain compensation or other redress for the injuries we and they have respectively sustained.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman,  
&c. &c. &c.  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

We remain, &c.  
(signed) *Hunt & Henley.*

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— No. 8. —

(No. 57.)

No. 8.

Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman to  
the Duke of New-  
castle, K.G.  
18 December 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Government House, Newfoundland,  
18 December 1863.  
(Received 30 December 1863.)  
(Answered No. 1—9 January 1864, page 36.)

My Lord Duke,

In my Despatch, No. 53,\* of the 1st December, I forwarded the Reports of the Collector of Revenue and the Judge of the Circuit Court of Labrador, and also copy of a letter which I directed the Colonial Secretary to send to a  
Mr.

\* Page 18.



Mr. Larmour, who holds the Commission of the Peace, and who the Collector complained of as having obstructed and insulted him in the discharge of his duty.

2. Mr. Larmour has sent a reply, such as was to be expected, with some recrimination, but at the same time making some admissions, which induces him to ask me to continue him on the Commission of the Peace, and to look on his case with favourable consideration.

3. Under these circumstances I shall accede to his request, at the same time expecting that no such occurrence shall again take place; and I shall also caution the Revenue Officers to act with prudence and civility in the performance of the duties they are entrusted to discharge in every part of the Colony.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

— No. 9. —

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Alexander Bannerman* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Government House, Newfoundland,  
18 December 1863.

(Received 30 December 1863.)

(Answered, No. 6, 4 February 1864, page 36.)

My Lord Duke,

REFERRING to my Despatch No. 54\* of the 1st instant, I enclose as I promised the answer of Mr. Winter, collector of revenue at the Labrador, to the statement made by Messrs. Hunt and Henley against that officer, in a letter addressed to Sir Frederic Rogers of date the 28th October last, and forwarded to me in your Grace's Despatch, No. 40, of the 2d November.

2. I have no reason to doubt that Mr. Winter's answer to the accusations made against him is correct, and, as he says, could be verified upon oath.

3. That part of Messrs. Hunt and Henley's letter which alludes to the aid rendered by Her Majesty's ship "*Vesuvius*," I can myself say is unfounded, on Captain's Hamilton's authority. I know that he did not in the smallest degree interfere with the collection of the revenue, and only saw the collector once. Captain Hamilton told me that on several occasions he had (but in absence of the collector) communicated with the merchants in a friendly way, advising them to pay the duties, and if they thought that the collection was illegal, they should appeal to the Governor, who must forward that appeal for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

4. There can be no question, however, that the presence of Her Majesty's ship, and the knowledge that aid would be given to the Queen's officers by Captain Hamilton, if legally required, contributed to induce the merchants to offer less resistance than they otherwise would have done.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Bannerman*, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Sir,

Custom House, St. John's, 5 December 1863.

Encl. in No. 9.

I HAVE the honour to state in reference to the letter of Messrs. Hunt and Henley, addressed to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., of the Colonial Office, that the charges made against me, and the manner in which I discharged the duties entrusted to me by his Excellency the Governor in Council, are totally destitute of foundation, and in fact many of the statements made in this memorial are perfectly false and unfounded.

It would be out of place in me to discuss the question of the legality or otherwise of the collection of revenue on the Labrador, that is a question which entirely belongs to Her Majesty's Government to determine.



I take the grounds of complaint, viz.: "That only with the assistance of Her Majesty's ship 'Vesuvius,' which, on the authority of the collector himself, accompanied him, the duties have been this year collected without resistance, and that it was found necessary to apply to the commander of that ship again to rejoin him."

In reply, I beg to state that I never saw Captain Hamilton during the four months I was on the Labrador, that no duties were collected through his interference or extorted by fear of his presence.

On arrival at Blanc Sablon on the 20th July, I heard that the "Vesuvius" was at Forteau, a distance of about eight miles, and that she left on the 23d for St. John's, *via* Battle Harbour, and I never saw the vessel till on my return homeward at 6½ a.m., on the 5th September, when the "Volant" saluted her, but being at a very considerable distance it was not returned by the steamer.

Finding from Blanc Sablon to Battle Harbour that Mr. Goodridge, agent for Hunt & Henley, had been endeavouring by letters and otherwise, to incite the agents of the English and Jersey houses to resist, by every means in their power, payment of custom's duties, stating their determination to do so, and on receiving duties from Messrs. T. & D. Slade, at Battle Harbour, who had received a similar invitation to resist, and who were naturally anxious that all parties should equally contribute their quota to the revenue, I did, under the belief from these statements, that resistance would be made at Francis Harbour by Messrs. Hunt & Henley, respectfully request Captain Hamilton to be kind enough to give me such assistance as might be necessary for carrying out his Excellency's instructions.

Captain Hamilton, I learned a few days after, had gone to the westward, and therefore the duties on the Labrador were collected without that honourable and gallant officer's assistance, which doubtless would have been cheerfully rendered.

Again, it is said: "But our anticipations of difficulty applied to the traders on the coast, and especially to those of the United States, and it now appears that not a single one of these latter, has been called on to pay duties at all."

So far from this statement being correct, I beg to say that the captains of two vessels belonging to Newbury Port, United States, on being acquainted with the object of the visit of the revenue cruiser, voluntarily came on board and entered their vessels, being the very first that entered at Blanc Sablon on my arrival at this first port, and not having any cash gave bills on their owners, which have been paid; duties have also been collected from about 60 vessels belonging to the British North American Provinces, some in cash, others by bill, nearly the whole of which have been duly honoured; duty was also collected from a vessel belonging to the United States, at Pinware, the beginning of August, and these were the only United States vessels we fell in with.

With reference to any report that Messrs. Hunt and Henley's agent may make as to "partiality or injustice," I can confidently appeal to those best acquainted with all my proceedings to rebut any such charge, my object being from first to last to let no one escape, if possible, the payment of duties, but to treat all alike, and my having forced, at great personal risk, this very house of Hunt and Henley to comply with the law, enabled me on my return to Battle Harbour to obtain a second bill of 123*l.* sterling, from Messrs. T. & D. Slade (and this after the revenue cruiser and judge had left the Labrador), the payment of which would have been resisted, but from the fact that all were impartially dealt with.

The charge of breaking open warehouses and committing other outrages is purely imaginative on the part of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, no warehouse having been broken open, or any outrages committed; that two captains were charged with a violation of the law, and fined by the judge according to the Revenue Act, is true, and any inconvenience suffered by the captains is attributable to the agents under whose orders they acted, after warning of the consequences of persisting to transgress the law. It must be borne in mind that every difficulty was thrown in my way; that the ship's papers were destroyed, so that they might plead their inability to produce a manifest, as required; in fact, in one case, the master of the "Scout" on oath declared that he had destroyed them for a purpose, that purpose being the defrauding the revenue.

I cannot say that anything was done by Messrs. Hunt & Henley's agent to "avoid bloodshed;" on the contrary, everything was done to provoke it; for upwards of an hour there was an incessant discharge of cannon and firearms, and the people were induced to believe that the object was to seize the provisions in the stores, and to leave them without any supply for a Labrador winter.

That all trading vessels on the Labrador were not boarded, may be true, but whenever information was given of a vessel trading, I immediately proceeded, either by boat or by land, to examine the master and make him comply with the law.

I have the assurance of our Newfoundland traders that very few foreign traders have been on the coast this year, and that they staid in harbour only a short time, their anxiety being to obtain a knowledge of the whereabouts of the revenue cruiser, and that, consequently, the trade of Newfoundland has benefited to a very large amount, as can be proved by parties resident there; and that the enforcement of the revenue law on the Labrador will be one of the greatest blessings our Legislature could confer upon our own people, giving the honest man a protection he does not and cannot enjoy while he can be undersold, through non-payment of duties, by foreign speculators.

I think I have answered all the material objections made by Messrs. Hunt & Henley to my proceedings as Collector of the Labrador; I regret that I cannot compliment them on the

coast, and payment was refused by all. As he states that in the Straits of Belle Isle alone, he found "nearly 150 vessels" engaged in the fisheries, the whole number on the coast would not be so few as 500—of these he claimed duties from five only. The sixteen harbours he visited were those in which English merchants have their establishments, and it is from these alone that duties would or could be exacted; the other harbours, numbering several hundreds, being unvisited.

Mr. Prendergast also gives in his report a statement of the resident population on the Labrador coast in 1850, from the Straits of Belle Isle to Sandwich Bay, the more frequented part of the coast, and extending about 150 miles. The whole number of residents was 1553, settled in 58 "places," and the number of "dwellings" distributed as follows:—

|    |   |        |   |          |                |            |
|----|---|--------|---|----------|----------------|------------|
| 16 | " | places | " | had each | 1              | dwellings. |
| 15 | " | "      | " | "        | 2              | "          |
| 11 | " | "      | " | "        | 3              | "          |
| 11 | " | "      | " | "        | 5 and under 10 | dwellings. |
| 3  | " | "      | " | "        | 10             | " 20 "     |
| 1  | " | "      | " | "        | —              | — 22 "     |
| 1  | " | "      | " | "        | —              | — 31 "     |

And the place with 22 dwellings is Sandwich Bay, comprising a coast line of 60 to 80 miles; and that with 31 dwellings, the whole of the Battle Islands, and the extensive Bay of St. Lewis. Nothing, we think, can show more forcibly than this statement the absurdity of the proposed system of collectors, sub-collectors, court, judges, bailiffs, &c., and, as has been already explained, it would in practice be as unjust and partial as it is absurd.

As soon as your Grace shall have come to a decision on this subject, we shall be obliged by being informed of it, for the information and guidance of all parties in the United Kingdom interested in the Labrador trade and fisheries.

We are, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., (signed) *Hunt and Henley.*  
Colonial Office.

#### Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and to acquaint you that the subject to which it relates is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Encl. 2 in No. 2.

Messrs. Hunt and Henley.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *T. Frederick Elliot.*

#### Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

My Lord Duke,

WE duly received Mr. Elliot's letter of 18th inst., informing us that the question of Newfoundland duties in Labrador was still under consideration. A letter has since reached us from Messrs. de Quetteville, of Jersey, advising that a collector from Newfoundland had arrived at one of the harbours in Labrador, and, being refused payment of duties by all the merchants' agents, had commenced by forcing open the stores and seizing the goods of Messrs. Boutillier & Co. Messrs. de Quetteville inquire "if we think it likely the Secretary for the Colonies will be induced to interfere," and we shall be obliged if your Grace will enable us to answer this inquiry. Encl. 3 in No. 2.

We much fear that this commencement of violent proceedings will, as we pointed out to your Grace in June last, be followed by more serious occurrences. As the collector proceeds northwards on the coast, he will meet with the fishers and traders of the British American Colonies and the United States. These latter, especially, we know from our personal communications with them, formerly considered, and doubtless do so now, that their treaty rights of fishing and curing fish implied and included that of landing and consuming, free of all duties and imposts, all requisite articles and supplies for the men employed. They stated also, that this was the view of the subject taken by the United States' Government. The attempt to enforce duties on them will therefore, in all probability, be resisted by force, and conflicts thus arise which may end in loss of life, and would certainly be attended with very serious consequences. With such prospects before us, we have thought it our duty to represent once more the position and probable results of this interference of the Newfoundland Legislature.

We are, &c.

(signed) *Hunt & Henley.*

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
Colonial Office.



Encl. 4 in No. 2.

Enclosure 4 in No. 2.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 14 September 1863.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., respecting certain alleged proceedings of the officer appointed to collect import duties on the coast of Labrador, and communicating your apprehension of violent resistance to the collection of such duties.

His Grace desires me to acquaint you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government are advised that the Newfoundland Legislature are fully competent to impose Customs duties on goods imported into Labrador, and that, according to the last information, these duties have been in fact collected without that resistance which you apprehend.

If the merchants trading with Labrador consider the duties themselves, or the mode of collecting them, to be illegal, their proper course will be to bring the question to trial before a court of law.

On the other hand, so far as they consider that the duties are excessive in amount, or that the provisions made for their collection are unnecessarily arbitrary or vexatious, their proper course is, to represent the particular objections of detail to which these laws are liable either to the Legislature of the Colony, or to the Secretary of State; but they must bear in mind that the only mode by which the Secretary of State can interfere in their favour is, by advising Her Majesty to disallow an Act passed by the Newfoundland Legislature, which cannot usually be done without receiving the Governor's report upon the objections made to the law, and that while the matter is thus under discussion the law will remain in operation.

Such specific objections as have been already urged against the Act are still under the consideration of the Government.

The Messrs. Hunt &amp; Henley.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *F. Rogers.*

## — No. 3. —

No. 3.

(Separate.)

The Duke of New-  
castle, K.G., to  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman.  
25 September 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor Sir A. *Bannerman*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 September 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 26th\* ultimo, marked "separate," which gives a satisfactory account of the operation of the Labrador Revenue Act.

In my confidential Despatch of the 14th instant, I transmitted the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the constitutional objections which have been made to the Act.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Newcastle.*

## — No. 4. —

No. 4.

(No. 38.)

The Duke of New-  
castle, K.G., to  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman.  
31 October 1863.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor Sir A. *Bannerman*, dated Downing-street, 31 October 1863.

I HAVE had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in March last, entitled cap. 1, No. 305,\* "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies." You are aware that several communications have been received at this office remonstrating against some of the provisions of this Act; but, after consultation with the proper departments of Her Majesty's Government, I do not perceive that there is sufficient reason for advising Her Majesty to disallow it. I have therefore recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, and the necessary Order in Council for this purpose will shortly be forwarded to you.

With reference to the imposition by this Act of duties on persons inhabiting the coast of Labrador, it appears to me that it would be right that such persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland; I think it therefore necessary that the law regulating the representation of the Colony should be amended so as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

\* Page 17.

\* Printed at p. 7.



— No. 5. —

(No. 40.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

No. 5.  
The Duke of New-  
castle, K.G., to  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman:  
2 November 1863.

\* Page 30.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 November 1863.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 33\* of the 14th of September, enclosing copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Hunt and Henley, relative to the collection of duties on the Labrador coast, I have the honour to forward to you for your information a copy of a further letter which has been received from Messrs. Hunt and Henley on the same subject.

Messrs. Hunt and Henley have been informed that their letter has been forwarded to you.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Newcastle.

Enclosures.

## Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

8, Broad-street Buildings, London,  
28 October 1863.

Encl. 1 in No. 5.

\* Page 32.

Sir,

WE duly received your letter of 14th ultimo,\* and in reply:—It is possible, though not in accordance with the advice obtained by the memorialists, that the Newfoundland Legislature may, on a narrow legal view, be competent to impose duties in Labrador; but, assuming this, it is, under the circumstances, certainly unconstitutional and unjust; and if duties are to be levied on the coast they should be paid by all frequenting it, whether from Newfoundland or elsewhere. It will, doubtless, be said that the Newfoundland fishermen have already paid duties in Newfoundland, but this is equally the case with the English, Nova Scotian, and other fishermen, who, of course, pay duties at home to their respective Governments. All frequent the Labrador coast, alike during the fishing season, and leave it when the season ends, and all should contribute equally to duties if they are to be levied.

Your suggestion that the question should be tried at law is one which the memorialists are most anxious to adopt, in case the collector, or anyone responsible for his acts, can be found within the jurisdiction of our English courts.

With reference to the statement that the duties have this year been collected without resistance, we can state, on the authority of the collector himself, that he was accompanied by Her Majesty's ship "Vesuvius" to enforce the payment along part of the coast; and that, from the opposition and difficulty he afterwards met with, he found it necessary to apply to the commander of that ship again to rejoin him. But our anticipation of difficulty applied to the traders on the coast, and especially to those of the United States; and it now appears that not a single one of these latter has been called on to pay duties at all.

The agents of the memorialists not having yet returned to England, we are unable to speak quite so confidently as we should wish of the proceedings of the collector during the present season. But we may, we think, venture to say that they fully confirm all the assertions of partiality and injustice contained in the representations submitted to the Colonial Office. He has visited some of the fishing establishments; others he has left unvisited; he has broken open warehouses, taken captains from their ships, and imprisoned them for days in his schooner, and committed other outrages; and only in this way has he forced the agents (one writes "to avoid bloodshed") to give bills for the duties demanded. Of the trading vessels on the coast he has applied to very few; certainly not one in twenty; and of the United States' vessels he has not called on one.

Referring to your remark that the Colonial Secretary could only allow or disallow the Acts of the Newfoundland Legislature, we had understood that his Grace could instruct the Governor to suspend the appointment of a collector for Labrador while the subject was under consideration.

As regards the special grounds on which the memorialists object to the payment of the duties in question, we can do little but repeat those already stated, viz.:—

That they carry on their business in and from England; that they are (two only, we believe, excepted) entirely unconnected with Newfoundland; derive no benefit whatever from their assumed connection with it; and the only way in which they are made acquainted with the existence of its Government is by the exaction of the duties complained of.

That they are not, nor can be, represented in its Legislature; that the Labrador coast is not within or near any electoral district of Newfoundland, nor was intended to be included therein by the applicants for the charter granted to that island in 1830.

That no part of the duties exacted in Labrador is in any way applied for its benefit; and the only way it is even pretended that this is done is by the establishment of the court which accompanies the collector, and which is, except for his support, utterly inoperative and useless.

That the system of collection of duties adopted is most partial and unjust, as it leaves entirely to the collector to determine, according to the state of the wind and weather, or his own convenience, caprice, or interest, which merchants and traders shall be called on, and which allowed to go free.

That the measures by which this system is enforced, as exemplified by those of the present year, are in the highest degree arbitrary and illegal, and such as would not be recognised or tolerated by any English court or jury to which they could be submitted.

Further details might be furnished, but the foregoing are the grounds on which the memorialists applied to Her Majesty's Government to disallow the act of the Newfoundland Legislature, and they submit that the case is one in which that course should, in justice and fairness, be adopted; and they think there would be no difficulty or question on the subject if the Colonial Department would simply consider and deal with Labrador as what it really is, viz., a coast frequented by fishermen from various countries and colonies during the season, and no more connected in fact and truth with Newfoundland than with any other European or American colony or government.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., Colonial Office.

We remain, &c.  
(signed) *Hunt & Henley.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 48.)

No. 6.  
The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman.  
5 December 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to  
Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

Sir, Downing-street, 5 December 1863.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 46, of the 1st instant, transmitting to you an Order of Her Majesty in Council, leaving to their operation chapters 1, 2, and 3 of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland during the year 1863, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the answer which has been returned, by my directions, to various remonstrances against that portion of the first-named Act which relates to the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

I take this opportunity of suggesting that the net proceeds of this source of revenue should be applied to the administration of justice and the protection of the fisheries in the district in which they are raised,

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Newcastle.*

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 December 1863.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that his Grace has had under his consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, chapter I, of 1863, against which you have remonstrated, so far as it provides for the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

On the constitutional objections made to this Act his Grace consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, who are of opinion that it is competent to the Legislature of Newfoundland to pass laws binding on the Labrador Coast, and his Grace thinks it by no means unjust, but the contrary, that a Revenue should be levied there sufficient to defray the expenses incurred, or which ought to be incurred, by the Government on that coast.

With respect to the machinery of the Act, the Commissioners of Customs, to whom that point was referred, are of opinion that the provisions of the law are not unnecessarily oppressive.

Consequently, his Grace has not felt at liberty to advise that Her Majesty should disallow this Act, which accordingly has been left to its operation. At the same time, he considers that if taxes are to be imposed by the Newfoundland Legislature on persons inhabiting the Labrador Coast, those persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Newfoundland Assembly, and his Grace has accordingly recommended to the Governor that the Act regulating the representation should be so altered as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

The Right Hon.  
Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *F. Rogers.*

[Similar letters were also addressed to Sir R. P. Collier, M.P., and to Messrs Hunt & Henley.]



Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 December 1863.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that his Grace has had under his consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, chapter I. of 1863, against which you have remonstrated, so far as it provides for the imposition and collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

His Grace did not see anything in the various representations which he has received in opposition to this Act, which would have justified the unusual and expensive course of a discussion before Her Majesty's Privy Council.

On the constitutional objections made to this Act his Grace consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, who are of opinion that it is competent to the legislature of Newfoundland to pass laws binding on the Labrador coast, and his Grace thinks it by no means unjust, but the contrary, that a revenue should be levied there sufficient to defray the expenses incurred, or which ought to be incurred, by the Government on that coast.

With respect to the machinery of the Act, the Commissioners of Customs to whom that point was referred, are of opinion that the provisions of the law are not unnecessarily oppressive.

Consequently his Grace has not felt at liberty to advise that Her Majesty should disallow this Act, which accordingly has been left to its operation. At the same time he considers that if taxes are to be imposed by the Newfoundland legislature on persons inhabiting the Labrador coast, those persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Newfoundland Assembly, and his Grace has accordingly recommended to the Governor that the Act regulating the representation should be so altered as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

I am, &c.

Joshua le Bailly, Esq.

(signed) F. Rogers.

— No. 7. —

(No. 50.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 December 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 53,\* of the 1st inst., accompanied by reports received respectively from the Collector of Revenue and the Judge of the district of Labrador, describing their visit to Labrador for the collection of the revenue and the administration of justice.

I have to express to you my approval of the letter written by your direction to M. Larmour, on the subject of the opposition offered by him to the collection of the revenue.

I have, &c.

(signed) Newcastle.

— No. 8. —

(No. 51.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 December 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 54,\* of the 1st instant, on the subject of certain representations which have been made to this Department by the Messrs. Hant and Henley, respecting the collection of duties on the coast of Labrador.

With reference to your suggestion that the Act by which these duties are imposed should receive Her Majesty's sanction, you will, before the arrival of this Despatch, be in possession of the Order of Her Majesty in Council leaving it to its operation, which was transmitted to you by the mail of the 8th instant.

I am, &c.

(signed) Newcastle.

No. 7.

The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

31 December 1863.

\* Page 18.

No. 8.

The Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

31 December 1863.

\* Page 23.



— No. 9. —

(No. 1.)

No. 9.  
The Duke of New-  
castle, K.G., to  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman.

9 January 1864.

\* Page 24.

Copy of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to  
Governor Sir *A. Bannerman*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 January 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 57,\* of the 18th ultimo, and to acquaint you that I see no reason to doubt the propriety of the course which you intend to take with respect to the continuance of Mr. Larmour on the commission of the peace.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 10. —

(No. 6.)

No. 10.  
The Duke of New-  
castle, K.G., to  
Governor Sir A.  
Bannerman.

4 February 1864.

\* Page 25.

30 February 1864.

Copy of a DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor  
Sir *A. Bannerman*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 February 1864.

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 58,\* of the 18th December last, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received from Messrs. Hunt and Henley, in which they allege that the officer appointed to collect the revenue on the coast of Labrador, under the recent Act, has demanded duties from the inhabitants of certain harbours along the coast, whilst at others no duties have been collected at all.

I have to request that you will furnish me with a report on the subject of this statement, which appears to involve a charge of partiality against the collector.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Newcastle*.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Encl. in No. 10.

Sir,

Broad-street Buildings, 30 January 1864.

IN reply to your letter of 12th instant, it is not of course in our power to enter into details of the Labrador Collector's report, unless we are furnished with a copy of it. But we have made some inquiries, and beg to call your attention to the following facts respecting his visit, limiting them for clearness sake to one point, and to the one part of the coast we are best acquainted with, viz., that extending from Battle Harbour in latitude 52 to Sandwich Bay in latitude 54.

Within this district there are 37 harbours named in an official paper of 1856, and at least double that number not there mentioned, in all about 100. The collector has called at six or seven only of these, and in consequence the merchants in these harbours so selected, have been compelled to pay duties, and these of most objectionable kind, say on the food of their fishermen, their lines and nets, the salt used for curing their fish, and the casks used for packing it, while all others in the 90 odd remaining harbours have been exempt.

It is from a system involving this partiality and injustice, and many others such as this, that we ask to be relieved; and we think we have a right to call on the Colonial Office, with whom the power resides, to take some measures to protect us. If you still refuse to disallow the Newfoundland Acts relating to Labrador, let a Bill be introduced into Parliament for removing that coast from the government of Newfoundland, and replacing it under the Governor of Canada. It is not, perhaps, our place to suggest measures, and we are quite aware that in our foregoing remarks, we are merely reiterating complaints and statements already made. But the memorialists feel that they have no alternative but to continue to bring before Her Majesty's Government and before Parliament the statement of their wrongs, until they obtain that redress which the justice of their claim must ultimately insure for them.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., Colonial Office.

We are, &c.  
(signed) *Hunt and Henley*.

## APPENDIX.

No. 1.—GENERAL IMPORTS into the Labrador for the Year 1863.

| ARTICLES.                       | Countries from whence Imported.                                     | Quantities Imported. |       |        | Quantities entered for Home Consumption. | Value in Sterling |        | Gross Amount of Duty Collected. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
|                                 |                                                                     | B. S.                | F. S. | Total. |                                          | of Total Imports. | Price. |                                 |
| Medicine - - -                  | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -                    | £.                   |       | £.     | £.                                       | £.                |        | £. s. d.                        |
|                                 |                                                                     | 37                   | -     | 37     | 37                                       | 37                | Decd.  | 2 1 3                           |
|                                 |                                                                     | 5                    | -     | 5      | 5                                        | 5                 | -      | - 5 6                           |
|                                 |                                                                     | 3                    | -     | 3      | 3                                        | 3                 | -      | - 3 10                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 45                   | -     | 45     | 45                                       | 45                | -      | 2 10 7                          |
| Arms and Ammunition, Lead Shot. | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -                                    | Cwts.                |       | Cwts.  | Cwts.                                    |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 63                   | -     | 63     | 63                                       | 111               | Decd.  | 12 4 2                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 50                   | -     | 50     | 50                                       | 70                | -      | 7 14 -                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 113                  | -     | 113    | 113                                      | 181               | -      | 19 18 2                         |
| Gunpowder - - -                 | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -                                    | Lbs.                 |       | Lbs.   | Lbs.                                     |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 2,000                | -     | 2,000  | 2,000                                    | 64                | Decd.  | 7 - 10                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 1,200                | -     | 1,200  | 1,200                                    | 48                | "      | 5 5 7                           |
|                                 |                                                                     | 3,200                | -     | 3,200  | 3,200                                    | 112               | -      | 12 6 5                          |
| Guns - - -                      | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -                                    | £.                   |       | £.     | £.                                       |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 51                   | -     | 51     | 51                                       | 51                | Decd.  | 5 12 2                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 43                   | -     | 43     | 43                                       | 43                | "      | 4 14 7                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 94                   | -     | 94     | 94                                       | 94                | -      | 10 6 9                          |
| Bacon and Hams - -              | United Kingdom -<br>Canada - - -                                    | Cwts.                |       | Cwts.  | Cwts.                                    |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 2                    | -     | 2      | 2                                        | 8                 | 80/    | -                               |
|                                 |                                                                     | 24                   | -     | 24     | 24                                       | 96                | 50/    | -                               |
|                                 |                                                                     | 26                   | -     | 26     | 26                                       | 104               | -      | -                               |
| Beef - - -                      | Canada - - -                                                        | Brls.                |       | Brls.  | Brls.                                    |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 16                   | -     | 16     | 16                                       | 24                | 30/    | -                               |
| Bread - - -                     | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -<br>Nova Scotia - - | Cwts.                |       | Cwts.  | Cwts.                                    |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 1,037                | -     | 1,037  | 1,037                                    | 622               | 12/    | 14 5 2                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 130                  | -     | 130    | 130                                      | 78                | -      | 1 15 9                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 195                  | -     | 195    | 195                                      | 117               | -      | 2 13 8                          |
|                                 |                                                                     | 10                   | -     | 10     | 10                                       | 6                 | -      | - 2 9                           |
|                                 |                                                                     | 1,372                | -     | 1,372  | 1,372                                    | 823               | -      | 18 17 4                         |
| Bricks - - -                    | United Kingdom -                                                    | No.                  |       | No.    | No.                                      |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 11,000               | -     | 11,000 | 11,000                                   | 24                | Decd.  | 2 12 10                         |
| Butter - - -                    | Canada - - -<br>Nova Scotia - -                                     | Cwts.                |       | Cwts.  | Cwts.                                    |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 34                   | -     | 34     | 34                                       | 111               | 65/    | -                               |
|                                 |                                                                     | 13                   | -     | 13     | 13                                       | 42                | "      | -                               |
|                                 |                                                                     | 47                   | -     | 47     | 47                                       | 153               | -      | -                               |
| Cabinet Wares - -               | Jersey - - -                                                        | £.                   |       | £.     | £.                                       |                   |        |                                 |
|                                 |                                                                     | 14                   | -     | 14     | 14                                       | 14                | Decd.  | 1 10 10                         |

## General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1868—continued.

| ARTICLES.            | Countries from whence Imported.                                                              | Quantities Imported. |       |               | Quantities entered for Home Consumption. | Value in Sterling |        | Amount of Duty Collected. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|---------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|
|                      |                                                                                              | B. S.                | F. S. | Total.        |                                          | of Total Imports. | Price. |                           |
| Candles - - -        | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Nova Scotia - -                                          | <i>Lbs.</i>          |       | <i>Lbs.</i>   | <i>Lbs.</i>                              | <i>£.</i>         |        | <i>£. s. d.</i>           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 1,400                | -     | 1,400         | 1,400                                    | 34                | Deed.  | 3 14 16                   |
|                      |                                                                                              | 200                  | -     | 200           | 200                                      | 6                 | -      | - 13 2                    |
|                      |                                                                                              | 168                  | -     | 168           | 168                                      | 5                 | -      | - 11 -                    |
|                      |                                                                                              | 1,768                | -     | 1,768         | 1,768                                    | 45                | -      | 4 19 -                    |
| Coals - - -          | United Kingdom -                                                                             | <i>Tons.</i>         |       | <i>Tons.</i>  | <i>Tons.</i>                             |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 28                   | -     | 28            | 28                                       | 14                | 16/    | -                         |
| Coffee - - -         | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -<br>Nova Scotia - -                          | <i>Lbs.</i>          |       | <i>Lbs.</i>   | <i>Lbs.</i>                              |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 2,044                | -     | 2,044         | 2,044                                    | 80                | 7d.    | 9 7 4                     |
|                      |                                                                                              | 900                  | -     | 900           | 900                                      | 26                | "      | 4 2 6                     |
|                      |                                                                                              | 170                  | -     | 170           | 170                                      | 5                 | "      | - 15 7                    |
|                      |                                                                                              | 296                  | -     | 296           | 296                                      | 9                 | -      | 1 7 2                     |
|                      |                                                                                              | 3,410                | -     | 3,410         | 3,410                                    | 100               | -      | 15 12 7                   |
| Confectionery - -    | Canada - - -                                                                                 | <i>Cwts.</i>         |       | <i>Cwts.</i>  | <i>Cwts.</i>                             |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 1                    | -     | 1             | 1                                        | 5                 | 5      | - 13 9                    |
| Cordage and Cables - | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Nova Scotia - -                                          |                      |       |               |                                          |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 134                  | -     | 134           | 134                                      | 215               | Deed.  | 11 17 -                   |
|                      |                                                                                              | 56                   | -     | 56            | 56                                       | 157               | "      | 8 12 3                    |
|                      |                                                                                              | 3                    | -     | 3             | 3                                        | 11                | "      | - 12 1                    |
|                      |                                                                                              | 193                  | -     | 193           | 193                                      | 383               | -      | 21 1 4                    |
| Peas - - -           | Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -                                                                 | <i>Bshls.</i>        |       | <i>Bshls.</i> | <i>Bshls.</i>                            |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 12                   | -     | 12            | 12                                       | 11                | 12/    | -                         |
|                      |                                                                                              | 73                   | -     | 73            | 73                                       | 37                | 10/    | -                         |
|                      |                                                                                              | 85                   | -     | 85            | 85                                       | 48                | -      | -                         |
| Oatmeal - - -        | United Kingdom -                                                                             |                      |       |               |                                          |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 1                    | -     | 1             | 1                                        | 1                 | 20/    | -                         |
| Corn, Meal - - -     | Nova Scotia -                                                                                |                      |       |               |                                          |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 30                   | -     | 30            | 30                                       | 19                | 12/6   | -                         |
| Flour - - -          | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -<br>Nova Scotia - -<br>Prince Edward Island. |                      |       |               |                                          |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 198                  | -     | 198           | 198                                      | 178               | 18/    | -                         |
|                      |                                                                                              | 75                   | -     | 75            | 75                                       | 68                | "      | -                         |
|                      |                                                                                              | 745                  | -     | 745           | 745                                      | 670               | "      | -                         |
|                      |                                                                                              | 75                   | -     | 75            | 75                                       | 67                | "      | -                         |
|                      |                                                                                              | 24                   | -     | 24            | 24                                       | 22                | -      | -                         |
|                      |                                                                                              | 1,117                | -     | 1,117         | 1,117                                    | 1,005             | -      | -                         |
| Earthenware - - -    | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -                                                             | <i>£.</i>            |       | <i>£.</i>     | <i>£.</i>                                |                   |        |                           |
|                      |                                                                                              | 75                   | -     | 75            | 75                                       | 75                | Deed.  | 8 5 -                     |
|                      |                                                                                              | 8                    | -     | 8             | 8                                        | 8                 | -      | - 17 7                    |
|                      |                                                                                              | 83                   | -     | 83            | 83                                       | 83                | -      | 9 2 7                     |



## General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863—continued.

| ARTICLES.                | Countries from whence Imported. | Quantities Imported. |       |          | Quantities entered for Home Consumption. | Value in Sterling |       | Gross Amount of Duty Collected. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
|                          |                                 | B. S.                | F. S. | Total.   |                                          | of Total Imports. | Price |                                 |
| Fishing Tackle - - -     | United Kingdom -                | £. 872               | £. -  | £. 872   | £. 872                                   | £. 872            | Decd. | £. s. d. 47 19 2                |
|                          | Jersey - - -                    | 218                  | -     | 218      | 218                                      | 218               | "     | 12 - 4                          |
|                          | Nova Scotia -                   | 57                   | -     | 57       | 57                                       | 57                | "     | 3 2 8                           |
|                          | United States -                 | 6                    | 40    | 46       | 46                                       | 46                | "     | 2 10 3                          |
|                          |                                 | 1,153                | 40    | 1,193    | 1,193                                    | 1,193             | -     | 65 12 5                         |
| Fruit (Dried) - - -      |                                 | Lbs. 740             | -     | Lbs. 740 | Lbs. 740                                 | 15                | 5 d.  | 4 12 6                          |
|                          | Jersey - - -                    | 184                  | -     | 184      | 184                                      | 4                 | "     | 1 3 -                           |
|                          | Canada - - -                    | 347                  | -     | 347      | 347                                      | 7                 | "     | 2 3 5                           |
|                          |                                 | 1,271                | -     | 1,271    | 1,271                                    | 26                | -     | 7 18 11                         |
|                          |                                 | £. 3                 | -     | £. 3     | £. 3                                     | 3                 | Decd. | - 6 7                           |
| Glassware - - -          | United Kingdom -                | 293                  | -     | 293      | 293                                      | 293               | Decd. | 32 5 9                          |
|                          | Jersey - - -                    | 119                  | -     | 119      | 119                                      | 119               | do.   | 13 1 10                         |
|                          | Canada - - -                    | 31                   | -     | 31       | 31                                       | 31                | do.   | 3 8 2                           |
|                          | Nova Scotia -                   | 10                   | -     | 10       | 10                                       | 10                | do.   | 1 2 3                           |
|                          |                                 | 453                  | -     | 453      | 453                                      | 453               | -     | 49 18 -                         |
| Hardware, 11 per cent. - | United Kingdom -                | 61                   | -     | 61       | 61                                       | 61                | Decd. | 3 7 1                           |
|                          | Jersey - - -                    | 49                   | -     | 49       | 49                                       | 49                | do.   | 2 14 1                          |
|                          | Nova Scotia -                   | 59                   | -     | 59       | 59                                       | 59                | do.   | 3 4 11                          |
|                          |                                 | 169                  | -     | 169      | 169                                      | 169               | -     | 9 6 1                           |
|                          |                                 | Cwts. 12             | -     | Cwts. 12 | Cwts. 12                                 | 9                 | Decd. | - 19 10                         |
| Lead - - -               | United Kingdom -                | 7                    | -     | 7        | 7                                        | 10                | do.   | 1 2 -                           |
|                          | Jersey - - -                    | 4                    | -     | 4        | 4                                        | 4                 | do.   | - 8 10                          |
|                          | Nova Scotia -                   | 23                   | -     | 23       | 23                                       | 23                | -     | 2 10 8                          |
|                          |                                 | 11                   | -     | 11       | 11                                       | 18                | Decd. | 1 19 7                          |
|                          | Jersey - - -                    | 7                    | -     | 7        | 7                                        | 25                | "     | 2 15 -                          |
| Lead Paint - - -         |                                 | 18                   | -     | 18       | 18                                       | 43                | -     | 4 14 7                          |
|                          | United Kingdom -                | £. 300               | -     | £. 300   | £. 300                                   | 300               | Decd. | 33 - -                          |
|                          | Jersey - - -                    | 117                  | -     | 117      | 117                                      | 117               | "     | 12 17 5                         |
|                          | Canada - - -                    | 15                   | -     | 15       | 15                                       | 15                | -     | 1 13 -                          |
|                          | Nova Scotia -                   | 49                   | -     | 49       | 49                                       | 49                | -     | 5 7 10                          |
| Leatherware - - -        |                                 | 481                  | -     | 481      | 481                                      | 481               | -     | 52 18 3                         |
|                          | Miscellaneous articles -        | 84                   | -     | 84       | 84                                       | 84                | Decd. | 9 4 10                          |
|                          | Jersey - - -                    | 46                   | -     | 46       | 46                                       | 46                | "     | 5 1 7                           |
|                          | Canada - - -                    | 9                    | -     | 9        | 9                                        | 9                 | "     | 1 - 11                          |
|                          |                                 | 139                  | -     | 139      | 139                                      | 139               | -     | 15 7 4                          |
| Miscellaneous (free) -   | United Kingdom -                | 3                    | -     | 3        | 3                                        | 3                 | Decd. | -                               |
|                          |                                 |                      |       |          |                                          |                   |       |                                 |

General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863—*continued.*

| ARTICLES.             | Countries from whence Imported.                                                                  | Quantities Imported.   |       |                        | Quantities entered for Home Consumption. | Value in Sterling |        | Gross Amount of Duty Collected. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
|                       |                                                                                                  | B. S.                  | F. S. | Total.                 |                                          | of Total Imports. | Price. |                                 |
| Molasses - - - -      | United Kingdom -<br>Nova Scotia -<br>Prince Edward Island.                                       | <i>Galls.</i><br>2,740 | -     | <i>Galls.</i><br>2,740 | <i>Galls.</i><br>2,740                   | £.<br>137         | 1/     | £. s. d.<br>28 10 10            |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 1,482                  | -     | 1,482                  | 1,482                                    | 74                | -      | 15 8 9                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 120                    | -     | 120                    | 120                                      | 6                 | -      | 1 5 -                           |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 4,342                  | -     | 4,342                  | 4,342                                    | 217               | -      | 45 4 7                          |
| Oakum - - - -         | United Kingdom -                                                                                 | <i>Cwts.</i><br>15     | -     | <i>Cwts.</i><br>15     | <i>Cwts.</i><br>15                       | 15                | Decd.  | - 17 1                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  |                        |       |                        |                                          |                   |        |                                 |
| Oil, Linseed - - - -  | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - - -                                                               | <i>Galls.</i><br>195   | -     | <i>Galls.</i><br>195   | <i>Galls.</i><br>195                     | 29                | Decd.  | 3 3 10                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 120                    | -     | 120                    | 120                                      | 13                | -      | 1 8 7                           |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 315                    | -     | 315                    | 315                                      | 42                | -      | 4 12 5                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  |                        |       |                        |                                          |                   |        |                                 |
| Oil, Olive - - - -    | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - - -                                                               | 480                    | -     | 480                    | 480                                      | 56                | Decd.  | 6 3 2                           |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 120                    | -     | 120                    | 120                                      | 12                | -      | 1 6 5                           |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 600                    | -     | 600                    | 600                                      | 68                | -      | 7 9 7                           |
|                       |                                                                                                  |                        |       |                        |                                          |                   |        |                                 |
| Paper Manufactures -  | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - - -                                                               | £.<br>35               | -     | £.<br>35               | £.<br>35                                 | 35                | Decd.  | 3 17 -                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 10                     | -     | 10                     | 10                                       | 10                | "      | 1 3 1                           |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 45                     | -     | 45                     | 45                                       | 45                | -      | 5 - 1                           |
|                       |                                                                                                  |                        |       |                        |                                          |                   |        |                                 |
| Pitch, Tar, &c. - - - | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - - -<br>Canada - - - -                                             | <i>Brls.</i><br>53     | -     | <i>Brls.</i><br>53     | <i>Brls.</i><br>53                       | 80                | 30/    | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 10                     | -     | 10                     | 10                                       | 15                | "      | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 1                      | -     | 1                      | 1                                        | 1                 | "      | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 64                     | -     | 64                     | 64                                       | 96                | -      | -                               |
| Pork - - - -          | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - - -<br>Canada - - - -<br>Nova Scotia - -<br>Prince Edward Island. | 5                      | -     | 5                      | 5                                        | 15                | 60/    | - 16 6                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 48                     | -     | 48                     | 48                                       | 144               | "      | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 113                    | -     | 113                    | 113                                      | 198               | 35/    | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 15                     | -     | 15                     | 15                                       | 26                | "      | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 20                     | -     | 20                     | 20                                       | 35                | "      | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 201                    | -     | 201                    | 201                                      | 418               | -      | - 16 6                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  |                        |       |                        |                                          |                   |        |                                 |
| Potatoes - - - -      | Canada - - - -<br>Prince Edward Island.                                                          | <i>Bshls.</i><br>40    | -     | <i>Bshls.</i><br>40    | <i>Bshls.</i><br>40                      | 2                 | 1/     | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 800                    | -     | 800                    | 800                                      | 40                | "      | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 840                    | -     | 840                    | 840                                      | 42                | -      | -                               |
| Rice - - - -          | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - - -<br>Canada - - - -                                             | <i>Cwts.</i><br>12     | -     | <i>Cwts.</i><br>12     | <i>Cwts.</i><br>12                       | 15                | Decd.  | 1 13 -                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 6                      | -     | 6                      | 6                                        | 6                 | "      | - 13 2                          |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 6                      | -     | 6                      | 6                                        | 4                 | 14/    | -                               |
|                       |                                                                                                  | 24                     | -     | 24                     | 24                                       | 25                | -      | 2 6 2                           |
|                       |                                                                                                  |                        |       |                        |                                          |                   |        |                                 |

## General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863—continued.

| ARTICLES.               | Countries from whence Imported.                                                                                     | Quantities Imported.   |              |                        | Quantities entered for Home Consumption. | Value in Sterling. |        | Gross Amount of Duty Collected. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
|                         |                                                                                                                     | B. S.                  | F. S.        | Total.                 |                                          | of Total Imports.  | Price. |                                 |
| Salt - - - -            | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -<br>Nova Scotia -<br>Spain - - -<br>Portugal - -<br>United States - | <i>Tons.</i>           | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i>           | <i>Tons.</i>                             | <i>£.</i>          |        | <i>£. s. d.</i>                 |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 764                    | -            | 764                    | 764                                      | 382                | 10/    | 19 2 -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 424                    | -            | 424                    | 424                                      | 212                | "      | 10 12 -                         |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 46                     | -            | 46                     | 46                                       | 23                 | "      | 1 3 -                           |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 427                    | -            | 427                    | 427                                      | 213                | "      | 10 13 6                         |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 290                    | -            | 290                    | 290                                      | 145                | -      | 7 5 -                           |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 100                    | -            | 100                    | 100                                      | 50                 | -      | 2 10 -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 20                     | 65           | 85                     | 85                                       | 43                 | -      | 2 2 6                           |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 2,071                  | 65           | 2,136                  | 2,136                                    | 1,068              | -      | 53 8 -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | <i>Cwts.</i>           |              | <i>Cwts.</i>           | <i>Cwts.</i>                             |                    |        |                                 |
| Soap - - - -            | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -<br>Nova Scotia -                                                   | 72                     | -            | 72                     | 72                                       | 85                 | Deed.  | 9 7 -                           |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 22                     | -            | 22                     | 22                                       | 28                 | -      | 3 1 7                           |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 4                      | -            | 4                      | 4                                        | 5                  | -      | - 11 -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 11                     | -            | 11                     | 11                                       | 11                 | -      | 1 4 2                           |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 109                    | -            | 109                    | 109                                      | 129                | -      | 14 3 9                          |
| Spirits, viz., Geneva - | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -                                                                                    | <i>Galls.</i>          |              | <i>Galls.</i>          | <i>Galls.</i>                            |                    |        |                                 |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 64                     | -            | 64                     | 64                                       | 6                  | 2/     | 16 - -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 728                    | -            | 728                    | 728                                      | 73                 | "      | 182 - -                         |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 792                    | -            | 792                    | 792                                      | 79                 | -      | 198 - -                         |
| Whisky - - - -          | Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -                                                                                        | 155                    | -            | 155                    | 155                                      | 35                 | 4/6    | 38 15 -                         |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 232                    | -            | 232                    | 232                                      | 52                 | "      | 58 - -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 387                    | -            | 387                    | 387                                      | 87                 | -      | 96 15 -                         |
| Rum - - - -             | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -                                                                                    | 290                    | -            | 290                    | 290                                      | 29                 | 2/     | 36 5 -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 60                     | -            | 60                     | 60                                       | 6                  | "      | 7 10 -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 350                    | -            | 350                    | 350                                      | 35                 | -      | 43 15 -                         |
| Sugar, Refined - -      | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -                                                                                    | <i>Cwts. qrs. lbs.</i> |              | <i>Cwts. qrs. lbs.</i> | <i>Cwts. qrs. lbs.</i>                   |                    |        |                                 |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 1 0 0                  | -            | 1 0 0                  | 1 0 0                                    | 2                  | 40/    | - 13 3                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 7 2 0                  | -            | 7 2 0                  | 7 2 0                                    | 15                 | "      | 4 19 -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 8 2 0                  | -            | 8 2 0                  | 8 2 0                                    | 17                 | -      | 5 12 3                          |
| Ditto, Unrefined - -    | United Kingdom -<br>Canada - - -<br>Nova Scotia -                                                                   | 41 0 0                 | -            | 41 0 0                 | 41 0 0                                   | 41                 | 20/    | 16 18 3                         |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 9 0 26                 | -            | 9 0 26                 | 9 0 26                                   | 9                  | -      | 3 16 3                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 15 0 0                 | -            | 15 0 0                 | 15 0 0                                   | 15                 | -      | 6 3 9                           |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 65 0 26                | -            | 65 0 26                | 65 0 26                                  | 65                 | -      | 26 18 3                         |
| Tea, Souchong, &c. -    | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey - - -<br>Canada - - -<br>Nova Scotia -<br>Prince Edward Island.                          | <i>Lbs.</i>            |              | <i>Lbs.</i>            | <i>Lbs.</i>                              |                    |        |                                 |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 3,872                  | -            | 3,872                  | 3,872                                    | 177                | 11d.   | 64 10 8                         |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 2,403                  | -            | 2,403                  | 2,403                                    | 110                | "      | 40 1 -                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 656                    | -            | 656                    | 656                                      | 30                 | -      | 10 18 8                         |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 703                    | -            | 703                    | 703                                      | 32                 | -      | 11 14 4                         |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 160                    | -            | 160                    | 160                                      | 5                  | -      | 1 13 4                          |
|                         |                                                                                                                     | 7,734                  | -            | 7,734                  | 7,734                                    | 354                | -      | 128 18 -                        |



General Imports into the Labrador for the Year 1863—*continued.*

| ARTICLES.                | Countries from which Imported.                                         | Quantities Imported.             |                  |                                  | Quantities entered for Home Consumption. | Value in Sterling    |                            | Gross Amount of Duty Collected.      |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                          |                                                                        | B. S.                            | F. S.            | Total.                           |                                          | of Total Imports.    | Price.                     |                                      |
| Tea, viz., other Sorts - | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey -                                           | <i>Lbs.</i><br>205<br>74         | -<br>-           | <i>Lbs.</i><br>205<br>74         | <i>Lbs.</i><br>205<br>74                 | £.<br>15<br>6        | 1/6<br>"                   | £. s. d.<br>4 5 5<br>1 10 10         |
|                          |                                                                        | 279                              | -                | 279                              | 279                                      | 21                   | -                          | 5 16 3                               |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
| Tobacco -                | Jersey -                                                               | 1,301                            | -                | 1,301                            | 1,301                                    | 60                   | 11 d.                      | 17 17 10                             |
|                          | Canada -                                                               | 817                              | -                | 817                              | 817                                      | 37                   | -                          | 11 4 8                               |
|                          | Nova Scotia -                                                          | 723                              | -                | 723                              | 723                                      | 33                   | -                          | 9 18 10                              |
|                          | Prince Edward Island.                                                  | 100                              | -                | 100                              | 100                                      | 5                    | -                          | 1 7 6                                |
|                          |                                                                        | 2,941                            | -                | 2,941                            | 2,941                                    | 135                  | -                          | 40 8 10                              |
| Tobacco Leaf -           | Canada -                                                               | 3,472                            | -                | 3,472                            | 3,472                                    | 116                  | 8 d.                       | —                                    |
| Vinegar -                | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey -<br>Canada -                               | <i>Galls.</i><br>134<br>50<br>16 | -<br>-<br>-      | <i>Galls.</i><br>134<br>50<br>16 | <i>Galls.</i><br>134<br>50<br>16         | 10<br>4<br>1         | 1/6<br>-<br>-              | 1 16 10<br>- 13 9<br>- 4 5           |
|                          |                                                                        | 200                              | -                | 200                              | 200                                      | 15                   | -                          | 2 15 -                               |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
| Wine (in Bottles) -      | Jersey -                                                               | 14                               | -                | 14                               | 14                                       | 11                   | 16/                        | 4 4 -                                |
| Woollens and Cottons -   | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey -<br>Nova Scotia -                          | £.<br>1,400<br>425<br>124        | -<br>-<br>-      | £.<br>1,400<br>425<br>124        | £.<br>1,400<br>425<br>124                | 1,400<br>425<br>124  | Decd.<br>-<br>-            | 154 - -<br>46 15 -<br>13 12 10       |
|                          |                                                                        | 1,949                            | -                | 1,949                            | 1,949                                    | 1,949                | -                          | 214 7 10                             |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
| Canvas -                 | United Kingdom -<br>Jersey -                                           | 115<br>44                        | -<br>-           | 115<br>44                        | 115<br>44                                | 115<br>44            | Decd.<br>-                 | 6 6 6<br>2 8 5                       |
|                          |                                                                        | 159                              | -                | 159                              | 159                                      | 159                  | -                          | 8 14 11                              |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
| Wood Wares -             | United Kingdom -<br>Canada -<br>Nova Scotia -<br>Prince Edward Island. | 47<br>252<br>24<br>5             | -<br>-<br>-<br>- | 47<br>252<br>24<br>5             | 47<br>252<br>24<br>5                     | 47<br>252<br>24<br>5 | Decd.<br>do.<br>do.<br>do. | 5 4 6<br>27 14 5<br>2 12 2<br>- 11 - |
|                          |                                                                        | 328                              | -                | 328                              | 328                                      | 328                  | -                          | 36 2 1                               |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
| Board and Plank -        | Nova Scotia -<br>Prince Edward Island.                                 | <i>Feet.</i><br>53,500<br>4,000  | -<br>-           | <i>Feet.</i><br>53,500<br>4,000  | <i>Feet.</i><br>53,500<br>4,000          | 107<br>8             | 40/per M.<br>"             | —<br>—                               |
|                          |                                                                        | 57,600                           | -                | 57,600                           | 57,600                                   | 115                  | -                          | —                                    |
|                          |                                                                        |                                  |                  |                                  |                                          |                      |                            |                                      |
| Spars -                  | Canada -                                                               | <i>No.</i><br>8                  | -                | <i>No.</i><br>8                  | <i>No.</i><br>8                          | 8                    | 20/-                       | —                                    |

*J. Winter,*  
Collector, Labrador.

No. 2.—A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT of Dutiable Goods Imported in the Year ended 30 September 1863, showing the aggregate Quantities and Value of the various Articles, and Amount of Duty collected thereon.

| ARTICLES IMPORTED.                                                                    | QUANTITY.              | VALUE.     | DUTY.      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                                                                       |                        | £. s. d.   | £. s. d.   |
| Biscuit - - - - -                                                                     | 1,372 cwt. -           | - - -      | 18 17 4    |
| Coffee - - - - -                                                                      | 3,410 lbs. -           | - - -      | 15 12 7    |
| Confectionery - - - - -                                                               | 1 cwt. -               | - - -      | - 13 9     |
| Fruit (dried) - - - - -                                                               | 1,271 lbs. -           | - - -      | 7 18 11    |
| Molasses - - - - -                                                                    | 4,342 gallons -        | - - -      | 45 4 7     |
| Oatmeal and Indian Meal - - - - -                                                     | 1 barrel -             | - - -      | - - 6      |
| Pork - - - - -                                                                        | 5 barrels -            | - - -      | - 16 6     |
| Salt - - - - -                                                                        | 2,136 tons -           | - - -      | 53 8 -     |
| Spirits, viz., Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and unde-<br>fined Spirits.                       | 1,179 gallons -        | - - -      | 294 15 -   |
| Rum - - - - -                                                                         | 350 gallons -          | - - -      | 43 15 -    |
|                                                                                       | <i>Cwts. qrs. lbs.</i> |            |            |
| Sugar, viz., refined - - - - -                                                        | 8 2 0                  | - - -      | 5 12 3     |
| „ „ unrefined - - - - -                                                               | 65 0 26                | - - -      | 26 18 3    |
| Tea, viz., Souchong, Congou, and Bohea - - - - -                                      | 7,734 lbs. -           | - - -      | 128 18 -   |
| „ all other sorts - - - - -                                                           | 279 lbs. -             | - - -      | 5 16 3     |
| Tobacco (manufactured) - - - - -                                                      | 2,941 lbs. -           | - - -      | 40 8 10    |
| Vinegar - - - - -                                                                     | 200 gallons -          | - - -      | 2 15 -     |
| Wines, viz., in bottles - - - - -                                                     | 14 gallons -           | - - -      | 4 4 -      |
| Goods, Wares, and merchandise, enumerated,<br>to pay Duty at the rate of 5½ per cent. | - - -                  | 1,965 16 9 | 108 2 5    |
| Goods not otherwise enumerated or described - - - - -                                 | - - -                  | 4,279 - -  | 470 13 11  |
| Goods, Wares, 5½ per cent., viz., Canvas, Cord-<br>age and Cables.                    |                        |            |            |
| Fishing Tackle, viz., Nets, Lines and Twines.                                         |                        |            |            |
| Iron, viz., Bar, Bolt and Wrought, Nails.                                             |                        |            |            |
| Medicines, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin.                                              |                        |            |            |
|                                                                                       | TOTAL - - - £.         |            | 1,274 11 1 |

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended the 30th day of September 1863.

*Dr.*

|              |                                                    |                        |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 30 September | To Receipts as per account of Goods imported - - - | £. s. d.<br>1,274 11 1 |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|

*Cr.*

|              |                                             |                        |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 30 September | By Orders and Cash remitted this date - - - | £. s. d.<br>1,274 11 1 |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|

I certify that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Custom House, Labrador, }  
30 September 1863. }

*J. Winter, Collector.*

LABRADOR CUSTOMS DUTIES.

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COPY of PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Government of *Newfoundland* relating to the Levy of CUSTOMS DUTIES on the Coast of *Labrador*, and REPORTS of the Collectors, Judges, or other Officers sent to that Coast last Season.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed*  
*18 March 1864.*

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 10 March 1864;—for,

“COPY of PETITION from *Malta*, praying for REFORMS, and of PAPERS relating  
to the same subject.”

Colonial Office, }  
25 April 1864. }

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C. FORTESCUE.

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(*Sir George Bowyer.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*26 April 1864.*

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## S C H E D U L E.

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1. Governor Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
(No. 8); 30 January 1864    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    3
  
  2. Governor Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.  
(No. 9); 30 January 1864    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    10
  
  3. The Honourables R. Sciortino, P. Mifsud, F. Pullicino, and F. M. Torreggiani, to  
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., 15 February 1864    -    -    -    38
-

COPY of PETITION from *Malta*, praying for REFORMS, and of Papers relating to the same subject.

— No. 1. —

(No. 8.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant General Sir *J. Gaspard Le Marchant*, to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

No. 1.

Governor Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant to the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. 30 January 1864.

Palace Valletta, 30 January 1864.

(Received, 6 February 1864.)

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a petition signed by certain of the inhabitants of these Islands, praying for a reform in the constitution of the Council of Government, and the appointment of a Civil Governor.

Encl. 1.

2. This petition, in which four of the elected Members of the Council have taken part, was issued, during my temporary absence in England, on the 20th August 1863.

Dr. Sciortino (Lawyer).  
Dr. Pulicino (Lawyer).  
Dr. Mifsud (Lawyer).  
Dr. Torreggiani (Lawyer).

3. Immediately after its appearance, their four colleagues published a protest, pointing out to their constituents the groundlessness of the assertions contained in that document, and their consequent repudiation of the measure.

Mr. Scieluna (Merchant).  
Mr. Bugeja (Merchant).  
Dr. Randon (Lawyer).  
Dr. Grungo (Lawyer).

4. I returned to Malta on the 29th August, and on the 3d September the constituency of Gozo (for which island Dr. Sciortino, the leader of this petition, is returned as Member to Council), in a letter addressed to me, declared their dissent from the course that gentleman had taken, as contrary to their sentiments and feelings.

Encl. 2.  
Trans. enclosed.

5. And after a period of five months has elapsed, during which I believe efforts have been made to procure support for this petition in England, I have received it for transmission to your Grace.

Encl. 3.  
Trans. enclosed.

6. With regard to the chief prayer of the petition, I can have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that a time has not arrived for any alteration or reform in the existing Constitution for the government of these Islands.

Encl. 4.

7. My long experience of Colonial Government convinces me that the concession of such measures as the petition demands could only be attended with the most unfavourable results.

8. These Islands, from many circumstances, are necessarily precluded from a form of constitution embodying a Representative Legislature, or what is commonly called "responsible government," and are unsuited to it.

9. Nor is there at this moment really any particular pressure of public opinion for an alteration in the existing form of government. The local press, chiefly conducted by the gentlemen who support this petition, has constantly complained of what the writers term the "apathy of the people" on this point, which they have been unable to inflame. And I have no hesitation in adding, that the larger portion of the number of signatures obtained are chiefly due to the zeal and activity of a portion of the Church party, who have coalesced on this occasion, because the prayer is included in the petition for the restoration of "Ecclesiastics" to the Council.

10. The prayer for the appointment of a Civil Governor is a question which I leave in the hands of your Grace. My own impression is that, under the peculiar local circumstances of Malta, the interests of the inhabitants can be best secured by the concentration of the Civil Government with the Military Command, whenever a proper officer, enjoying the confidence of the Crown, can be selected for it.



11. The charges preferred against the Government in this document are so far generalized that I find it difficult to answer them except by a review of the course of my administration, a defence exceeding the limits of this Despatch.

12. If, however, the inferences intended to be drawn from these statements are that the Government is disorganised, that the finances are neglected and misapplied, that the public property is badly administered—then am I in a position to assure and satisfy your Grace, by the truth of facts, that such grievances are groundless and imaginary.

13. Necessary and useful reforms have been carried out successfully during my administration: that these have left behind an element dissatisfied, and even chronically agitating, because no longer in possession of monopolies they formerly enjoyed, is a consequence almost inseparable from such reforms.

14. But passing from this to the fact of the general prosperity of the country, it has seldom reached a higher point. Ample demand for remunerative labour exists; the revenue has steadily improved. In 1857 it was 132,681*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*; in 1863 it is no less than 157,831*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*: the highest limit it had ever previously reached was 144,795*l.*, and that in the exceptional year 1856, during the height of the Crimean War.

15. Each branch, since my assumption of the administration, has in turn commanded my attention. The position of the Government employé has been improved, sanitary measures have been attended to, education extended, important works of usefulness carried out, agriculture expanded and encouraged, and a general impetus given to the industry of the population that has not been exceeded for many years.

16. That there are a small clique of men, some imbued with extreme ultra-liberal views—others, young lawyers, whose professional employment is necessarily contracted, and some of whom are not satisfied, is useless to doubt. They view with some degree of jealousy the system by which the heads of departments are selected from the public servants of the Crown, and they would gladly see a Constitution substituted, which would make those appointments directly dependent upon political position, and thus open to themselves.

17. This, indeed, I believe is the final aim they desire to achieve. How far such a development is adapted to the government of these islands is a question beyond my province, and for Her Majesty's Government to decide; but in so far as I may be permitted to venture an opinion on this subject, from the experience of the past, it must be to declare myself unconditionally against it.

18. My humble duty, therefore, to the Crown places me in the position, on this occasion, to recommend that the prayer of the petitioners shall not be acceded to.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Gaspard Le Marchant*,  
Governor.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. 1, in No. 1. To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Petition of the Undersigned Inhabitants of the Island of Malta,

Humbly Showeth,

THAT they consider it an imperious duty no longer to delay petitioning Her Majesty to obtain an amelioration in the Government of these Islands.

That the present Government Council, graciously granted by Her Majesty's letters-patent of 11th May 1849, has never been, in the opinion of the Maltese public, an efficient institution; and this opinion has been corroborated by facts. Composed as it is of 18 members, of whom 10 are official, occupying public situations, and eight only elected by the people, the latter are always in a minority, even when unanimous in opinion, while the Executive Government has always a positive majority. The elected Members of Council can thus, at most, merely act as advisers; but as the Executive Government is not bound to act upon their advice, the necessary consequence is that the Council consists of the Governor alone,  
he

he having absolute control over the official members. Further, a large portion of the public expenditure being withdrawn from the control and votes of the Council, and virtually from its knowledge, it follows that this body, both from the manner in which it is constituted, and from its limited powers, especially as regards the voting of public money, far from being a safeguard to the public interests, serves merely to cover the acts of the Government, and to exonerate it from responsibility. It has, moreover, not seldom happened that the Governor, to avoid censure and discussion on questions of vital importance, has prorogued the sittings of the Council for extraordinarily long periods without regard for public opinion.

That besides that the public expenditure has frequently been disproportioned to the resources of these islands, it has not always been justly distributed between works of necessity and works of ornament and secondary importance: the former having been made to yield place to the two latter; and notwithstanding that all the supplies should be voted by the Council, the Executive Government has assumed to itself exclusively the right of obtaining funds by sales of the public territorial property, a procedure which, while it renders more insignificant and illusory, if possible, the Government Council in its most important attributions relative to the public treasury, is pregnant with great danger to the future administration of these islands.

That the system of collective elections does not secure the desired result of causing all the classes of the community to be equally represented, and further, in the opinion of a large portion of this population the absolute exclusion of ecclesiastics from the Council is unjust, for the circumstances that at a former time were considered to warrant that measure should only have led to a limitation of their number.

That whatever may be the constitution of a legislative council suited to the wants of these islands, its practical efficiency must in a great measure depend on the direction given to it by the head of the local government, and this is another reason, in addition to those up to the present time put forward by this population, for petitioning for the appointment of civil instead of military governors. It is only through the co-operation and goodwill of an able and intelligent civil administrator, having a complete knowledge of the working of constitutional institutions, a familiarity with administrative details, and a full appreciation of the questions which arise in all the branches of social science, that a proper development of similar liberal institutions can be accomplished, especially in Malta, where the Executive is most powerful. Unfortunately, the wishes of this population for a civil governor were complied with for so short a time that no fair opportunity was afforded of experiencing any permanent good results therefrom. Your Petitioners, therefore, refraining from entering into other grievances, limit themselves to submit to your Grace's consideration their humble and ardent wishes for the appointment of a civil governor and for the constitution of a really efficient Council of Government, and that to the latter (besides the ordinary legislative functions) should be entrusted the real and effective power of controlling, without detriment to the interests of the Imperial Government, and under suitable provisions, the expenditure of the public money and the administration of the public landed property. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly entreat that your Grace will be pleased to take into favourable consideration their just claims, and to submit their humble wishes to their Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen.

|          |                                                                                              |   |                                          |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------|
| (signed) | <i>R. Sciortino, Dr.<br/>Pasq. Mifsud,<br/>Fil. Pullicino,<br/>Francesco M. Torreggiani,</i> | } | Members of the Council<br>of Government. |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------|

Date of transmission, 23d January 1864.

This Petition is accompanied by 53 copies, bearing 4,464 original signatures.

*R. Sciortino, Dr.*

### Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

(Translation.)

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

REGRETTING that we cannot concur with our colleagues, elective members of the Council of Government, who at the invitation of four or five other individuals are now promoting a petition to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for a reform of the constitution of the local Government, we feel it our duty to publish the grounds of our determination for the information of our constituents.

1. The petition in question is not a measure intended to give effect to any wish that the public had evinced.

Great efforts have been made since, more than a year, to induce the people to concur in a petition for a reform; but those efforts have constantly been fruitless, and the people have invariably shown a disinclination to lend their support. This is a fact generally known; and to ascertain it, it would be sufficient to refer to the newspapers published during the



last twelve months, which teem with complaints for what the writers of those papers called the apathy of the people.

It is probable that, by their zeal and activity, the collectors of signatures will succeed in causing that petition to be signed by many who, without reading it or understanding its object, may hope thereby to obtain a suppression or a diminution of duties, an increase of profits, or a reduction of prices; but in such case the petition would have no other effect than that of deluding the people, and of representing to the Crown the existence of a popular desire which in reality does not exist.

2. No intelligent person believes that a reform can be obtained by which the Executive would in the legislative council be in a minority, because no Government can perform its functions if its action entirely depends on the decisions of an assembly which it cannot lead; and a constitution making the executive power subject to be transferred from one hand to another, according to the pleasure of the majority of a popular assembly, is not considered to be suitable to the peculiar circumstances of these islands.

On the other hand, in the absence of sufficient grounds to expect the attainment of the object of a petition, it appears to us to be the duty of every well-meaning Maltese to refrain from promoting a political agitation, which in such case would have no other effect than that of creating distrust, discontent, and, in the end, disaffection towards the Crown.

3. The present constitution of the Council is certainly not the best which, apart from any consideration of the peculiar condition of these islands, could, in the abstract, be devised. According to that constitution, the elective members can only exercise a moral influence, by detecting the errors of the executive, by representing the wants of the people, by calling upon the Government to account for its conduct, and by thus putting the management of public affairs under the control of public opinion. But it is not correct to say that the Executive does not consult, or that it disregards the opinion of the elective members, or that it avails itself of the majority consisting of official members to conduct the government according to its own views, without regard to public interest.

During the whole time that we have had the honour to be members of Council, namely, during the last four years, only two cases occurred in which expenditure was sanctioned against the unanimous opinion of the elective members, namely:

1st. In the year 1861, when the Government proposed the payment of 330*L.*, being one-half of the interest on a sum laid out by the Imperial Government for a purchase of grain, made on account of the local Government, at a time when a war was believed to be imminent.

2d. During the session of the current year, when the Government proposed to charge against the sum voted towards the construction of new buildings for certain charitable institutions, the sum of 550*L.*; namely, 150*L.* for travelling expenses incurred by the officer who, on the recommendation made in Council by one of the elective members, that an architect in England should be entrusted with the formation of plans was by the Executive sent to that country in order to give the necessary information to the architect.

On two\* other occasions, one in the year 1862, and the other during the session of the current year, grants of money were sanctioned with the consent of only four of the eight elective members: in the former instance, against the opinion of the other four elective members, and in the latter, against the opinion of three, the other (the undersigned Dr. Randon) being then absent; and on those occasions, the questions were:

1st. To increase, by about 10,000*L.*, the sum originally voted for the harbour works, including the construction of a dock;

2d. To pay 171*L.* for freight and other expenses, relative to guns brought from England, to be fixed as bollards round the new harbour.

On no other occasion, as far as we can remember, money was voted without the unanimous consent of the elective members. Upon other subjects, in which there was no question of money, during the last four years, no more than about 12 divisions took place, including those in connexion with the draft of the Ordinance relating to elections; and on all, or almost all, occasions, some of the elective members supported the views of the Government.

During the interval between two sessions of the Council, the Executive, more than once, incurred expenses which had not previously been authorised by the Council: but in such cases, which were of a more or less urgent nature, the Government, before incurring the expense, has invariably taken the advice of all, or some, at least, of the elective members; and it never failed afterwards to state the reasons for having incurred such expenses, and to obtain the unanimous approval of the Council.

4. It is stated in the petition, that a large portion of the public expenditure is withdrawn from the control and the vote of the Council.

If

\* This is a mistake, because the division on the Resolution for 10,000*L.* for the construction of a dock took place not on any question whether that amount should be disbursed for a dock, but on the terms of the original Resolution, inasmuch as in that paper the proposed dock was connected with the harbour work contemplated in the Resolution of the 25th of May 1859; and the opponents proposed that it should be made a different and independent subject. The division took place on amendments to that effect, proposed by Dr. Sciortino.



If this statement refers to the sum of 1,000*L.*, of which the Governor can dispose with the authority only of the Secretary of State, to say that that amount is a large portion of the public expenditure, is an exaggeration; for 1,000*L.* is not a large portion of the yearly expenditure, which amounts, upon an average, to 140,000*L.*

But if that statement refers to the whole of the Civil List, amounting to 52,273*L.*, the petition is incorrect; because that, as well as any other item of the public expenditure, is placed under the control of the Council, by virtue of the 9th section of Her Majesty's Instructions annexed to the Letters Patent of the year 1849.

That passage in the petition, inconsistent as it is with truth, tends to mislead public opinion, and to create unjust suspicions.

5. It does not seem to us that there is any ground to say, as it is stated in the petition, that the head of the Government, to avoid censures and discussions on important questions, has prorogued the sittings of the Council for extraordinary long periods, without regard for public opinion. With the difference of a few weeks, more or less, the Council has, for many years, been always prorogued towards the same time, and after the termination of the business of the session.

Moreover, the sessions have always been nearly as long as those of the Imperial Parliament, and within each of such sessions there is ample time to bring forward any question. On the other hand, what is not done in one session, can be done in the next.

6. It is stated in the petition that the public expenditure has frequently been disproportioned to the resources of these islands, and that it has not always been properly distributed between works of necessity, and works of ornament and secondary importance.

By this passage in the petition it is, perhaps, intended to convey that the works undertaken will cost a sum exceeding the resources of these islands. But we are not of this opinion, because those works cannot be completed within one year; and by yearly instalments, in proportion to the work performed, their cost may easily be paid with the ordinary means.

But, if what is stated in the petition were correct, would it be fair for the elective members, either of the present or the preceding Council, to blame the Government for it? Was not the project of the harbour extension adopted, almost with acclamation, by our predecessors, who assented to a contribution of 62,776*L.* for that purpose, besides the cost of the lands to be acquired for the same object? With the exception of the addition of about 10,000*L.*,\* which our colleagues as above stated (§ 3), opposed, have not all other works been adopted with the unanimous consent of all the elective members of the present Council? And can our colleagues, on account of that addition to the contribution for the harbour works—an addition which with the ordinary means alone can be paid in a single year, and which, on the other hand, confers upon the trading community the benefit of the use of a first-rate dock—hold themselves entitled to accuse the executive of having undertaken works the cost of which exceeds the resources of these islands? That reproof, coming from our colleagues, appears to us to be the more unfair, as they were the very members who during the last session made every effort to induce the Government to embark in other works, the cost of which would probably exceed the collective amount of all those which are now in course of being carried out; and it was, on the other hand, the Executive that, at first alone, resisted, and subsequently caused the resolution of the 9th of March last to be unanimously adopted, declaring that, as the last three instalments of the contribution for the harbour extension were in a short time to become successively due, other works of magnitude could not be undertaken.

That ill-informed persons, hearing of large sums, may imagine the resources of the Government to have been exceeded, does not surprise us; because the same thing happened during the administration of Mr. O'Ferrall. But we are at a loss to conceive how members of Council can fall into such an error. At all events, it is not for any member of Council to blame the Government for that for which he is himself responsible with the Government.

7. It is stated in the petition that the Executive Government has assumed to itself exclusively the right of obtaining funds by sales of public landed property, as if the Government disposed of such funds without the vote of the Council.

By this assertion it is insinuated that the Government is in the habit of having recourse to a very objectionable proceeding, in order to elude the control of the Council; but the truth is:

1st. That the receipts arising from sales of property are put together with other Government receipts; they cannot be disposed of without the authority of the Council, as it was explained in one of the latter sittings of the last session; and they are accounted for in the annual estimate, under the head of "Special Receipts."

2d. That the Government has never made a mystery of those transactions, and on a motion by the undersigned Dr. Grungo, a very detailed return, in print, was laid before the Council, of all alienations made, and long leases granted, from the year 1849, when the present Council was first instituted, up to the date of the motion; and no elective member has ever made any remark on the transactions referred to in that return, although it was in the power of any member to criticise it.

3d. That

3d. That, with the exception of some uncultivated sites of a most insignificant value, which are usually sold by Government to parties desirous to acquire and utilize them, all other alienations have been made with the previous consent, express or implied, of the members of the Council, and effected for the following three objects:

1st. To acquire, in exchange, private property for the construction of roads or other works sanctioned by the Council; and the Council has always voted the sums required for such roads or works, with the understanding that the land required should be obtained by exchange for public property;

2d. To acquire the lands where the new mercantile harbour is to be excavated or, where some of the materials from such excavation are to be deposited; and this operation was made in compliance with the resolution of the Council of May 25th, 1859;

3d. Lastly, to acquire, in exchange, on account of the Imperial Government, property in the French Creek. This was, in substance, suggested by the members of the preceding Council, who, as it was repeatedly, within the last two years, explained in Council, previously to passing the above-mentioned resolution, desired that the owners of property in the French Creek should have the benefit of obtaining sites round the wharves of the new harbour; and what the Government did in deviation from that recommendation, was to substitute property having a known value, for sites which, for the present, cannot be fairly estimated, and which, in all probability, will hereafter have a value far higher than that which could now be fixed.

8. The system of elections, which in the petition are called collective, is in that petition disapproved; but it is subject to be altered by the Council, and it has been maintained by the unanimous wish of the Council itself. When the draft of the electoral ordinance was being discussed, notice was given by the undersigned Dr. Randon, of an amendment with the object of dividing the island of Malta into several districts; and that amendment was not brought forward and discussed, for want of support on the part of the other elective members.

The exclusion, however, of ecclesiastics, to which reference is made in the petition, is, indeed, an act of the Imperial Government, which took place under the last administration, and was sanctioned by a law which it is not in the power of the Council to alter.

Against that law a petition was made by the clergy and by many laymen, but with no effect. It is now, by the present petition, intended to submit another application for the readmission of ecclesiastics. We are not able to infer so much from the words of that petition; because those words as they stand, affirm as a point of fact, that one portion of the people wishes that ecclesiastics should be eligible to the Council, and consequently, that the other portion wishes that they should not;—they express an opinion that, at all events, should ecclesiastics be readmitted, their number should be limited, thus affirming that ecclesiastics are in a condition different from that of other citizens;—and they convey no prayer to the Secretary of State. Moreover, considering the whole of the petition, we find it to be so worded as not even to contain a clear and decided opinion on the part of those who sign it. It seems to us to be an artifice resorted to for the purpose of obtaining signatures from men of all parties. But if that artifice will prove effectual for swelling the number of signatures, will it not defeat its own object with the Secretary of State?

9. The prayer for a Civil Governor, which involves a censure of the administration of the present Governor, is certainly not an echo of the acclamation with which the first measure adopted after the reunion of the military command with the civil administration, was greeted—namely, that which has so highly raised the condition of the Maltese regiment, and which was the subject of a vote of thanks, moved by some of the elective members, and unanimously adopted by all.

But apart from that benefit, it seems to us very doubtful whether, under the local circumstances, in a fortified place, and with a numerous garrison, the interests of the inhabitants be better secured by a Governor having at the same time the command of the fortress and the garrison, or by one who, with duties limited to civil affairs, would have by his side a general officer who would be supported in England by a minister other than that of the Colonies, and whose duty would be that of considering only one side of any questions in which the interests of the people may appear to be inconsistent with those of the military defence, or of the troops stationed in these islands. We believe that all depends on the personal qualifications of the individual who may be entrusted either with the civil government only, or with both the civil government and the military command. Looking, however, upon the prayer for a Civil Governor, as a censure of the present administration, we consider it extremely unjust.

What branch of the public civil service has been neglected or mismanaged?

With no other means than those which the Government previously possessed, the public revenue has been considerably increased by the present Governor, by enforcing strict impartiality in the administration, and putting an end to the unjust privilege formerly allowed to some influential or protected individuals of enjoying public property at an almost nominal rent.

The uncultivated lands, the property of the Crown, and formerly the subject of unceasing complaints, are almost all granted on long leases, on conditions calculated to secure such cultivation



cultivation as they may be capable of; and extensive grounds have already, as far as they could in a period of two or three years, been rendered productive. We have asked the Collector of Land Revenue for a detailed information, and he has favoured us with a memorandum, from which it appears that the extent of the lands so disposed of comes up to 11,200 tummoli, distributed among 370 individuals. They are, for the most part, situated in the localities called Tal Cammieh, Casam Barrani, Dar il Bajada, Ghain Tuffiba:—which data we now furnish, in order to enable anyone who may be so inclined, to ascertain the fact for himself. Other efforts have also been made to improve agriculture, by the introduction of new fruit-trees and their propagation throughout the island; nor has it been omitted to try to introduce new breeds of animals, or to improve the existing breeds, although such experiments, owing to the climate of, and the quality of food that can be obtained in, these islands, have not had a satisfactory result.

It appears also, from the same memorandum, that the supply of water has been largely increased by the acquisition of new sources which have now been united to those of the old aqueducts; and numerous cisterns and fountains in various central places, in the cities and the country, have relieved the poor from great sufferings.

To the present Governor is due the great work of the harbour extension, which, when completed, will afford the mercantile community all the accommodation which they had for many years unsuccessfully demanded; and whether, in undertaking this work, the Governor has had the local interests at heart, every one may ascertain by a perusal of the debates in the Imperial Parliament, lately published in the local papers. The reader of those papers will see at once with what energy those interests must have been upheld against the opposition of the Naval Department. It is owing to that work that we hear no more of removing merchant shipping to the Marsamuscetto Harbour; and it is also owing to it that an enormous sum of money will be poured into these Islands by the Imperial Government.

The trading community owes also to the Governor the addition of fosse for the deposit of grain,—the privilege of lodging, under the control of the custom-house, goods not subject to duty, with a view to obtain the benefit of custom-house schedules representing those goods, and easily transferable;—and several other accommodations of minor importance, which evince his desire to afford facilities to trade, and to comply with the reasonable wishes of traders.

A new civil powder-magazine has been built in the Rinella Creek, in order to remove from the centre of the harbour, where the present powder-magazine is situated, a traffic in so dangerous an article.

A market in Valletta, for so many years vainly wished for, has now been constructed, in imitation of the best markets existing in the finest capitals.

The charitable institutions under the present administration have all been greatly improved.

To the present Governor is due the formation, now commenced, of a large cemetery, which has long been desired, especially as a preparatory step towards the prohibition of interments within the towns.

With the unanimous consent of all the elective members, and with the view of encouraging foreigners, from whom so many advantages are derived, to reside in Malta, a new theatre is being erected.

Several new roads have been formed, whether to shorten the distance between one point and another, or to make more convenient ways, especially for carts carrying heavy loads.

The ornamental works performed in Valletta and in other parts have almost changed their aspect, and the cleanliness, especially in the Manderaggio, is by far superior to that of former times.

In the appointments to civil situations, as well as to ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Government, nothing but the requirements of the public service and the merits of candidates have, under the present administration, been had in view; and to the Governor is also due the appointment of two Maltese gentlemen to two offices which it was formerly believed could not be filled by Maltese,—namely, the office of assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office, and that of the Superintendent of Police.

Public instruction was one of the subjects first taken into consideration by the present Governor. Availing himself of the services of the fittest men in these islands, he made important reforms in the *personnel* of the University; and having afterwards ascertained that serious complaints were made respecting primary instruction, he did not hesitate to entrust to one of the elective members, who is now giving his support to the abovementioned petition, the duty of making a careful inquiry. That gentleman's report has not yet been presented, and we cannot, therefore, charge the Government with any remissness.

It is true that many things wanted by the public are still to be done, and the roads in the country are not so well kept as heretofore; but with the means at the disposal of the Government, it is impossible to provide for everything at once.

If, therefore, by the prayer for a Civil Governor it is intended to cast a blame on the present administration, in such a censure we cannot concur.

These are chiefly the reasons for which we have refused our concurrence in the abovementioned petition, which has now been put into circulation for signatures.

(signed)

E. Scicluna.  
Vincenzo Bugeja.  
G. Randon.  
F. Grungo.

Valletta, 25 August 1863.



## Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

(Translation.)

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

Sir,

Gozo, 3 September 1863.

HAVING been requested to transmit to his Excellency the Governor the accompanying address, signed by 292 individuals out of about 320 persons who in this island can write, we beg leave to do so through you.

We regret that the Reverend Canon Pro-Vicar in this island and the brothers of the Bishop of Malta have undertaken to collect signatures to a petition which is not at all in accordance with the feelings of the inhabitants of this island, and that a few persons suffered themselves to be imposed upon by the assurance that it did not contain a prayer for the readmission of Ecclesiastics into the Council.

But we hope that his Excellency is convinced of the feelings of satisfaction and gratitude which prevail in this island, and which its inhabitants have lost no time in acknowledging in their address.

We have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Dr. Francesco Buttigieg.*  
*Notaro Nicolo Cauchi.*  
*Dr. Luigi Boudi.*

To the Honourable  
 Sir Victor Houlton, K.C.M.G.,  
 Chief Secretary to Government,  
 &c. &c. &c.

## Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

(Translation.)

Encl. 4, in No. 1. To His Excellency Sir *John Gaspard Le Marchant*, G.C.M.G., Governor of Malta, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

GRATEFUL for the benefits which we have obtained under your Excellency's administration, both from measures of general interest and from others particularly regarding Gozo, we, the undersigned, inhabitants of this island, offer to your Excellency our humble congratulations upon your happy return to assume the government.

Gozo, the 1st day of September 1863.

Signed by

*Canonico Michele Zammit, Vicario Curato.*  
*Michel Angelo, Can<sup>o</sup> Cant<sup>e</sup> Garroni.*  
*Saverio Can<sup>o</sup> Formosa.*  
*Francesco Can<sup>o</sup> Merceira.*  
*Can<sup>eo</sup> Guiseppe Tabone.*  
*Gaetano Con<sup>eo</sup> Bondi.*  
*Camillo Can<sup>o</sup> Cassar.*

And 285 other inhabitants of Gozo.

## — No. 2. —

(No. 9.)

No. 2.

Governor Sir J.  
 Gaspard Le Mar-  
 chant to the Duke  
 of Newcastle, K.G.  
 30 January 1864.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant General Sir *J. Gaspard Le Marchant* to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Palace, Valletta, 30 January 1864.

(Received 6 February 1864.)

My Lord Duke,

\* Page 3.

IN addition to my Despatch, No. 8,\* of this day's date, giving cover to a petition signed by four elected Members and certain inhabitants of these Islands, praying for a reform in the constitution of the Council of Government, I have conceived it to be my duty to enter, separately, into a more full and detailed explanation relative to all the points referred to in that document, and to submit it for the further information of your Grace.

2. That petition contains the following statements:—

1st. That the constitution of the Council of Government, which consists of 18  
 members

members, of whom 10, including the Governor, are appointed by the Crown, and eight elected by the inhabitants, is unsatisfactory;

2d. That a large portion of the public expenditure is withdrawn from the control of that Council;

3d. That, in order to avoid censures and debates on questions of vital importance, I have not unfrequently closed the Council for very long periods;

4th. That the public expenditure is often disproportioned to the resources of this island;

5th. That the Executive has assumed the right of procuring funds by selling public property;

6th. That the system of elections which in the petition are called collective, fails to secure for all classes of the people the benefit of being represented in the Council;

7th. That, in the opinion of a large portion of this community, ecclesiastics have unjustly been incapacitated from being elected members of Council; because the circumstances which led to their disqualification were calculated to justify only a provision to the effect that the number of ecclesiastics in the Council should not exceed a certain limit;

And it concludes by praying for a reform of the Council; for the extension of the powers of the latter in regard to the expenditure of the public money and the management of the public property; and for the appointment of a Civil Governor, versed in constitutional matters, familiar with administrative details, and able to appreciate any questions that might arise in every branch of social science.

3. I now venture to state my humble opinion on each of those statements separately, together with such remarks as may assist to explain them.

4. I believe that the Council of Government, as established by Her Majesty's Letters Patent of 11th May 1849, during the administration of the Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall, is a valuable institution perfectly suitable to the position of Malta. By the publicity of its proceedings, and the power which eight elective members possess of canvassing every act of the Executive, it exercises a wholesome control over the management of public affairs, and an effective check against abuse on the part of public officers; while, on the other hand, it affords the Government an opportunity of giving public explanations in regard to its measures, and thus preventing, or removing from the mind of intelligent and impartial men any misunderstandings or unfounded suspicions. But I concur in the opinion of my predecessor, the late Sir William Reid, who, in a Despatch, No. 52, dated April 8th, 1852, signified to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, his unqualified dissent from the sentiments expressed in a petition praying, among other things, for a reform of the Council, and who again, in another Despatch, No. 45, to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere (Lord Taunton), dated May 19th, 1856, stated his opinion that the present form of the Malta Government, with a press as free as any in the British dominions, was fully sufficient to prevent abuse of power and to secure civil and political liberty. (Enclosure A.)

1st Complaint.  
Constitution of the  
Council.

5. An increase of the number of elected members to an extent that they would form the majority of the Council, would have the effect of transferring the Government into their hands, with hardly any serious responsibility; because, apart from other considerations connected with the peculiar circumstances of this island, as the principal British fortress and naval station in the Mediterranean, the absence of a class of well-informed men, disposed to serve in the Council, and possessed of sufficient means to enable them to devote their time to the management of public affairs, makes it impossible to introduce, with any hope of success, what is commonly called "responsible government."

6. In the absence of a class of men of that description, the introduction of that form of Government must necessarily be followed by a system of bribery in all its forms, and from all parts. I earnestly hope, therefore, that no form of government will be introduced here, calculated to make of the Legislative Council

Encl. 1.



an arena for needy men to struggle for the emoluments of office, or to put office-holders under the necessity of humouring a majority of a popular assembly, to continue in the enjoyment of their salaries.

7. On the question of making the number of elected members equal to that of official members, I need hardly dwell. It seems to me evident that such an arrangement would lead to incessant trials of strength and bitter contests to be decided by the Governor's vote; and that a concession to that extent, being, as it undoubtedly would be, taken as the forerunner of a more liberal constitution, would encourage agitation, and throw this community into a state of unremitting excitement.

8. On the other hand, though the elected members under the present law are less numerous than the official members, the wishes of the former are carried out on all occasions when it is possible to follow them consistently with the duties of the Government and the exigencies of the public service. Very frequently Government motions have been withdrawn, or sometimes inconveniently modified, owing to opposition on the part of some of the elected members; and in no instance, that I am aware of, have official members declined, or omitted to give the fullest explanation on any subject brought under the notice of the Council. On the contrary, I know that elected members have frequently been offered, even out of the Council, detailed explanations on points which in the Council, where, since its installation in January 1850, the forms of the House of Commons have been initiated, could not be clearly and satisfactorily elucidated.

Encl. 2.

9. The enclosed statement (Enclosure B.) respecting the divisions which took place during the last 10 years, partly under Sir W. Reid's administration, and partly since I have the honour of being the head of the Government, and especially the Summary at the end of that Statement, shows how few instances occurred in which motions or amendments were carried by official, without the support of elected, members; and a glance at the nature of the motions which since the 1st of May 1858 were carried by the official members alone, will suffice to show that the opposition of the elected members was really groundless, and that it was impossible for official members not to insist upon those motions. In regard, therefore, to the first subject mentioned in the petition I feel it my duty to refrain from recommending any alteration of the present constitution of the Council.

2d complaint.  
Expenditure not  
subject to the  
opinion of the  
Council.

Encl. 3.  
Not printed.

10. The second point in the petition, evidently refers to the Civil List, amounting to 52,273 £.; and it has no foundation. It is incorrect to say that a large portion, exceeding one-third, of the ordinary public expenditure is withdrawn from the control of the Council; because, on the contrary, by the 9th Section of Her Majesty's Instructions appended to the Letters Patent of 1849, it is ordered that that sum is to continue to be charged on the revenue of these islands as long only as it is not otherwise provided by any law to be made by the local legislature, subject, of course, as any other law, to confirmation by the Crown; and the spirit of those instructions have been always fully and carefully acted up to as was instanced in 1859.

3d Complaint.  
Closing the Council  
for long periods.

Encl. 4.

11. As regards the third point, viz., that to avoid censure and discussions of questions of vital importance I have not unfrequently closed the Council for very long periods, I beg to refer to the accompanying statement by the clerk of the Council (Enclosure D.), from which your Grace will see that in no instance during my government, the prorogation, or, as it is here called, the long adjournment of the Council, took place without previously disposing of all pending business.

Encl. 5.

12. From a paper published on the 1st September last, to which, before concluding this Despatch, I shall call your Grace's attention, it appears that that passage in the petition alludes to last session which was closed on the 15th May, before the report of a Select Committee on the cause of the demolition and reconstruction of the foundations for the building of the new theatre, together with all the evidence annexed to it, could be printed in English and Italian, and distributed to the members. If that is indeed the case alluded to in the petition, I assure your Grace that I never had the slightest wish that any discussion on that report should be avoided or even postponed. The enclosed copies of a correspondence (Enclosure E.) which took place in October last explains the  
reason



reasons of the delay of the distribution of the printed copies of that report. They were distributed on the 28th December last, and none of the elected members have hitherto intimated any inclination to discuss its merits with a view of obtaining the sanction of the Council to that extraordinary report.

13. With reference to the fourth point, viz., that the public expenditure has frequently been disproportioned to the resources of the island, I beg to call your Grace's attention to the accompanying paper (Enclosure F.) from which your Grace will see that the balance to be provided for to complete the works now being carried out does not exceed 39,364 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d.*,\* and that the larger portion of that amount, namely, 34,368 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, is payable by instalments in the course of four years. No debt has ever been incurred; and there is no reasonable doubt that all that amount can easily be defrayed within that period out of the ordinary revenue.

4th Complaint.  
The expenditure  
disproportioned to  
the resources.

Encl. 6.

14. That complaint, however, is the more inconsistent because at the close of last session I could but with great difficulty resist the urgent demands of the elected members of Council for the erection at once of two large buildings for the better accommodation of the inmates of two charitable institutions, namely, the "Ospizio" (an asylum for aged poor), and the Hospital for Incurables. In December 1860, trusting to the correctness of an estimate made by the Chief Government Surveyor, according to which the cost of those buildings would not exceed 30,000 *l.*, I caused the subject to be submitted for the consideration of the Council; and at that time, there being no probability that for the then next three years any sum would be required for the harbour works beyond the 40,000 *l.* which had been set apart for that object, there was every reason to believe that the cost of those buildings could without difficulty in the course of a few years be defrayed out of the balance annually reserved for works. But the plans of 1860 were found defective, and the cost of those buildings on other plans made last year by an experienced architect in England would, according to the tenders received, cost upwards of 200,000 *l.*

15. Several elected members, maintaining that the Government was pledged to erect those buildings, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider in what manner the new plans could be reformed with a view of reducing the cost and executing the works. I, however, considered that whatever might be the alteration that could conveniently be made in those plans, the cost would far exceed the sum of 30,000 *l.* stated in the original estimate, and that at all events the last instalments for the Harbour Works being now on the point of becoming successively due, it was impossible for the present to undertake any new works of magnitude. With those views, in which all the official members concurred, that motion was agreed to, but with an amendment, to which, after long consideration, the elected members also unanimously agreed, stating the nature of the agreement taken in 1860, the causes for which its execution must be deferred, and the impossibility of now undertaking those works. I beg to enclose a copy of the motion as it was adopted, showing the paragraphs added by amendment, for your Grace's information, as this point has lately been the subject of some strong but very ill-founded strictures. (Enclosure G.)

Encl. 7.

16. The fifth complaint in the petition is, that the Executive has frequently assumed to itself exclusively the right of obtaining funds by sales of public property. Now, that statement, whether it means that the Executive has ever sold property for the sole purpose of increasing the amount of available funds in the Treasury, or that the proceeds of any sales of property are disposed of without the sanction of the Council, or that any works or services not sanctioned by the Council have been paid for by grants of property,—or that the Executive has ever objected to, or evaded any interference on the part of the Council with the management of the public property, is utterly unfounded and groundless.

5th Complaint.  
The Executive  
procuring funds by  
sale of property.

17. In January 1861, one of the elected members moved for a return of any sales, exchanges, long or perpetual leases, or other transfers of property, effected since the 23d of June 1849, the day when Her Majesty's Letters Patent constituting the Council were published in this island. That motion, which of itself implies

\* This will be reduced by 15,000 *l.*, to be voted by the Council this year in the General Estimates, and from surplus balance available from 1863.

implies an assertion of the right of the Council to control the management of the public property, was unhesitatingly agreed to, without the slightest limitation; and, on the 21st of May of that year, the Collector of Land Revenue laid on the table of the Council a return, which was subsequently printed and distributed to all the members, and of which I beg to enclose a copy. (Enclosure H.) A more detailed statement, I believe, can hardly be desired; and from the circumstance that up to the present day, not one single remark has ever been made by any member on any one of the numerous transactions described in that paper, I think I am justified in inferring that it gave general satisfaction.

Encl. 8.  
Not printed.

18. That return is divided into six parts. The first refers to grants of long or perpetual leases; and it shows that up to the date of that return, the amount of the rent from the lands or buildings so let, was from 1,818 *l.* raised to 3,298 *l.*, an increase of 1,480 *l.*, of which 348 *l.* were obtained on the grants made from June 1849 to December 1858, and 1,132 *l.* on those which took place from January 1859 to April 1861. Grants of long or perpetual leases had repeatedly and very strongly been recommended by the Council as more favourable to the Government than short leases. The second part includes sales of a large number of small sites, for the purpose of being utilised; and the proceeds of those numerous small sales amounting, in 12 years, to 7,139 *l.*, were, in proportion as they were received, lodged into the Treasury as part of the annual receipts, duly included in the annual Estimates of the Revenue (Enclosure I.), and no portion of them was disposed of without the sanction of the Council. The long practice of selling such small waste sites is generally known to the public as well as to the Council. The third part shows the lands or buildings sold from 1849 to 1854, including a building in Floriana transferred to the War Department, and the ground on which the "Casolani Stores," lately purchased by the Admiralty, were subsequently erected; and the total amount of those sales, viz., 6,389 *l.*, was likewise paid into the Treasury, and duly accounted for. The fourth part refers to property transferred to the War Department, either because it originally belonged to that department, or for the purpose of being demolished, as prejudicial to the defences, or in exchange for other property then occupied by the military authorities. The fifth part describes the public property given in exchange for private property required to carry out works sanctioned by the Council, namely, the extension of the harbour, the formation or enlargement of public roads, or for other objects explained in that part of the return. It is the invariable understood arrangement between the Government and the Council, that any private property required for works sanctioned by the Council is to be acquired, if possible, through an exchange for public property; and in the Estimates, the sums moved for refer exclusively to the amounts required for erecting the works, independent of the cost of the private property requisite for the purpose. (Enclosure J.) And, finally, the sixth part, contains a description of the property granted in exchange for private property in the French Creek, acquired on behalf of the Admiralty.

Encl. 9.  
Not printed.

Encl. 10.  
Not printed.

19. Subsequently to the date of that return, other transfers of property have taken place for the same objects; but up to this day, no member has given the remotest intimation of any wish that a continuation of that return should be laid on the table of the Council. I have, however, given directions for the preparation of an additional return of any transactions effected since April 1861, to be submitted to the Council; and in the meantime I beg to enclose a copy for your Grace's consideration. (Enclosure K.)

Encl. 11.  
Not printed.

20. From the original return, and the paper I have just alluded to, your Grace will see that the value of the public property exchanged for private property in the French Creek is 13,018 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, which, when the time for payment arrives, will of course be paid by the Admiralty, on behalf of which the property in the French Creek has been acquired. But as that transaction was one of an extraordinary character, it is desirable that I should add a few words in explanation.

21. Before passing the Resolution of the 25th May 1859, respecting the extension of the harbour, the then elected members required an assurance that I should endeavour to obtain for the owners of private property in the French Creek some compensation for the loss which they would sustain when that creek should cease to be used for mercantile purposes, and that in order to enable them to continue their trades, sites adjoining wharves of the new Mercantile Port should



should be offered to them for constructing stores, yards, slips, or other accommodations connected with the requirements of merchant shipping. It was, however, agreed that that understanding should not be made too public, to prevent the persons interested from raising their claims to a very immoderate extent (Enclosure L.)

22. In consequence of that arrangement, as well as from a sense of justice, in my Despatch to your Grace, No. 57, dated 21st May 1859 (Enclosure M.), I recommended that the private property, which in future would necessarily be required for the use of the Naval Department, should be purchased at once by the Imperial Government, at a price equal to its present value, which, if carried out with the consent of the owners of that property, and without legal compulsion, would remove any ground for future compensation.

23. That suggestion having been adopted, I caused all the owners to be invited to sell their property to the Imperial Government, and, with the exception of the owners of two blocks (Messrs. Busuttil and Azopardi), all the others accepted that proposition, and property has thus been purchased for the Admiralty for an amount of upwards of 40,000 *l.* in value. Some of the sellers, however, represented that, as far as they were concerned, a payment in cash would not place them in the same condition in which they were, owing to the difficulty of investing their money in other real property. Such were the cases of two churches and of some persons who lived on the rent of the stores which they possessed in the French Creek. Considering, on the one hand, the desire of the elected Members of Council that the owners of the property in question should not suffer any loss that the Government could avoid, and, on the other, the importance of securing that property for the Admiralty, I consented to the grant, in exchange of public property, on payment of the value out of the money that would be due by the Admiralty.

24. The value of the property which has up to this day been so granted is, as I have above stated, 13,018 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, which, when received, it will be for the Government and the Council to dispose of, in any manner that may be deemed most conducive to the public interest, including, if preferable, investment in the British funds. In the meantime care has been taken not to lose the rent of the property granted, and for that object I have retained possession of it till the time when the private property will have to be delivered to the Admiralty, or left the consideration money in the hands of the grantees, at an interest corresponding to the rent of the property granted. All this has, on various occasions, been clearly explained to the present Members of Council, both orally and by annotations in the sixth part of the above quoted Return of May 1861.

25. I may add that early in 1861, before that Return was distributed, the elected members required explanations respecting two leases granted, one to Messrs. Burns & M'iver, of Liverpool, and another to Mr. Mirabita. Those explanations were readily given, and every member seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the propriety of those transactions.

26. The foregoing explanation will, I hope, satisfy your Grace, not only that in no instance property has been alienated for the sole purpose of obtaining funds, but also that it is incorrect to say, as the concluding part of the petition seems to imply, that the management of the public property is not at present subject to the control of the Council, as well as any other administrative acts of the Government.

27. With reference to the sixth complaint, concerning what the petitioners call "Collective elections," I beg to state that by Mr. More O'Ferrall's proclamation (No. 1) of 23d June 1849, it was provided that, out of the eight elective members of the Council, seven should be elected for Malta and one for Gozo; and that for the election of the seven members for Malta, each elector was at liberty to insert in his ticket any number of names not exceeding four, the seven persons thus obtaining the greatest number of votes to be deemed duly elected members for that island. The object of that arrangement was to prevent any majority of electors from carrying the election of all the seven members, and to leave for the minority a chance of returning possibly three members.

28. In 1861, when the present electoral law (Ordinance No. 1, of 1861) which

Encl. 12.

Encl. 13.

Encl. 14, N.

6th Complaint.  
Collective elections.



preserved Mr. More O'Ferrall's arrangement was under the consideration of the Council, one of the elected members, Dr. Randon, gave notice of an amendment, the object of which was to divide Malta into several districts, and to allot to each district one or more of the seven members to be elected for that island (Enclosure O). But that proposition seems to have met with no support at the hands of the other elected members, who, as far as I could judge, fully appreciated the advantages of the original system under the peculiar circumstances of Malta, where, on any division of that island into districts, the clergy, and those who are under their influence, might in each district command the election, and with such power, exact pledges which candidates would be reluctant to give; the consequence was that that amendment was not brought forward by Dr. Randon or any other member; and I think that it is not in the interest of the people of Malta, to alter the arrangement which has now been re-enacted in the ordinance of 1861.

29. The seventh point touched upon in the petition refers to Her Majesty's letters patent, dated 30th July 1857, whereby ecclesiastics are made incapable of becoming Members of Council. The object of the present despatch being only that of submitting dispassionately to your Grace my opinion on the intrinsic merits of the different questions raised in the petition, I purposely abstain from dwelling in it, on the real object for which I believe that passage was inserted in the petition.

30. In my opinion, that law, as it now exists, is a very proper one, especially in these islands, where the Roman Catholic church has no need of the presence of ecclesiastics in the Council of Government, to prevent any encroachments on its legitimate rights. From the Government it has always had the protection to which it is entitled, and all the native inhabitants, nearly all the public servants, and 13 out of 18 members of Council, being Roman Catholics, there is not the slightest ground for fearing that any just and reasonable claims of that church could, under any circumstances, fail to be attended to. And, as regards the persons who are by that law deprived of a privilege enjoyed by the rest of Her Majesty's subjects in these islands, they have no reason to complain of an enactment which is but an application of a rule which makes any clergyman incapable of being elected a member of the House of Commons or of any Legislature in the British Colonies.

31. In the latter part of the petition there is a prayer for the appointment of a Civil Governor. On that point I have only to call your Grace's attention to the difficulties that the separation of the military command from the civil administration had given rise to, by the presence of two, for many practical purposes, almost independent authorities, and by the conflicts which followed. Whether the reunion of the military command with the civil administration in my hands in 1860, has caused any inattention to the business of the Civil Government, is a point of fact which I believe can be easily ascertained on a reference to the correspondence with your Grace. Further particulars it is impossible for me to give, no specific charges of remissness in the performance of the duties of the civil administration, or of any want of impartiality between the two services, being stated in the petition.

32. Before however concluding this Despatch, I beg to add that during my late short absence when the petition was brought to the notice of the public, four of the eight elected members of Council, namely, Mr. Scicluna, Mr. Bugeja, Dr. Randon, and Dr. Grungo, published for the information of their constituents a statement of the grounds on which they refused to join the other four elected members in promoting or concurring in that petition; and that on the 1st September the latter, namely, Dr. Pullicino, Dr. Mifsud, Dr. Torreggiani, and Dr. Sciortino, published another paper, entitled "An Answer to the Paper, &c." Of both publications copies are herein enclosed (Enclosure Q.)

33. In the former paper the statement that the other four members refused their concurrence in the vote of 10,000 £. in connection with a large dock, conveying an impression that the latter gentlemen objected to the expenditure of that sum is erroneous. The objection was only in regard to the terms of the respective resolution; inasmuch as it stated that that sum should be payable in case of an excess in the cost of the harbour works, including among these works

Encl. 15.

Encl. 16.  
The Statement will  
be found printed  
as an Enclosure to  
No. 1, page 5.

Encl. 17.

works the construction of that dock ; and the opponents insisted that no reference should be made to the harbour works, and that that sum should be voted for the dock alone (vide Enclosure B.)

34. It is unnecessary to trouble your Grace with many remarks on the other paper, the greater part of which appears to me to answer itself, and the rest to be answered by the statements which I have just submitted for your Grace's consideration. But there are a few points to which I may perhaps be permitted to call special attention.

35. In the paper in which the former four gentlemen gave their reasons for supporting my government, it was distinctly and boldly stated that "the revenue has been considerably increased by enforcing strict impartiality in the administration, and putting an end to the unjust privilege formerly allowed to influential or protected individuals of enjoying public property at an almost nominal rent." That statement is not contradicted in the "Answer;" and the fact being as stated by those gentlemen, it is more than probable that many who complain of my administration are labouring under no other grievance than that of having been compelled to pay a proper rent for the property let to them.

36. It is also stated in the former paper that I have endeavoured to improve the educational system as far as I could ; and that statement is likewise uncontradicted.

37. It is likewise stated in the former paper that in the appointments to civil situations, as well as in the nominations to ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Government, nothing but the requirements of the public service and the merits of candidates has been had in view. No reply is made in the "Answer" respecting grants of ecclesiastical benefices ; and in regard to civil situations it is said that all I have done is to adhere strictly to the rules of competitive examinations. On this, however, I beg to remark that I had to fill up several places which do not come under those rules ; and that my strict adherence to the rule of admitting to the public service those only who distinguish themselves in competition with other candidates, may account for some discontent on private grounds. The successful candidates do not feel to be under any obligation towards the Government for the attainment of places which they owe exclusively to their own abilities ; the numerous persons whose applications for employment without competition are rejected continue long to labour under feelings of disappointment ; and the public have not yet fully appreciated the advantages of the new system.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Gaspard Le Marchant*,  
Governor.

#### Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

(A.)

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

EXTRACT from a REPORT by Sir *William Reid*, which accompanied the Malta Blue Book for the Year 1855, and which was enclosed in a Despatch addressed to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and dated 19 May 1856, No. 45.

18. Freedom in printing and publishing granted in 1838, is now also, like trial by jury, producing a very beneficial result. If liberty be correctly defined as "security against wrong," the Maltese are in possession of liberty, civil and political. With the press free, and with a portion of the Council elective, all wrongs can be and are exposed. There is security against the abuse of power. The success of the present form given to the Government of Malta, like every other scheme of Government, must mainly depend on the discretion shown in carrying it out, and on the forbearance of the people on whom privileges are conferred. Perhaps there is no truth so constantly enounced, yet so frequently forgotten, as that free institutions, to be lasting, are the growth of time.

Free Press.

(signed) *Wm. Reid*, Governor.

Malta, 19 May 1856.



## Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

(B.)

STATEMENT of the DIVISIONS which took place in the Council of Government of Malta, from the 13th December 1853 to the 15th May 1863.

PART I. Comprising the Period between the 13th December 1853 and the 29th April 1858, under the Administration of the late Sir William Reid.

| DATE.         | SUBJECT OF MOTIONS.                                                                                                                             | By whom Made.       | Ayes. | Noes. | Elective Members forming part of the Majority.                                                              | Elective Members forming part of the Minority.                                      |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 Feb. 1854 - | That the discussion for an Amendment proposed by Dr. Schembri, for the insertion of Article 16A in the Commercial Code, be postponed - - - - -  | Mr. Griffiths -     | 4     | 8     | Mr. Griffiths.<br>Canon Amato.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Scerri.<br>(Two being absent, and one seat vacant). | Dr. Schembri.                                                                       |
| 8 Feb. „ -    | On the Amendment, question put - - -                                                                                                            | Dr. Schembri -      | 8     | 4     | Dr. Schembri.<br>(Two being absent, and one seat vacant).                                                   | Mr. Griffiths.<br>Canon Amato.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Scerri.                     |
| 27 March „ -  | Amendment to Article 104 of Commercial Code                                                                                                     | Dr. Schembri -      | 2     | 11    | Mr. Scerri.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Mr. Vella.<br>(One being absent.)    |                                                                                     |
| 27 March „ -  | Ditto - - 104 ditto - - -                                                                                                                       | Dr. Schembri -      | 8     | 5     | Dr. Schembri.<br>Mr. Griffiths.<br>(One being absent.)                                                      | Mr. Scerri.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Mr. Vella.   |
| 27 March „ -  | Ditto - - 105 ditto - - -                                                                                                                       | Mr. Griffiths -     | 7     | 5     | Mr. Griffiths.<br>Mr. Scerri.<br>(One being absent.)                                                        | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Dr. Schembri.<br>Mr. Vella. |
| 10 April „ -  | Ditto - - 118 ditto - - -                                                                                                                       | Mr. Griffiths -     | 3     | 8     | Mr. Scerri.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>(Two being absent.)                                      | Mr. Griffiths.<br>Dr. Schembri.<br>Mr. Vella.                                       |
| 24 April „ -  | Ditto - - 197 ditto - - -                                                                                                                       | Mr. Griffiths -     | 1     | 12    | Mr. Scerri.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Dr. Schembri.<br>(Two being absent.) | Mr. Griffiths.                                                                      |
| 24 April „ -  | Ditto - - 200 ditto - - -                                                                                                                       | Dr. Sciortino -     | 3     | 8     | Mr. Griffiths.<br>Dr. Schembri.<br>(Three being absent.)                                                    | Dr. Sciortino.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Scerri.                                     |
| 24 April „ -  | Ditto - - 201 ditto - - -                                                                                                                       | Dr. Sciortino -     | 3     | 8     | Mr. Griffiths.<br>Dr. Schembri.<br>(Three being absent.)                                                    | Dr. Sciortino.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Scerri.                                     |
| 14 June „ -   | Second reading of the Ordinance “to fix the date on which the Code of Laws of Organization and Civil Procedure was to commence to be in force.” | The Crown Advocate. | 10    | 1     | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Schembri.<br>Mr. Vella.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>(Three being absent.)                    | Mr. Griffiths.                                                                      |



| DATE.          | SUBJECT OF MOTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | By whom made.       | Ayes. | Noes. | Elective Members forming part of the Majority.                               | Elective Members forming part of the Minority.                                                                             |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24 July 1854 - | That Article 16A, respecting Tradesmen's Books, be suppressed.<br><i>N.B.</i> —This motion was proposed as an amendment on the question for the third reading of the Commercial Code.                                                                                                                                                 | Dr. Sciortino -     | 5     | 6 (1) | Dr. Schembri.                                                                | Canon Amato.<br>Mr. Scerri.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>(Two being absent.)                 |
| 7 May 1855 -   | Amendment for the suppression of § 2 of Article 2 of Ordinance "to amend the Laws relative to Notaries and Notarial Acts."                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Dr. Naudi -         | 4     | 9     | Canon Rossignaud.<br>Dr. Sciortino.                                          | Dr. Naudi.<br>Dr. Bruno.<br>Canon Amato.<br>Mr. Scerri.<br>(One being absent, and one seat vacant.)                        |
| 7 May " -      | Amendment in addition to Article 36 of said Ordinance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Dr. Sciortino -     | 4     | 9     | Dr. Bruno.<br>Dr. Naudi.                                                     | Dr. Sciortino.<br>Canon Rossignaud.<br>Canon Amato.<br>Mr. Scerri.<br>(One being absent, and one seat vacant.)             |
| 14 May " -     | Amendment to Article 109 of said Ordinance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Dr. Sciortino -     | 7     | 8 (2) | None.<br>(One seat being vacant.)                                            | —                                                                                                                          |
| 21 May " -     | Amendment on Acts of division in Tariff of Ordinance "to amend the Laws relative to Notaries and Notarial Acts."                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Dr. Naudi -         | 5     | 6 (3) | None.<br>(Two being absent, and one seat vacant.)                            | —                                                                                                                          |
| 21 May " -     | Amendment on paragraph beginning "Revoche di Testamenti."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Dr. Naudi -         | 4     | 5     | None.<br>(Three being absent, and one seat vacant.)                          | —                                                                                                                          |
| 11 June " -    | That the vote for 12,210 L., for provisions for the Charitable Institutions, be postponed until a Select Committee to be appointed should have reported whether the diet of the Ospizio was sufficient.                                                                                                                               | Dr. Naudi -         | 4     | 10    | Dr. Sciortino.<br>Canon Rossignaud.<br>Mr. Mitrovich.<br>(One being absent.) | —                                                                                                                          |
| 25 June " -    | That the Ordinance "to amend the Laws relating to Notaries and Notarial Acts" be read a third time and passed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | The Chief Secretary | 7     | 6     | Dr. Sciortino.                                                               | Canon Amato.<br>Dr. Naudi.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Dr. Bruno.<br>Canon Rossignaud.<br>Mr. Mitrovich.<br>(One being absent.) |
| 25 June " -    | That the Standing Rules be suspended in order to read, a third time the same day, the Ordinances of Appropriation.<br><i>N.B.</i> —The opposition was on the ground that the Government refused to pledge itself to continue the meetings of the Council at least once a month.                                                       | The Chief Secretary | 8 (4) | 7     | None.<br>(One being absent.)                                                 | —                                                                                                                          |
| 22 Dec. " -    | That leave be granted to withdraw the Ordinance, "to prevent the Suspension of the Administration of Justice in certain Superior Courts, in consequence of the Consuls not having been appointed."<br><br>(The Ordinance had been read a first time, and stood on the Order Book for its second reading and discussion in Committee.) | The Crown Advocate  | 2     | 8     | Dr. Bruno.<br>Mr. Mitrovich.<br>(Five being absent.)                         | Dr. Naudi.                                                                                                                 |
| 3 Jan. 1856 -  | Amendment to Article I of Ordinance "to prevent the Suspension of the Administration of Justice in certain Superior Courts, in consequence of the Consuls not having been appointed."                                                                                                                                                 | Mr. Scerri -        | 6     | 9     | Dr. Bruno.                                                                   | Mr. Scerri.<br>Canon Amato.<br>Dr. Naudi.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Canon Rossignaud.<br>Mr. Mitrovich.                       |
| 3 Jan. " -     | Question put on Article I - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | - - - -             | 9     | 6     | Dr. Bruno.                                                                   | Mr. Scerri.<br>Canon Amato.<br>Dr. Naudi.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Canon Rossignaud.<br>Mr. Mitrovich.                       |
| 28 May " -     | Amendment to Article 5 of the Ordinance, "to amend the Laws respecting Offences against the Public Health."                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Dr. Naudi -         | 8     | 9     | None.                                                                        | All.                                                                                                                       |
| 28 May " -     | Amendment to same Article - - - -<br><i>N.B.</i> —The object was to cause the Board to consist of members, the majority of which to be persons not holding employment under Government.                                                                                                                                               | Canon Rossignaud    | 8     | 9     | None.                                                                        | All.                                                                                                                       |

(1) The names of members who voted on either side were not on this occasion recorded in the Minutes; and they voted as above by inference from former divisions.

(2) Majority obtained by the Governor's original and casting votes.

(3) Majority obtained by the Governor's original and casting votes.

(4) Majority obtained by the Governor's vote.

| DATE.         | SUBJECT OF MOTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | By whom made.       | Ayes. | Noes. | Elective Members forming part of the Majority.                                    | Elective Members forming part of the Minority.                                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 28 May 1856 - | Amendment to Article 5 of the Ordinance "to amend the Laws respecting Offences against the Public Health."<br><i>N.B.</i> —To prevent the Governor from making regulations for sanitary purposes without the sanction of the Council.                            | Dr. Naudi - -       | 8     | 9     | None.                                                                             | All.                                                                                              |
| 28 May " -    | Question put on Article 5 - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - - - -             | 9     | 8     | None.                                                                             | All.                                                                                              |
| 16 June " -   | Motion for introducing an Ordinance for the constitution of a Court of Appeal in Criminal Cases.                                                                                                                                                                 | Dr. Naudi - -       | 8     | 9(1)  | None.                                                                             | All.                                                                                              |
| 18 June " -   | Motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the rates of salaries of, and other particulars relative to, Civil Servants.                                                                                                                           | Dr. Bruno - -       | 8     | 9     | None.                                                                             | All.                                                                                              |
| 21 June " -   | That the Ordinance "to amend the Laws respecting Offences against Public Health," be read a third time.                                                                                                                                                          | The Crown Advocate. | 9     | 7     | None.<br>(One seat being vacant.)                                                 | —                                                                                                 |
| 21 June " -   | That the Ordinance do pass - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - - - -             | 9     | 7     | None.<br>(One seat being vacant.)                                                 | —                                                                                                 |
| 26 June " -   | That the words in "certain cases" be inserted in the title of an Ordinance proposed to be introduced by Dr. Naudi, "To cause Her Majesty's Criminal Court to consist of three of Her Majesty's Judges, and to amend accordingly the Laws of Criminal Procedure." | The Crown Advocate. | 9     | 5     | None.<br>(Two being absent, and one seat vacant.)                                 | —                                                                                                 |
| 6 March 1857  | That the Ordinance "to amend the Laws respecting Contracts of Letting" be referred to a Select Committee.                                                                                                                                                        | Dr. Bruno - -       | 5     | 9     | None.<br>(Three being absent.)                                                    | —                                                                                                 |
| 23 March " -  | That 24 <i>l.</i> be granted for making bookcases for the school in the Castellania (2 <i>d</i> Supplementary Estimate for 1857).                                                                                                                                | The Chief Secretary | 9     | 6     | Mr. Scerri.<br>Dr. Randon.                                                        | Canon Amato.<br>Dr. Naudi.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Dr. Bruno.<br>Dr. Laferla.<br>Canon Rossignaud. |
| 23 March " -  | Resolution for 62 <i>l.</i> for constructing a small room for the school telescope on the top of the school-rooms in the Castellania.                                                                                                                            | The Chief Secretary | 12    | 3     | Dr. Naudi.<br>Bishop Carolani.<br>Mr. Scerri.<br>Canon Rossignaud.<br>Dr. Randon. | Canon Amato.<br>Dr. Bruno.<br>Dr. Laferla.                                                        |
| 23 March " -  | Amendment for the substitution of another article for Article 1 of the Ordinance "to cause the Criminal Court to consist of three of Her Majesty's Judges in certain cases."                                                                                     | The Crown Advocate. | 6(2)  | 8     | All.                                                                              | None.                                                                                             |

(1) Majority formed by the Governor's vote.

(2) At the moment of the division the Crown Advocate was not in his place. The Official Members being only six and the Elected eight, the Governor's vote could not have given a majority in favour of the Government.

PART II. Comprising the Period between the 1st May 1858 and the 15th May 1863, under the Administration of Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.

| DATE.         | SUBJECT OF MOTIONS.                                                                                                                                     | By whom made.       | Ayes. | Noes. | Elective Members forming part of the Majority.                 | Elective Members forming part of the Majority.                               |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 28 March 1860 | The first reading of an Ordinance "To provide for a safe and profitable Investment of Moneys belonging to certain Persons," (minors, widows, &c.)       | The Crown Advocate. | 13    | 3     | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Randon.<br>Dr. Sciortino. | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Mifsud.                                  |
| 30 April " -  | Second reading - - - -                                                                                                                                  | The Crown Advocate. | 9     | 4     | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Bugeja.                                  | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Sciortino.                |
| 21 May " -    | Third reading - - - -<br><i>N.B.</i> —The objection was on the ground that the Ordinance tended to withdraw 10,000 <i>l.</i> from the capital of Malta. | The Crown Advocate. | 11    | 5     | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Bugeja.                                  | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>Dr. Randon. |
|               |                                                                                                                                                         |                     |       |       | (One being absent, and one seat vacant.)                       |                                                                              |

| DATE.           | SUBJECT OF MOTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | By whom made.                | Ayes. | Noes. | Elective Members forming part of the Majority.                              | Elective Members forming part of the Minority.                                                                |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16 April 1860 - | That a sum of 330 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> be granted for interest due to the Imperial Government on an outlay made in 1859 for the purchase of wheat to be delivered to the Local Government in the event of a blockade, a war being at the time of the purchase believed to be imminent.                                                                                                                                                                                   | The Cashier of the Treasury. | 9     | 6     | None.<br>(One being absent, and one seat vacant.)                           | —                                                                                                             |
| 21 May „ -      | That the debate on a Resolution proposed by Dr. Sciortino, for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the then existing law respecting elections, be postponed.<br><br><i>N.B.</i> —The objection to the opening of the debate on that day was on the ground that no reply had then been received to a question submitted to the Secretary of State.                                                                                                                        | The Chief Secretary          | 12    | 4     | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Randon.<br><br>(One seat being vacant.) | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Sciortino.                                                |
| 21 May „ -      | That the names of the Collector of Customs and the Collector of Land Revenue, who, on the ground of not being versed in legal matters, objected to their being included in the list of Members of a Select Committee appointed, on a motion by Dr. Pullicino, to report on the expediency of reintroducing into the Criminal Code the punishment called “Precetto Notturmo,” be struck off from that list.                                                                             | The Crown Advocate.          | 9     | 7     | None.<br>(One seat being vacant.)                                           | —                                                                                                             |
| 21 May „ -      | That instead of the names of the Collector of Customs and Collector of Land Revenue, the names of the Superintendent of the Ports and the Cashier of the Government Treasury be inserted.<br>Opposed for the same reason, that those gentlemen are not versed in legal matters.<br><br><i>N.B.</i> —The Committee was then unanimously made to consist of three elective members.                                                                                                      | Dr. Sciortino                | 7     | 9     | None.<br>(One seat being vacant.)                                           | —                                                                                                             |
| 26 March 1861   | That certain amendments on Articles 3 and 14 of the Draft of an Ordinance to amend the electoral law respecting the proceedings for the formation of the original list, be adopted.<br><br>The Council divided on each Amendment:<br>1st Division - - - - -<br>2d Division - - - - -<br><br><i>N.B.</i> —The objection was, that the amendment removed the means provided in the Ordinance for preventing unqualified persons from being included in the Electoral List.               | Dr. Sciortino                | 5     | 10    | Dr. Torreggiani.                                                            | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Sciortino.                               |
|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                              | 5     | 10    | —                                                                           | —                                                                                                             |
|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                              | 5     | 10    | —                                                                           | —                                                                                                             |
|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                              |       |       | (Two being absent.)                                                         |                                                                                                               |
| 5 April „ -     | That an amendment on Article 35 of the said Ordinance, with a view of making it unnecessary for a person claiming the franchise to appear personally before the magistrate, be adopted.<br><br><i>N.B.</i> —The objection was on the ground that, one of the qualifications being that of the claimant being able to speak English or Italian, it was important that the magistrate should see the applicant, to prevent the much-complained-of intrusion of many unqualified persons. | Dr. Sciortino                | 7     | 10    | Dr. Torreggiani.                                                            | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Randon.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Sciortino. |
| 10 April „ -    | That an amendment on Article 61, to preserve to the existing system of voting by tickets filled up by electors and collected at the electors' houses, with the modification only that the delivery of the tickets should be made by the electors themselves, be adopted.<br><br><i>N.B.</i> —The objection was on the ground that that modification was insufficient to prevent intimidation and bribery, which under that system prevailed.                                           | Dr. Sciortino                | 6     | 10    | Dr. Torreggiani.                                                            | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Sciortino.                |



| DATE.        | SUBJECT OF MOTIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | By whom made.       | Ayes. | Noes. | Elective Members forming part of the Majority.                              | Elective Members forming part of the Minority.                                                                |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 May 1861   | - That the said Ordinance be read a third time and passed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | The Crown Advocate  | 10    | 7     | Dr. Torreggiani.                                                            | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Randon.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Sciortino. |
| 18 March „   | - That a Resolution be adopted to the effect that, in the opinion of the Council, the qualifications of electors, as sanctioned by the letters patent of 1849, were not clearly defined, and that that opinion should be submitted to Her Majesty.<br><br>N.B.—The supporters of the motion explained that their object was to exclude persons who could not read and write.—<br>See Despatches.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Dr. Pullicino       | 8     | 9     | None.                                                                       | —                                                                                                             |
| 1 May „      | - That a Resolution proposed by Dr. Pullicino, to the effect that a statement of Ways and Means should be made before introducing the General Estimates of expenditure, be amended by the addition of the following words—<br>“whenever there may be an intention of altering the sources of the Revenue, as they are now established by permanent laws.”<br><br>N.B.—An estimate of the Revenue from the established sources, generally on the average of the three preceding years, has invariably been printed and distributed to members every year, together with the estimates of expenditure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | The Chief Secretary | 9     | 8     | None.                                                                       | —                                                                                                             |
| 26 Feb. 1862 | - That no demand for the attendance of Consuls in the Commercial Court and the first hall of the Court of Appeal be attended to, unless it be accompanied by a deposit of a sum corresponding to the fee that would be due to such Consuls.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | The Crown Advocate  | 12    | 4     | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Torreggiani.<br><br>(One being absent.) | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Randon.<br>Dr. Mifsud.                                                   |
| 10 March „   | - That the travelling expenses of the Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, then going to be requested to proceed to England for providing plans for a poorhouse, &c., as well as the remuneration to be paid to the architect for such plans, be charged against the vote towards the construction of those buildings.<br><br>N.B.—The opposition was to the travelling expenses, on the ground that it was unnecessary to send anyone to give information to the architect, and that at all events the Comptroller, not being versed in architecture, was not the proper person to be sent. The expense amounted to 150 l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | The Chief Secretary | 8     | 5     | None.<br>(Three being absent.)                                              | —                                                                                                             |
| 31 March „   | - That the question on the Resolution proposed by Dr. Torreggiani, censuring the Governor for having dismissed a police constable who, with other constables under his orders, had arrested and disarmed a military picket consisting of a corporal and two privates, and for having suspended a constable because he had arrested four non-commissioned officers dressed as “niggers” who were going to attend a party of officers in the country, be not put.<br><br>The Council divided twice—1st, on the form in which the question should be put, and 2dly, on the motion itself:<br><br>1st Division - - - - - 9 7 None.<br>2d Division - - - - - 9 7 None.<br><br>N.B.—The ground of the motion was, that if the Council entertained questions of appeals of constables from the Governor's decision, it would be impossible for the Governor to keep the police in order.<br><br>In the debate which took place on that Resolution, it was incidentally explained that the former constable was dismissed because there was no sufficient reason for arresting that picket, and because he had conducted those arrested through the town in a manner that might have justly irritated the whole garrison; and that the suspension of the latter constable ceased a few hours after, on his Excellency being assured that, by the law of Malta, it is a contravention for any person to wear a mask or disguise himself in the streets, without permission from the police. | The Chief Secretary | —     | —     | —<br><br>(One being absent.)                                                | —                                                                                                             |

| DATE.          | SUBJECT OF MOTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | By whom made.                  | Ayes. | Noes. | Elective Members forming part of the Majority.                                         | Elective Members forming part of the Minority.                                                                           |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 May 1862 -   | That a Resolution proposed by the Crown Advocate, for including a dry-dock among the works in the harbour, on payment of 10,000 <i>l.</i> to the Imperial Government, be amended, to the effect that that sum should be paid only in regard to the dock, and not, as proposed, in addition to the original sum voted for the harbour works, as agreed upon in 1860, for the reason that those works exceeded the original estimate.<br><br><i>N.B.</i> —The addition of 10,000 <i>l.</i> to the original vote, in case of an excess on the original estimate, was promised to the Imperial Government in 1860 (see Enclosure in Despatch from his Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated London, 22d June 1860); and the question was now to make that additional sum payable, even though the excess should arise, not from the works originally agreed upon, but in consequence of the addition of a dock. | Dr. Sciortino -                | 4     | 13    | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Randon.                             | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Torreggiani.<br>Dr. Sciortino.                                                      |
| 5 January 1863 | That the expenses attending the apprehension of an individual under the Extradition Ordinance should be borne by the Government of the place where the arrest is effected, instead of the Government demanding the extradition.<br><br><i>N.B.</i> —This modification of the draft of the Extradition Ordinance was requested by the Italian Government, to avoid accounts, and in imitation of Extradition Treaties between Italy and other countries.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | The Crown Advocate             | 10    | 6     | Dr. Grungo.                                                                            | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Randon.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Torreggiani.<br>Dr. Sciortino.<br>(One being absent.) |
| 20 March „ -   | That a sum of 171 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> be granted for freight and other expenses relative to the transport of guns brought from England, to be fixed as bollards round the wharves of the New Harbour.<br><br><i>N.B.</i> —The objection was chiefly on the ground that, by the original arrangement, stone pillars, instead of guns, were to be erected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | The Collector of Land Revenue. | 13    | 3     | Mr. Scicluna.<br>Mr. Bugeja.<br>Dr. Grungo.<br>Dr. Torreggiani.<br>(One being absent.) | Dr. Pullicino.<br>Dr. Mifsud.<br>Dr. Sciortino.                                                                          |

Council Office, Malta,  
30 January 1864.

(signed) *G. B. Trapani*,  
Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office,  
and Clerk to the Council.

## SUMMARY of the DIVISIONS in the foregoing Two Parts of this Statement.

|                                                                                                                                                    | PART I.<br>Under the Administration of<br>the late<br>Sir William Reid. | PART II.<br>Under the Administration of<br>Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Divisions in which one or more of the Elected Members voted with the Official Members - - - - -                                                    | 20                                                                      | 13                                                                     |
| Divisions in which none of the Elected voted with the Official Members, and majority was obtained by the Votes of the latter only - - - - -        | 10                                                                      | 8                                                                      |
| Divisions in which none of the Elected voted with the Official Members, and majority was obtained by the Governor's Vote - - - - -                 | 2                                                                       | —                                                                      |
| Divisions in which none of the Elected voted with the Official Members, and majority was obtained by the Governor's original and casting Votes - - | 2                                                                       | —                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                    | 34                                                                      |                                                                        |
| Divisions in which the Elected Members were in a majority - - - - -                                                                                | 1                                                                       | —                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                    | 35                                                                      | 21                                                                     |

(Enclosure 3, in No. 2.)—Not printed.

(Enclosure 4, in No. 2.)

(D.)

Encl. 4, in No. 2.

HAVING, by desire of his Excellency the Governor, searched the notice and order books of the Council of Government, from the 1st of May 1858 to the 15th of May 1863, I hereby certify that all business set down in those books, was entirely disposed of, before the long adjournment of the Council which took place in any one of the years included in the above-mentioned period.

Valletta,  
30 January 1864.

(signed) *G. B. Trapani*,  
Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office,  
and Clerk to the Council.

Enclosure 5, in No. 2.

(E.)

CORRESPONDENCE concerning the Circulation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Construction of the New Theatre.

Encl. 5, in No. 2.

Sir,

Valletta, 31 October 1863.

IN one of the early sittings of the Council of Government, held this year, you stated, in answer to a question, that the report of the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into certain matters in connexion with the construction of the new Opera House, would be circulated among the Members of the Council, not later than the 1st of April last.

That report had been laid on the table since December 1862; and, notwithstanding your assurance, it has not yet been circulated.

We now beg to be informed whether that report has been printed, and if it will be circulated without further delay.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *F. Pullicino*,  
*F. M. Torreggiani*,  
*P. Mifsud*,  
*R. Sciortino*.

To the Hon. Sir Victor Houlton, K. C. M. G.,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 10,734.)

Chief Secretary's Office, Valletta,  
3 November 1863.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to your letter of Saturday, the 31st October last, in which you request to be informed whether the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into certain matters in connexion with the construction of the new Opera House has been printed, and whether it will be distributed without delay, I am desired by his Excellency the Governor to state, that that report, from the day when three of yourselves in conjunction with the other two members of the Committee, laid it on the table of the Council, has always been accessible to yourselves as well as to any other members of Council; but that his Excellency did not deem it proper before the next meeting of the Council, to allow any printed copies to be issued out of the Council Office, on the ground that an unconditional distribution of that paper even to Members of Council would be equivalent to a publication of it, and a publication of that report during the recess, and long before Members would have an opportunity of discussing its merits would be objectionable and inconsistent with the views of the Council, as evinced in course of the debate which took place on the 29th of December last, on a motion made by one of yourselves (Dr. Pullicino) for causing that very day, the concluding part of the report to be read by the Clerk of the Council.

His Excellency's intention having been communicated to the officer directed to make the translation ordered by the Council, that gentleman suspended his work during the summer months, and consequently, although that translation is now completed, a portion of it has not yet been printed.

As however you seem to be anxious to obtain copies without delay, his Excellency has been pleased to direct the clerk of the Council to furnish each of you with a copy of the whole of the report and evidence in English, and with so much of that report and evidence in Italian, as is already printed, and also to forward to you the remainder, in proportion as it will be received from the printing office. But his Excellency wishes it to be understood that in thus, as far as it is in his power, acceding to what appears to be the object of your letter, he trusts that you will not consider yourselves at liberty to publish, or to allow the publication of, that report and evidence, before the next meeting of Council.

On



On the same condition, copies will also be forwarded to any other members who may apply for them.

With regard to the statement respecting the information which in the earlier part of the session, I gave as to the period within which that report would be ready for distribution, I do not remember having mentioned the 1st of April as the furthest limit of that period. It is however perfectly true, that I mentioned a period within the last session, and such indeed would have been the case, had not other more pressing business necessitated the suspension of the publication of the report in question.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Victor Houlton*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Hon. R. Sciortino, Esq., LL.D.  
The Hon. P. Mifsud, Esq., LL.D.  
The Hon. F. Pullicino, Esq., LL.D.  
The Hon. F. M. Torreggiani, Esq., LL.D.  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

Sir,

Malta, 6 November 1863.

WE have received your letter of the 3d instant, and we regret to say that its contents are far from satisfactory.

We cannot find in it an assurance that the report in question will be distributed without further delay; on the contrary, it seems that, unless we accept the conditions mentioned in your letter, the report will not be distributed during the remaining two months of the recess.

As to the proposal made in your letter—that the report be forwarded to us on the understanding that we are not to consider ourselves at liberty to publish it, or to allow its publication, we beg to state—that a report of a Select Committee is virtually published as soon as it is laid on the table of the Council, and ordered to be distributed among the members, and that neither has the head of the executive the right to impose any such condition, nor have we the power to accept it.

An order of the Council “that a report or other document be printed and circulated among the members,” cannot be qualified, limited, or countermanded, at the pleasure of any officer of the executive.

Any order for the distribution of a paper laid on the table of the Council implies the publication of its contents, among its members, from the date of the order. We could not, consequently, in conformity with the duties of our office, accept the compromise offered by his Excellency, and cover with a pact of secrecy, matter which has come publicly before the Council.

We therefore must decline to enter into such a compromise, independently of the consideration that, even if it were possible, it does not seem becoming either for his Excellency or for ourselves. The report in question is the first report of a Select Committee of the Council of Government treated in this manner. All other reports of the Select Committees of the Council were circulated indifferently during the recess, or while the Council was sitting, and were published without delay or hesitation.

In forwarding to us such a proposal under the orders of his Excellency the Governor, you evidently lost sight of the real nature of our communication. We, three of whom were members of the Committee, clearly did not intend to gratify our personal curiosity by a perusal of the report; but we pointed out to you, in terms not to be mistaken, that a very considerable and unwarranted delay has already taken place since the distribution of the report had been ordered; and we wished to know if it was the intention of the executive to further withhold it. In other words, we wished to see carried into effect an order of the Council given as long ago as the 29th December 1862, and which has been frustrated during 10 months, for reasons of a doubtful nature, and which are not improved by the explanations given in your letter.

The delay already occasioned you ascribe to an order of his Excellency, “who did not deem it proper before the next meeting of the Council, to allow any printed copies to be issued out of the council office,” and to the fact, that “the officer directed to make the translation ordered by the Council, accordingly suspended his work during the summer months.” Even if his Excellency were entitled to suspend or rescind the resolutions of the Council of Government, and if it were certain that a report cannot be circulated during the recess, it would be difficult to understand why the report in question was not printed between the months of January and the 15th of May of this year, when the Council was sitting. The report is not a very bulky one, and you will permit us to say, that the “translation of the appendix” is very unnecessarily brought into question. We cannot remember that in the Council a word was ever said concerning the “translation of the appendix,” nor can this be inferred from the fact that the report was ordered to be printed in Italian and English. The Committee in laying the report on the table of the Council in both languages, and the appendix only in the original language of the documents themselves, showed that they did not consider it necessary to translate the whole appendix. Possibly they considered that many of the most lengthy documents were only appended to show a date, or some other such circumstance, scarcely requiring the document to be translated and printed in two languages. Superfluous translation is but a lame excuse for

the delay engendered by it. But if the translation was necessary, it ought to have been completed between January and April, and that this could have been easily done is proved by your assurance to the Council.

It is immaterial whether the 1st of April was the precise day mentioned by you in Council, as the date when the report would have been distributed; or whether you mentioned any other day before the recess. In a letter addressed by you to one of us, we find it stated that both the Census and the Theatre Report would be laid on the table by the end of April.

Finally, we cannot see how his Excellency arrives at the conclusion that "the publication of the report during the recess would be inconsistent with the views of the Council, as evinced in the course of the debate of 29th December last." Dr. Pullicino had moved that the concluding part of the report should be read by the clerk of the Council. The Crown-Advocate objected to that course; and Dr. Pullicino did not insist on his motion. Does it follow that the report ought not to be circulated in its complete form, even during the recess? We therefore do not see the point of the argument; unless it be that, as it was not considered desirable by the executive to publish the concluding part of the report then, it cannot be desirable to publish it now, with or without the rest of the report.

In conclusion we beg to express our profound regret that the publication of the report in question should have been prevented by the Government; and this new proof that the Council is even powerless in enforcing the printing and distributing of its papers, strengthens us in the conviction that some reform in the Government of this possession is absolutely necessary.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *F. Pullicino,*  
*F. M. Torreggiani,*  
*P. Mifsud,*  
*B. Sciortino.*

To the Hon. Sir V. Houlton, K. C. M. G.,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

#### Enclosure 6, in No. 2.

(F.)

Encl. 6, in No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Sums chargeable on the Revenue of future Years, for completion of Works in progress, and respecting which Contracts have been entered into (exclusive of other Works, the undertaking or continuation of which is optional.)

| NEW HARBOUR:                                                                                                   |   |       |   | £.     | s.      | d.   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|--------|---------|------|
| Balance of the sum voted by Resolution passed on 25th May 1859                                                 | - | -     | - | 23,534 | 16      | 2    |
| Resolution of 9th May 1862                                                                                     | - | -     | - | 10,833 | 6       | 8    |
|                                                                                                                |   |       |   | 34,368 | 2       | 10   |
| NEW OPERA HOUSE:                                                                                               |   |       |   | £.     | s.      | d.   |
| Amount due to the contractors for masonry and iron work                                                        | - | 8,430 | 2 | 11     |         |      |
| Cost of decorations, &c.                                                                                       | - | 5,000 | - | -      |         |      |
| Probable expense for extra work performed, not originally contemplated, including the architect's remuneration | - | 3,300 | - | -      |         |      |
|                                                                                                                |   |       |   | 16,730 | 2       | 11   |
| Deduct proceeds of the old theatre                                                                             | - | 7,833 | 6 | 8      |         |      |
| Balance in hand from the vote in general Estimate for 1864                                                     | - | 3,900 | - | -      |         |      |
|                                                                                                                |   |       |   | 11,733 | 6       | 8    |
|                                                                                                                |   |       |   | 4,996  | 16      | 3    |
|                                                                                                                |   |       |   | £.     | †39,364 | 19 1 |

Department of Land Revenue and Public Works,  
Valletta, 30 January 1864.

*G. Vella*, Collector.

\* These two items cannot be stated with precision, but from the data in hand, it is not likely that they will exceed the amount stated.

† 15,000 £. of this amount is to be voted this year in the General Estimates, and from the surplus balance available.



## Enclosure 7, in No. 2.

(G.)

COPY of a RESOLUTION moved by Dr. F. M. Torreggiani, and passed by the Council with Amendments proposed by the Chief Secretary and unanimously agreed to, at Sitting No. 44, of 9 March 1863. Encl. 7, in No. 2.

*N.B.*—The words in italics are those introduced by the amendments.

*Whereas this Council, in January 1861, consented that the necessary measures should be taken for the construction of two buildings, which, according to an estimate and plans made in the Land Revenue Office, would be capable of conveniently receiving, the one, one thousand aged or infirm persons, and the other, three hundred incurables, and might be constructed for an amount not exceeding 30,000 l.;*

*Whereas, however, according to other opinions afterwards given by other competent persons on those same plans, and according to some tenders lately received for the construction of such buildings upon other plans subsequently made by the Architect, Mr. Wyatt, it appears that the said buildings could not be constructed for an amount of even 100,000 l.;*

*And whereas it is desirable to make further inquiries into the probable cost of the said buildings upon the said, or other plans, notwithstanding that,—owing to the circumstance that the last three instalments of the contribution for the Harbour Extension will in a short time become successively due,—the execution of those works could not for the present be undertaken;*

Resolved,

That it is the opinion of this Council, that it is expedient that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the following matters:

1. Whether the tenders received by the collector for the construction of a Poor House and an Hospital for Incurables, represent the real cost of carrying out the plans made by Mr. Wyatt;

2. Whether by leaving out what is superfluous, and the purely ornamental work, and by building in an economical manner, a considerable reduction can be made in the expense, and what would be the amount of such reduction;

3. Whether the number, hitherto contemplated, of the inmates of the said Institutions, is precisely the number required by the real wants of the country;

4. And upon anything that might afford information to the Council on the questions connected with the construction of those buildings, *with reference to the climate and habits of the classes to which the inmates of such Institutions usually belong.*

That the Committee be empowered to examine witnesses, to call for papers, and to have all powers which are usually given to special Committees in similar cases.

Members of the Committee:

The Honourable Dr. Ruggiero Sciortino.

The Honourable Mr. Vinceezo Bugeja.

The Honourable Dr. Francesco M. Torreggiani.

(A true copy.)

G. B. Trapani,

Clerk to the Council.

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Enclosures 8, 9, 10, and 11, in No. 2, not printed.

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## Enclosure 12, in No. 2.

(L.)

Sir,

Crown Advocate's Office, Malta,  
27 January 1864.

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

WITH reference to the understanding between the Government and the elected Members of Council, whereby those gentlemen, before giving their assent to the Resolution of May 25th 1859, obtained an assurance that your Excellency would use your influence to secure for the owners of property in the French Creek an adequate compensation for any loss which they might sustain in consequence of the transfer of that creek to the Admiralty, I beg to enclose a copy, and translation of a note which in September last I received from Judge Naudi, who was then the leader of the elected Members, stating the circumstances of that arrangement.

Dr. Naudi's statement agrees with that contained in a printed paper published on the



25th August last by Messrs. Scicluna, Bugeja, Dr. Randon, and Dr. Grungo, to inform the public of the reasons for which they declined to join their colleagues in promoting or supporting the petition which has lately been placed in your Excellency's hands to be transmitted to the Secretary of State; and I have, therefore, thought it unnecessary to request Dr. Randon, who also in 1859 was a member of Council, and a party to the understanding above referred to, to furnish me with a document similar to that contained in Dr. Naudi's note.

The other gentleman, who, being then a member of Council, was also a party to that arrangement, is Mr. M. A. Scerri. That gentleman is now acting with those who promoted the petition; and I therefore propose not to apply to him for a statement of what occurred in 1859, without orders from your Excellency.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Dingli*,  
Crown Advocate.

His Excellency,  
Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

Caro Dingli,

Valletta, 28 Settembre 1863.

Mi rammento distintamente che nel 1859, qualche giorno prima che fosse passata la risoluzione relativa alla estensione del porto, ed alla divisione delle acque colla asseguazione futura del seno dei Francesi all' Ammiragliate, io, allora Membro elettivo del Consiglio, e, come mi pare, insieme con altri membri elettivi, insisti perchè il Governo s'impegnasse ad indennizzare i proprietarj dei beni in quel Seno, per la perdita che soffrivessero colla cessazione del traffico nel Seno medesimo, e che fosse loro data qualche preferenza nella concessione di siti intorno al nuovo porto, onde colla costruzione di magazzini, docks, scali, &c. potessero continuare i loro mestieri. Fu dietro la vostra assicurazione che il Governatore vi aveva già pensato, che io assentè a quella risoluzione senza fare pubblicamente menzione dei reclami che que proprietarj poltebbero fare, onde, come dicevate, non incoraggiarli a portare avanti imoderate pretensioni.

Vi autorizzo a fare di questo biglietto qualunque uso io piacena.

Vortoo, &c.  
(finito) *S. Naudi*.

(Translation.)

Dear Dingli,

Valletta, 28 September 1863.

I DISTINCTLY remember that in 1859, shortly before the resolution respecting the harbour extension and the division of the harbour by a future cession of the French Creek to the Admiralty, was passed, I, being then an elected Member of Council, and, I believe, other elected Members, insisted that the Government should take an engagement to indemnify the owners of property in that Creek, for the loss which they might sustain by the cessation of traffic in the same creek, and that they should have preference in the grant of sites round the new Mercantile Port, so that by the construction of stores, docks, &c. they might continue their trades. It was in consequence of your assurance that the Governor had already taken steps for that object, that I assented to the above-mentioned resolution without publicly calling attention to the claims of those proprietors, in order, as you recommended, not to encourage them to make immoderate demands.

I authorise you to make of this note any use you please.

Yours, &c.  
(signed) *S. Naudi*.

Enclosure 13, in No. 2.

(M.)

Encl. 33, in No. 2.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH by Sir *J. Gaspard Le Marchant* to the Right Honourable Sir *E. Bulwer Lytton*, Bart., Secretary of State for the Colonies (No. 57); dated 21 May 1859.

An indemnification to the parties possessing property in the French Creek would be due, because the exclusion of merchant vessels from that creek would be absolute and perpetual, and it would be imposed for the purpose of extending the accommodations of the Naval Service, and not upon grounds of safety or public order, or upon other considerations on which the Superintendent of the Ports by law is authorized to remove vessels from certain localities; but it cannot substantially be considered a heavy charge, for it in reality consists in the difference between the present value of that property and its reduced value

value after the exclusion of merchant vessels from that creek; and, as the Naval Department requires that property for its own use, that charge would resolve itself in purchasing the property at a price equal to its present value, instead of a price reduced in proportion to the future diminution in the value of that same property, and consequently in the loss only of an advantage dependent precisely upon the acquisition by the Admiralty of the exclusive use of the French Creek.

I am, therefore, of opinion that that should be paid by the Admiralty; the Government of Malta lending its best office to the settlement and proper adjustment of such purchase and claims.

(signed) *J. Gaspard Le Marchant*,  
Governor.

Enclosure 14, in No. 2.

(N.)

ON the 29th of April 1861, Dr. Sciortino gave notice that at the then next sitting Encl. 14, in No. 2. (1st May) he would ask the collector of land revenue—

“Whether it is true that the Government had lately granted certain houses on a perpetual lease to an individual who had purchased from the Government certain sites in Strada Levante, the military authorities having objected to the erection of buildings on those sites. How many tenements were granted, and at what rent. What amount of rent the Government derived from each of those tenements.”

SITTING No. 21; Wednesday, 1 May 1861.

“Dr. Sciortino rose to put a question, of which he had given notice, respecting a long lease of Government property, lately granted to an individual who had purchased from the Government a site in Strada Levante.”

“The Crown Advocate said that the contract had not yet been signed; that it was desirable that the question be postponed to a future meeting, as any explanations now given might prove prejudicial to the public interests.”

“Dr. Sciortino was glad to hear that the contract had not yet been signed; he did not consent to the postponement of the question. He then asked, ‘whether it was true that the Government had lately granted certain houses, on a perpetual lease, to an individual who had purchased from the Government certain sites in Strada Levante—the military authorities having objected to the erection of buildings on those sites. How many tenements had been granted, and at what rent; and what amount of rent the Government derived from each of those tenements.’”

“The Crown Advocate said, that on the grounds just stated by him, an answer would be given to that question on a future day.”

SITTING No. 22; Saturday, 4 May 1861.

“The Crown Advocate, in answer to the question put by Dr. Sciortino, at the preceding sitting, with reference to certain Government property lately granted on a perpetual lease to an individual who had purchased from the Government a site in Strada Levante, said that a portion of the site in Strada Levante had been sold to Mrs. Mirabita, for 1,500*l.*, according to a valuation made by the Government land surveyor, on the assurance previously given by the officers of the Royal Engineer Department, that there was no military objection to the erection of buildings on that site. As, however, an objection had since been made by the present officers of that department, the sale had been rescinded, and, as a compensation, three tenements had been granted to Mrs. Mirabita, on a perpetual lease, at a rent of 100*l.* per annum. The aggregate rent of those tenements was, up to the 31st December 1858, 92*l.*, raised to 112*l.* on the revaluation of Government property in January 1859; the difference, therefore, was only 12*l.* The burden of repairing those tenements now devolved on Mrs. Mirabita; and, by the reversion of such portions of the site in question as had been sold to her, the Government would continue to receive rent for the rooms which occupy that site, namely, 49*l.*, which amount exceeds by 4*l.* the amount of interest to which the Government would have been entitled, at the rate of three per cent., if that sale had been maintained.”

Council Office, Malta,  
30 January 1864.

(signed) *G. B. Trapani*,  
Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office,  
and Clerk to the Council.



## Enclosure 15, in No. 2.

(O.)

Encl. 15, in No. 2.

It appears from the Notice Book that on the 26th of March 1861, Dr. Randon gave notice that at the then next sitting of the Council, he would propose certain amendments for altering several articles of the Ordinance, "to amend the law relating to the election of the elective members of the Council of Government," and for inserting in the same Ordinance new provisions, among which were the following:—

1. "Article 16 A. The island of Malta shall be divided into three districts, namely, the district of the three cities of Cospicua, Vittoriosa, and Senglea; and the country district, the islands of Gozo and Comino shall form another district."

2. "In general elections each person entitled to vote, and residing in the district of Valletta and Floriana, may write on his ticket the names of three of the individuals registered in the electoral list, and residing in the said district; each person entitled to vote, and residing in the district of the three cities, may write on his ticket the names of two other individuals residing in the last mentioned district; each person entitled to vote, and residing in the country district, may write on his ticket the names of two individuals residing in the said country district; and each person entitled to vote, and residing in the district of Gozo and Comino, may write on his ticket the name of one person residing in the said district of Gozo and Comino."

"In cases of partial elections of one or more members, the said right shall be exercised by such individuals only as shall have their residence in the respective district in which the vacancy shall have occurred."

(signed) *G. B. Trapani*,  
Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office,  
and Clerk to the Council.

Council Office, Valletta,  
30 January 1864.

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Enclosure 16, in No. 2 (P), printed as an Enclosure to No. 1, page 5.

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## Enclosure 17, in No. 2.

(Q.)

(Translation.)

Encl. 17, in No. 2.

AN ANSWER to the PAPER signed by the Honorables Mr. *E. Scicluna*, *V. Bugeja*, Dr. *Randon*, and Dr. *Grungo*, and bearing the date of 25th August 1863.

FOUR of the elected members of the Council of Government, Messrs. Scicluna, Bugeja, Dr. Randon, and Dr. Grungo, having caused to be circulated a paper signed by them which contains, as they say, their reasons for determining not to join with us in promoting a petition to the Secretary of State for a reform in the Constitution of the Local Government, we think it useful to lay before the public our opinion of that document and of the need of the said reform. We fortunately are not in the necessity, as our colleagues evidently feel themselves to be, of apologising for our conduct, but are glad to embrace the present opportunity of making public the motives which actuated us, and at the same time of correcting the many deplorable errors with which their paper abounds.

Though we should consider it a high honour to be "the promoters of a petition for a reform in the Constitution of Government," the public are not to lose sight of the fact that we have only given expression to demands which have for long been urged upon us by our numerous constituents.

It is scarcely necessary for us to correct certain errors of our colleagues which are so manifest as to make it a matter of marvel how they could have been induced to put their names to them. They say "that for some years great efforts have been made to excite the people" to demand a reform. Now, everyone knows that a reform in the Council has for many years been looked forward to by the public in general as a thing essentially necessary. But desirous of denying the fact of the unpopularity of the present Administration, our colleagues deny even this wish, while the truth is that a reform in the Constitution of the Government has been earnestly longed for for more than 10 years, and it is only the wrong doings of the present Administration that have filled the cup to overflowing and determined the moment for action.

It is useless too to waste words over their insinuation that it is "the activity of the collectors of signatures" that will cause "the petition to be signed by many." It is natural enough that the promoters of a petition should feel bound to circulate it among the people; but what shall be said of the activity of our colleagues, who, in unison with the Government, are carrying on a violent crusade against the same petition with arms of every description, not excluding misrepresentations and all-powerful appeals to religious



gious prejudices? It stands to reason that it is far easier to induce a person not to sign than to sign a remonstrance against Government, and we know that the activity of our colleagues much exceeds that of the collectors of signatures, while in addition they are possessed of powerful means and are organised by an experienced partisan.

1. The paper signed by our colleagues contains two sets of ideas—one set has regard to the petition, and is essentially directed against it—the other shapes itself into praise of the Government as it is; and it may be permitted to us to say, not in anger but in sorrow, that this double current leaves room to doubt whether the sole object of their declaration was merely, as they say, to give the reasons of their determination not to sign the petition. Had this been their only aim, the first-mentioned set of ideas would have sufficed, and they need not have entered into questions which are perhaps too deep for their penetration, nor made admissions which bring to mind too painfully the degrading allusion “necessarily precluded.” Only this time the saying is in the mouth of the people’s own representatives.

From the moment that they dare to subscribe to principles which have never entered the mind of any British subject in Malta, not even the most retrograde, or the most Governor-serving; from the moment that they dare to assert that this people is precluded from the hope of amelioration in the form of the Government; from the moment that they show themselves such zealous advocates of the powers of the Executive, their reasons against the petition necessarily lose the weight which, if due to nothing else, naturally belongs to sincerity.

We shall first inquire into these reasons, and then, following the order of their praises, give frankly and loyally, as is our wont, our opinion of the worth of the present Administration.

2. The paper signed by our colleagues charges the petition “with wishing to mislead public opinion by stating that a portion of the public expenditure is withdrawn from the control and vote of the Council.”

If the authors of the petition were capable of misrepresenting a fact, they certainly would not have chosen that particular fact which could be so easily proved against them by simple reference to the letters patent which constitute the Council. But it is clear that our colleagues wish to interpret the petition in their own way. All government expenses arising from cession of property, remission of rents, exchanges, sales with delegated payments, letting on long leases, diminutions of rents, and similar contracts, are withdrawn from the control, the vote, and virtually from the knowledge of the Council. Moreover, without the remedy indicated in paragraph 9 of Her Majesty’s instructions, annexed to the letters patent of 1849, that is to say, a revision of the Civil List from time to time to adapt it to the changes created by circumstances, the sum of 52,273*l.* set down in the said list ought not to be appropriated in the manner which it now is by Government, and which the elected members have no power to prevent.

3. Again, the paper signed by our colleagues denies that “the Head of the Government, in order to avoid censures and discussions on important questions, has prorogued the sessions for very long periods, without regard to public opinion.”

We will cite one instance only, the most recent. On the 15th of May last the Council was prorogued to the 28th of December next, while there was pending before it the report of a Special Committee on facts which the public considered and still consider as scandalous, respecting the construction of the new theatre, of which we will speak hereafter. That report drawn up by us the undersigned Drs. Torreggiani, Mifsud, and Sciortino, and by the Auditor-General Mr. Legh, and the Superintendent of the Ports, Captain Hoseason, was presented at the sitting of 29th December 1862. It was ordered to be printed. One of the undersigned proposed that the conclusions of the Committee should in the meantime be read for the information of the Council. This proposition was abandoned after some remarks from the Crown-Advocate, who insisted that the report should be printed and circulated among the members of the Council. Subsequently to that date numerous requests were made by us for the publication of that very important report, the more so that a principle of delicacy prevented, and still prevents, the members of the Committee from making public mention of its contents before its circulation. In open Council the Chief Secretary promised that its printing should be completed before the 1st of April last. That report is not yet printed; or if printed, it has not been communicated to the members of the Council. Public opinion strongly demanded, and still demands, a satisfactory explanation of the charges made against the Government on the subject of the construction of the theatre. The discussions on the report ought to take place immediately after its circulation. Is it not true then that the Council is sometimes, at least, prorogued for very long periods without any regard for public opinion, in order to avoid censures and discussions on important questions?

Our colleagues jestingly observe that the sessions of the Council are nearly as long as those of the British Parliament. We were not aware before that that renowned assembly holds only from 15 to 20 sittings in the year, the longest of which never extends over three hours. We are grieved to say that whoever gave this information to our colleagues has imposed upon their credulity.

The undersigned confess to a strong feeling of shame and mortification, in that they were present at sittings put off from fortnight to fortnight, and had to witness during the few hours they lasted evident signs of impatience on the part of the President of the

Council which, be it said, was shared by our colleagues also. In 1860, 10 sittings were held; in 1861, 17; in 1862, 12; in 1863, 9—of the average length of one hour and a-half each.

4. The paper signed by our colleagues denies “that the Government has arrogated to itself the right of obtaining funds by the sale of public landed property.” The reasons given in disapproval are three, not one of which affects the assertion.

The first is “that the revenue proceeding from the sale of property is mixed up with other revenues.”

To this we answer: supposing it to be the case, is it less true that the Government has disposed of immense property without the consent of the Council?

But independent of this there are the exchanges, diminutions of rents, property given in payment. How do these get mixed up with the other revenues?

The second is: “That the Government has never made a mystery of such operations, and at the request of the undersigned Dr. Grungo a minute report was given to the Council of all alienations and concessions on long leases from 1849.”

To this we answer, Dr. Grungo, at the sitting of 16th January 1861 (when he was not so well satisfied with the Government as he is at present), called for a prospectus of all property alienated, or given on long leases, precisely because the Council had not been consulted as to the long leases and sales which were then being effected. In April 1861 the Collector laid on the council table the required prospectus. What does this prove? That the Government sells, grants on lease, and exchanges without the consent or knowledge of the Council.

What properties have been sold, exchanged, or granted on lease since 1861? The undersigned know of some transactions from public report. In the Council there has been no mention made of them.

The Government made no mystery of such transactions after they were completed. All the sales and exchanges were managed with the greatest secrecy, some through the medium of trusty brokers. And when the transaction was concluded, no mystery is made of it forsooth. Would our colleagues wish that these things should remain for ever secret?

The third is: “That with the exception of some properties of very slight value, all the other alienations were made with the expressed or tacit assent of the Members of the Council.”

We do not understand what is meant by “tacit assent.” The Government exchanges or otherwise alienates its properties, and the Council knows nothing about it. Is this what is called “tacit assent?” As to the expressed assent, it grieves us to say that our colleagues evidently allude to their own acts—private, or semi-official, certainly not public.

We were consulted on one occasion, that of granting on lease the site of the old theatre, and then only when there was a question of selling or leasing it; the latter was the plan adopted. The cession of the “dominio diretto” took us by surprise, as it did every other individual.

It cannot be denied, then, without utter disregard to truth, that the Government has effected alienations in great number without the knowledge or consent of the Council.

5. The paper signed by our colleagues proceeds to enumerate the causes for which such alienations were effected. Whatever such causes may be, it is not less true that the alienations had not the consent of the Council. We are told, that when the Council votes a road, the Government acquires the right not only to procure the grounds through which such road is to pass, but also to give in exchange public properties at its pleasure. A manifest absurdity! We are told that much town property was given in exchange for property situated about the French Creek, because the members of the preceding Council had suggested that such landlords as were deprived of their property ought to have the advantage of obtaining sites round the quays of the new harbour. And for this houses in town are given! A confessed violation of the suggestions of the Council.

In reality, though it is denied in words, it is admitted by facts, that Government has rendered itself the arbiter of public property, and alienates it without any previous authorisation. There is a wish to assume consent by inference, but this proves the absence of such consent. Moreover, if the Council has been appealed to in a single instance, it would be easy to mention at what sitting this took place.

6. The paper signed by our colleagues tells us that “the system of elections styled collective has been maintained by the unanimous will of the Council itself.” This might well be true, without making the demands contained in the petition unjust. It is fundamentally erroneous in stating that the Council held on this point an “unanimous opinion,” since, although Dr. Randon and Messrs. Bugeja and Scicluna do not know it (as they never gave themselves much trouble on the subject), there were among us on this point various opinions. We were unanimous in condemning the present system of elections, but had different opinions as to the reform to be adopted.

Dr. Randon gave notice of an amendment for introducing a division of the island into districts, which amendment was afterwards allowed to fall into oblivion, perhaps for the same reason for which he once abandoned, after having spoken with the Crown-Advocate, 10 ordinances of which he had given notice.

But what signifies their saying that “this amendment was not brought under discussion  
for



for want of the support of the other elected members." Does not he with his three colleagues make four of them? When it suited them, did they not know how to join themselves to the Government to compose a formidable majority when there was a question of voting the public money? And why did they not unite together for the amendment of which notice had been given?

7. The paper signed by our colleagues then goes on to speak of the demand for the re-integration of ecclesiastics. We are told that, first, "This is really an act of the Imperial Government; secondly, it took place under the preceding Administration; and, thirdly, it was sanctioned by a law which the Council cannot alter."

These three reasons seem to us intended to form the apology of one who, when he had ceased to be an elected member and had no further need of them, advised and carried out the exclusion of ecclesiastics from the Council. But in effect they constitute the true reason for which the demand on the subject is made to the Imperial Government. And this is the place for briefly stating our opinion on this delicate point.

We think that representative assemblies ought to be open, as far as possible, to all the classes which compose the population represented. If in any former election the number of ecclesiastical members appeared excessive, this did not authorise so absolute a measure as the total exclusion of the clergy, nor does it authorise the continuance of such exclusion. Further, the excessive number of ecclesiastics in the Council must be attributed to the error of the masses, and to the faulty system of the elections. The masses should, as much as possible, be guided by liberty and reason, and not by exceptional laws. We think it probable that if ecclesiastics were now rehabilitated, the clergy themselves would exert their influence to prevent the recurrence of the former excess. This belief is supported by our knowledge of the country, and by the facts themselves. The clause in the petition relative to the re-admission of ecclesiastics into Council in a limited number was approved of by the clergy who were most interested in it, and the proof of this is the numerous signatures of ecclesiastics to the petition.

Our colleagues advance on this subject a few sophisms which are evidently not the children of their own brains. They say:—

1st. "Against that law a petition was presented by the clergy and many laymen, which nevertheless met with a refusal."

A concession from the Crown, difficult at the time, on account of the recent date of the Order in Council, need be so no longer. In 1836 a demand was made for a legislative assembly which was not then complied with; it was only granted in 1849. Liberty and toleration are in the present century advancing with rapid strides, and for the benefit of all. The former refusal was given to a general demand; at present a partial one is made instead.

2d. That it is not clear from the petition whether "a request is made for the re-admission of ecclesiastics."

Why, then, allude to the subject at all in a petition which contains a demand for a reform in the Council? In the same way there is no explicit demand for an increase in the number of elected members; but beyond doubt it is spoken of with the view of being taken into consideration in the event of a reform taking place in the Council, which, to be efficient in the minds of the petitioners, ought to satisfy all the complaints contained in the petition.

3. "Affirming as a fact that a portion of the population desires ecclesiastics in the Council, it follows as a matter of course that another portion does not desire them."

The frank and loyal truth expressed and affirmed in the petition is this; a great part of the population wishes for the re-admission of ecclesiastics into the Council: a small portion does not wish it. What is there in this to excite the surprise of our four colleagues? Does any one pretend that a population will be unanimous on any question? Are there not men found bold enough to say that a military governor is better for our interests than a civil one! that the shadow of a Council which we now have, is for us the "ne plus ultra" of liberty! That to petition our Sovereign is an act of disaffection? Our colleagues themselves have done so.

These are the objections which they make to the petition. They seem to us puerile and weak; they may surprise for the moment, but they will not bear analysing by any one endowed with judgment. And yet, if our colleagues had stopped here, we might have left them to their opinions in silence. We will not, however, follow their example, and attribute to them intentions not upright. We will merely say that, persuaded though we were by long experience that they would never have the independence to join in a petition which might cast blame on the present Government, we never expected to see them go so far as to establish principles in which the most inveterate depreciator of things Maltese cannot share; and that, too, when there was no necessity, excepting (if necessity it be) that of giving a testimonial, which, if efficacious, as being of use to a friend, must overthrow for many years to come the hopes and prospects of improvement among the Maltese.

We now proceed to give our opinion of the present Administration. In doing this we shall keep in view the eulogiums contained in the paper signed by our four colleagues.

1. They must excuse us if on some points we are compelled to make use of curt expressions. They say: "It is not true that the executive authority treats with con-



tempt and neglect the votes of the elective members, and that it takes advantage of the majority formed of the official members to govern at its pleasure without regard for the public interests." Is it not true, then, that the Government has a majority of which it makes use in all divisions? Is it not true that the official members have always voted in a body under this Administration, although under preceding ones examples have not been wanting of an official member voting according to his conscience? Is it possible that four gentlemen of honour deny this, in opposition to the burden of the public cry for many years?

If, as they say, in four years there were but few instances in which expenses were sanctioned against the vote of the elected members, does this prove that the Government does not make use of its majority, or does it prove instead that the elected members have been cautious in not bringing matters to extremities by abstaining from coming to a division on every question?

Our colleagues, to prove that the Government does not make use of its despotic power, ought to bring forward one instance, in which it has yielded to the remonstrances of the elected members, or allowed the official ones the free use of their votes.

Our colleagues find an excuse for the Government in the fact that the elected members were not allages in unanimity. What would the Government have done in that case? They themselves tell us it would have acted as in two cases brought forward by them, in which, against the unanimous voice of the elected members, it obtained its object by the forced votes of its own majority. In both these instances the question was the expenditure of public money; in one there was an expense to be incurred for a journey of the Controller of Charitable Institutions. It was not, as they say, already incurred; for at the sitting of 10th March, when the division took place on Mr. Inglott's voyage, he had not yet left Malta.

Of other two instances of forced voting, mentioned by our colleagues themselves, one is precisely to the point, as it shows whether the Government acts uprightly and loyally, and the means it adopts to create disagreements among the elected members, and to compel some of them to vote on its side. This was a question of an increase of about 10,000*l.* on the sum originally voted for the works of the harbour.

For the works of the harbour above-mentioned, a fixed sum had been originally voted by our predecessors in office, with a clause that it was in no case to be exceeded. The motive of this clause was a fear that some day increases might be called for. In fact, when in May 1860, it was stated in the House of Commons that Malta ought to pay one-half of the expense, whatever the amount might be, the Crown Advocate, Sir Adrian Dingli, began to make unwearied efforts to obtain from us, with the exception of Dr. Torreggiani, who was not at that time a member of Council, a promise to vote 10,000*l.* more; he got for answer, that we could not recede from the resolutions passed by our predecessors without at least hearing in public the reasons for so doing. Then it was that an act was committed which we have ever since deeply deplored. Three elected members, Mr. Scicluna, Mr. Bugeja, and Dr. Grungo (we do not know whether Dr. Randon was with them), signed a paper in which they promised to vote 10,000*l.* if wanted. A few months later a vote was proposed for about 10,000*l.*, in augmentation of the sum already voted for the expenses of the harbour, comprising the formation of a dock. What wonder if it was carried, as our colleagues ingenuously assert, with the approval of four of the eight elected members?

Our colleagues have, perhaps, forgotten these facts; but the paper signed by them must still be in the Crown Advocate's possession. This paper, and the manner in which it was signed, recall to mind certain points of analogy with their present declaration.

It is very easy for the Government to disturb the unanimity of the elected members. Moreover, an elected member may honestly dissent from the opinion of the majority. The want, then, of unanimity, proves nothing against the incontestable truth that the Government, both when the elected members are unanimous and when they are not, always avails itself of its majority.

2. It is not by parliamentary divisions that the amount of opposition to a Government is to be measured, especially in a Council constituted as ours is. The more despotic a Government is, the less advantageous and the less politically expedient it is to have recourse to divisions. This is easily understood, if the Government left their own members free, there would be more frequently room for demanding divisions, and verifying the votes or seeing them registered. When, on the contrary, the Government binds irrevocably to itself its official majority, and besides, by preventive manœuvres, draws over to itself some of the elected members, what use is there in demanding divisions? To demand one every time that opposition is offered, would only serve to diminish the respect of the people for the Council. Although long ago resolved on working for a reform of the Council, our principles compelled us to proceed with prudence and moderation, at whatever cost to our patience and personal feelings. We have therefore always limited ourselves to calling for divisions in those cases only in which such a step was absolutely necessary.

It is possible that our colleagues may not comprehend this moderation on our part. They would at present wish that at every sitting we had several times passed to a division. Had we so acted, from Malta the Colonial Office would have learned that the Maltese, too impatient of parliamentary restraints, are not yet prepared for representative institutions.

On

On the contrary, under the most constant provocations, we have maintained that calm impassibility which alone can preserve the Council from its sworn enemies.

3. But, if the absence of frequent divisions is not a proof of the despotism of the Government, it is worse than an error to assert that during four years there were not more than about 12 divisions.

At the sitting of 30th April 1860, after long debates, the Council divided on the ordinance for creating a fund for the investment of the capitals of widows and wards. Nine voted for the ordinance, and six against it.

At the sitting of 21st May in the same year, there was a division on a motion preparatory to the electoral law, in which ten voted against five.

Two other divisions took place on 26th March 1861, on the ordinance of the electoral law, with ten votes against five. At the close of these divisions, the elected members in the minority declared that they would press no more divisions on that subject, the Government being determined to take advantage of its majority.

On the same day there was another division, on Dr. Pullicino's motion for the formation of a special committee, in which seven elected voted against nine official members.

The official members, directed by Sir Adrian Dingli, persisted in refusing to join with elected members in special committees, a circumstance which produced on the same day three divisions more, making four in all.

What will our colleagues say now that they have the dates before their eyes? We cannot make an analysis of the whole four years during which we have been in the Council; we content ourselves with having quoted a few cases only.

But there was something more than divisions. On the 15th of April 1861, a scene took place in the Council, which was sufficient to show what opinion was entertained of the justice of the Government by the members who took part in it.

Drs. Sciortino, Mifsud, Pullicino, and Grungo, and Messrs. Scicluna and Bugeja, withdrew from the Council room, declaring themselves unable to remain in their places during the discussions.

And here our limits compel us to stop without mentioning other divisions, including that on the question of constable Schisani.

4. It would seem from the words subscribed to by our colleagues that, in their opinion, divisions are the only means by which a Government can be censured in a legislative assembly. Nothing can be more false. The expression of opinion is the first means which in an assembly represents the reciprocal relations between the Government and the people. In our case, from the opening of the Council up to the last sitting, the Government was constantly attacked more or less by all the elected members in turn, except Dr. Randon and Messrs. Scicluna and Bugeja. Men who are not accustomed to speak in public, limit their efforts to acting with the majority of their colleagues; and this they did several times, as has just been seen. It is worth while to call to mind a few facts.

The danger of seeing the treasury of the island exhausted by the expense of enlarging the harbour, excited from the first anxiety in all the Councillors. On the 2nd June 1860, the Governor being absent from Malta, when news arrived of some expressions of Mr. Whitbread in the House of Commons, in which he roundly denied what the Government of Malta had assured the Council, viz., that the expense of the harbour was not to exceed the sum already voted, Drs. Randon, Mifsud, Pullicino, Grungo, and Sciortino, and Mr. Bugeja, addressed a letter to General Warren, the Acting Governor, reminding him of the promise on which that expense had been voted.

It was this letter which saved us perhaps from greater burdens, if the increase of the 10,000 £. be excepted.

After that letter how could some of the aforesaid gentlemen promise to vote, and afterwards really vote the said increase?

The silence of the President of the Council who opens and closes the sessions, without the usual observance of a speech, has been a subject of annual complaint from the Councillors and the people.

The persistence of the Government in not observing the regulations which require an obligatory declaration of ways and means before entering into discussions on the annual expenditure, has been the subject of many remarks and motions.

The reduction of the official members into automata has occasioned constant complaints which produced a motion from Dr. Grungo to the effect that the names of voters in a division should in future be entered in the minutes.

That motion of Dr. Grungo was evidently intended one day to prove, when an opportunity should arise, of getting up a petition for a reform of the Council, how the official members are in the habit of voting.

*Heu quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore!*

The alienation of Government property, when known to the Council through public report, produced many debates and demands, and a motion from Dr. Grungo himself for the exhibition of the prospectus before-mentioned.

Every one remembers the debates in Council on Dr. Torreggiani's motion at the sitting of the 10th March 1862, respecting the conduct of the Government towards some inferior police-officers for having performed their duty. Who, if not the Council, compelled the Government to do them justice? On that occasion all the elected members were unanimous.



But passing over minor facts, and the thousand warnings and entreaties of the elected members to recall the Government to reason on general matters as well as the formation of the estimates, and the expenses not justified therein—of which a proof may be found in the report of the Council published more or less extensively in the public papers—we will say a few words on the construction of the new theatre, and on the abandoned project of the poor-house and the hospital for incurables, two facts so connected as to form only one.

About the close of 1860, one of the undersigned, Dr. Sciortino, was invited to call at the Crown Advocate's office on public business. Having got there, while the Crown Advocate was speaking to him on some matter of little moment, his Excellency, the Governor, presented himself, and addressing, without any preliminaries, his words to Dr. Sciortino, questioned him on the project of building a new theatre. Dr. Sciortino answered, that if the public resources were sufficient to satisfy the urgent wants of the country, as for instance, public education and the reconstruction of some of the buildings of public beneficence, such as the poor-house and the hospital for incurables, there could not, in his opinion, be any objection to the construction of a new theatre, but that a work of this nature ought to be executed on the sole condition that all urgent necessities should be previously satisfied. He added that such, he believed, was the opinion of the other elected members. His Excellency affirmed that the resources of the Government were sufficient for all wants, and that the Crown Advocate could easily satisfy the Council on this point. The Governor withdrew, and the conversation continued between the Crown Advocate and Dr. Sciortino, and it was settled that at the next sitting the Crown Advocate should lay the project before the Council, and show the existence of sufficient means for the construction of a new theatre without occasioning delay to other necessary works long contemplated. In fact at the sitting of 16th January 1861, the Crown Advocate made one of his memorable speeches in which he showed the possibility of constructing at the same time, a poor-house, a hospital for incurables, a theatre, and some commercial works, while he continued still to provide for the other necessities of the population. The speech was based on figures, both with respect to the resources, and to the cost of the works to be executed. The elected members answered that, if these figures were correct, they undoubtedly proved that there were means for constructing all the works simultaneously. Granting the figures to be truthful they admitted in theory the building of a new theatre, and the poor-house could go on simultaneously.

Time passed, and much progress having been made with the theatre, and none with the poor-house, an inward voice began to suggest to the minds of some of us a cruel doubt. This doubt acquired consistency when it became accidentally known to Dr. Torreggiani, that in proposing the vote for the preparatory works, the Government was aware that the plan of the poor-house and hospital had been condemned by some authorities in the metropolis. We repeated our demands for the commencement of the works, and the Government feeling itself (on past facts one may reason with certainty) compelled to take some step, came out on 10th March 1862, with its famous scheme of sending Mr. Inglott to England, to superintend in person the formation of plans for a new poor-house.

The elected members opposed the expense, foreseeing that this was a subterfuge. A division took place in which the Government with its majority passed the vote for the expenses. Our four colleagues, now the panegyrists of the present administration, then voted against the Government. Mr. Inglott went to England, and after four months returned to Malta, bringing with him plans so preposterous that, when tested by means of tenders for their construction, it was found that carrying them out would cost 217,000 £.

After this, at the sitting of 9th March last, the Government declared that for the moment there were no means available for the building of the poor-house.

This work in the Crown Advocate's speech of 16th January 1861, was estimated at 30,000 £ only.

The other figures in the Crown Advocate's speech were at a later date found by experience to be equally inexact, and the hoped-for surplus resulted in a deficit.

While this was going on the Government had obtained our votes for the new theatre. But who knows for how many years the old people in the poor-house and the incurables will remain in their present wretched abode.

5. In the presence of facts like these we can have but one opinion of the present administration.

The recital of this painful story of the theatre and the poor-house is in itself a sufficient answer to the far-fetched eulogiums of our colleagues, and is equally sufficient in our minds for the purposes of this our answer.

6. Our colleagues feign ignorance of what is meant in the petition when it says that "the public expenditure has been often out of proportion to the resources of the island, and has not always been fairly divided between works of necessity and works of ornament, or of secondary importance." We have reminded them of the building of the theatre, and of the putting off to the Greek calends of the construction of the poor-house and hospital for incurables, for lack of means.

7. Our colleagues say that "it was we who in the past session by our efforts induced the Government to pledge itself to works whose cost would probably exceed the amount of all those together which are now in hand," and allude to the resolution of the 9th of

March



March last. That is the identical resolution by means of which the Government with its own majority and the help of our colleagues wished to proclaim that the construction of the poor-house would have to be delayed to an indefinite period.

We have endeavoured to serve the interests of the public as much as possible by nominating a special committee to report how far it might be possible to adapt to our wants the preposterous plans of Mr. Inglott, with the aim of diminishing the cost of their construction, and rendering them possible.

If that committee had not been granted, we four had decided on giving in our resignation; one of us had already sent in the letter of resignation, and it was dated March 8th. Seeing this, in our belief, the Government allowed the committee.

Our colleagues reproach us, then, with having wished to commit the Government to the expense of building the poor-house. They reproach us with wishing to be true to our word, to our pledges to the public not to permit the abandonment of the project for a poor-house.

8. The praises which our colleagues shower on the present administration give ground for belief that the man who wrote them must have turned bold from rage, so badly are they conceived. Hear them: "What branch of the civil public service has been either neglected or ill-administered?"

We have no intention of passing in review each of the administrative departments and criticising it separately, we only wish to point out the radical disorder which exists in the general management of the Government, and of which we do not easily find examples under the preceding administrations. An inaccessible chief who has no practical knowledge of administrative details, and who leaves the public works entirely in the hands of his subalterns; a chief secretary who is not a jealous keeper of the important powers trusted to his charge, and who is, in point of fact, shelved; a private secretary without responsibility who has the management of the Government, and gives orders, even verbal ones, to various public officials; a Crown advocate who concentrates in himself all administrative attributes, and even acts as director of some public works in the room of the collector of the land revenue; is a state of things so abnormal as to generate the greatest possible confusion in the public service, to put the various departments at issue with each other, and to relieve wholly or in part the principal officials of their responsibility, to the detriment of the interests of the public and sometimes even to that of the finances.

Hence results a badly-built opera house, which had to be demolished to its foundations; hence a contractor released from his liabilities, and presented with a handsome sum after it was known that his work was of so bad a quality as to require demolition. And yet they ask: what branch of the service is badly administered?

9. Our colleagues say that the public revenue is increased. This increase is more apparent than real, as, if the present state of things continue, the high rents and long leases will end by causing the ruin of the tenants and lease holders, to the detriment of the public chest. The stalls in the market are being every day abandoned by the sellers on account of the highness of their rent.

Besides, the reform in the abuses which occurred in the concession of Government houses was begun by Governor O'Ferrall, and continued by Sir W. Reid.

"Eleven thousand two hundred tumoli of land were divided on long leases among 370 individuals." This measure was initiated by Sir W. Reid. It is doubtful, however, whether the highness of the rents of the latest concessions will result ultimately in benefit or harm to agriculture.

The very notable increase in the supply of water which our colleagues notice, and the acquisition of new springs are among the notable facts which are kept back from the knowledge of the Council, inasmuch as we have not received any communication on the subject.

On the subject of the extension of the harbour there is much to say. Is it certain that that work was undertaken in the interest of the island? We are of opinion that the Maltese should have imperial interests at heart as well as their own; but it is not right that they should be imposed upon as to the motives of that undertaking.

Further, it is not the increase of the harbour that will increase commerce. By having a great port, shall we necessarily have a large commerce?

The idea that a great port must create a great commerce, is only second in originality to the idea that a beautiful opera house attracts people from abroad. Indeed; so, when the opera house is ready, all the travellers who come south to winter in Italy, will rush here to hear our singers.

We wonder that we have not yet thought of building houses for the increased population that will arise from the construction of the new theatre.

Of "fosses for the grain" 14 only have been built under the present administration; while the Chamber of Commerce thought 80 to be necessary. A request repeatedly made by the same chamber for a storehouse, to serve for the ventilation of grain heated in the Florian fosses, has not yet been attended to.

"The power to deposit in the Custom House merchandise not subject to duty," had the fate of many other ordinances which produced no effect.

Our colleagues remind us also of the powder magazine, the beginning of new roads, the works of decoration in Valletta and elsewhere, and the cleansing of the Manderaggio!

As if a Government could possibly be so badly off as not to have even the "cleansing of the Manderaggio" to bring forward in its favour; as if public works of the most ordinary kind, done as a matter of course by every Governor in the round of four or five years with money standing in the public chest, could by any mode of reasoning afford ground for praises, and prove any kind of administrative ability; as if to cause a vote to be taken for a cemetery and then not to go on with it, to confer public employments by examination after arrangements had been made by higher authorities for the whole empire, and to let public properties by tender, in fulfilment of a plan previously adopted by other Governors, constitute a title to public gratitude.

The man who praises an administration for such doings can have no political shame.

They remind us also that we voted an address to the Governor, to thank him for the improvements of the Malta regiment. That shows that we were never averse to praising the Governor when his measures deserved praise; we are only sorry that he has not given us this opportunity more than once.

10. But of all the sore points revealed by the manifesto of our colleagues, no one is more painful than their profession of faith as regards the future that is preparing for the people of Malta.

Military and not Civil Governors.

No reform in the constitution of the Council.

Petitions, in future, to be considered as a sign of disaffection to the Crown.

The first two of these three sentences wound what has been for years and years the most tender and sensitive point in the heart of a Maltese.

The third is a threat.

In a paper which certainly does not bear the stamp of having been composed by those who signed it, the threat acquires a tone of authority.

We think that without a Civil Governor the island of Malta cannot socially progress, and representative institutions cannot attain to the development of which they are capable. Military education is not adapted to the rule of constitutional countries. It is only long experience in the management of civil affairs, acquired from youth upwards, that can qualify a man for comprehending the social, economical, and religious wants of any people, and especially of a people in an exceptional situation as regards the other parts of the British empire. Furthermore, experience has demonstrated that military Governors have always abandoned, more or less, the reins of power to the hands of others.

We believe that a reform in the Council is not only possible, but what was contemplated by its founder. Up to the last few days, Drs. Randon and Grungo themselves preached loudly and publicly for such a reform. The difficulties put forth by our colleagues are not tenable. A numerical majority of elected members ought not to and could not clog the action of Government, inasmuch as the Government should not rule by physical force alone, but by the force of opinion; and sad enough would be that Government which could not find among the elected members some who would come forward to support it. In the second place, if the actual form of council is not susceptible of an improvement, nothing prevents our Government from being modelled on the constitution of some one of the innumerable British colonies which might be applicable to our wants.

Unhappy indeed would be this people if it were condemned to that political standstill to which our four colleagues would like to reduce it.

These are the principal reasons which have divided us from our colleagues. We thank them for having given us the opportunity of making them public.

(signed) *F. Pullicino,*  
*P. Mifsud,*  
*F. M. Torreggiani,*  
*R. Sciortino.*

Valetta, 1 September 1863.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.

Honourable R. Sciortino, P. Mifsud, F. Pullicino, and F. M. Torreggiani, to the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.  
15 February 1864.

COPY of a LETTER from the Honourables *R. Sciortino, P. Mifsud, F. Pullicino,* and *F. M. Torreggiani* to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.

My Lord Duke,

Malta, 15 February 1864.  
(Received, 22 February 1864.)

In transmitting to your Grace the petition of many of the inhabitants of this possession, with which we have been specially charged, we deem it expedient to submit to your consideration some points of information, in part relative to the importance of the petition itself, and the number and quality of the signatures appended to it; and in part illustrative of the character of the prayers which it contains, and of the nature and justice of the grievances which have given cause to

to



to so unanimous an appeal on the part of the Maltese population. After according your attention to our remarks on these two heads, we feel assured your Grace will recognise the necessity of introducing some substantial alteration in the manner in which the civil administration of these islands is conducted and in the constitution of the Government of this possession.

To enable your Grace to form an idea of the respective situation of the Government and the population of this country, and of the state of public opinion, so little known at the seat of the Colonial Government, we take the liberty to point out that the changes that have been from time to time introduced in Malta since it came under the dominion of Great Britain, in order to ameliorate the political condition of its inhabitants, as well as its legislative, administrative, and economical state, and in order to assimilate, as much as possible, the organisation of its government and its public institutions to those of the other parts of the empire, have been almost all the result of measures initiated by the population. An enumeration of such changes and reforms in this place would be too long, and would take too much of the time of your Grace, because they would comprise the political history of Malta during half a century. Suffice it to say that our successive Governors have almost always endeavoured to oppose the just demands of the population, either by denying the truths of the statements on which the grievances were founded, by representing to superior authority the population as being less advanced than it was in reality; or by exaggerating the exceptional position of Malta, and by diminishing the importance of its inhabitants as forming a social and political community; or finally by questioning the position, motives, and respectability of the petitioners, and by attributing political movements to other causes than a wish to promote the public welfare. This constant antagonism between the enlightened and independent part of the population, and the Government, which is too well inclined to cling to existing abuses, and, with few exceptions, persists in opposing useful reforms, has not always prevented the popular cause from obtaining good results; and Her Majesty's Government has had the opportunity of informing itself by means of local enquiries, conducted by eminent men, that the complaints of the Maltese were real and well founded. If the Imperial Government had not on some occasions lent an ear to the demands of the Maltese, if such men as Mr. John Austin and Sir George Lewis had not been sent to Malta in the year 1836, as Commissioners of Enquiry, and if Her Majesty had not been pleased in 1847 to grant the boon of the appointment of a civilian to the Governorship of this island, in the person of Richard More O'Ferrall, Esq., Her Majesty's subjects in Malta would probably have to this day remained, by a strange anomaly, deprived of the benefit of the liberty of the press, and governed without the shadow of a representative assembly. And we would request your Grace to bear in mind that even when our local administrators do not succeed in preventing the introduction of reforms, they try, not in vain, to paralyze their effects. The history of our Council of Government during the present administration (for it is our duty to say that these remarks do not entirely apply to Sir William Reid's government) is unfortunately a notable instance of what we have just respectfully submitted to your Grace.

2. We have thought it necessary to premise for your information these few general remarks in order to guard your Grace against any statement that might from other quarters be advanced against the nature of the grievances of the petitioners, and also against the signatures contained in the petition. Being left entirely in the dark as to what the local Government may allege against the petition, we have not the means of at present refuting any specific charges. But, notwithstanding that we foresee that on this occasion the same course will be pursued as on preceding similar occasions, we trust that your Grace will consider the petition as the expression of the wishes of almost the whole population of these islands.

3. The petition is signed by 4,464 individuals of all classes of the inhabitants of Malta and Gozo. With few exceptions, it is signed by all the merchants. It is to be remarked that in this class are comprised several of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, a corporation legally recognised by the Government. The petition is also signed by nearly all the secular clergy, including some of the canons of the cathedral, the greatest part of the canons of the collegiate churches, and almost all of the parish priests, who undoubtedly, to a certain extent, represent the opinions of the majority of their parishioners. Besides many members of the nobility, the greatest part of the principal landowners,



and many members of the learned professions have subscribed their names to it. Finally, we must not omit to point out that it is signed by the proprietors and editors of the several newspapers, and by some of the independent members of the Committee of Charitable Institutions appointed by the head of the Local Government.

The signatures have been taken without any distinction of class, on 53 separate copies of the petition printed in both the Italian and the English languages, as the former is more generally spoken by the people. The petition, before being circulated for signature, was published and commented upon, and it remained in circulation for about six weeks.

As in every other similar case of petitions open to general subscription, it was impossible to prevent the occurrence of a few errors, especially as there was no organised agency, and the petition was circulated from hand to hand. Thus there may be found two or three names signed twice, some few signatures of trading firms, some individual who thought himself entitled to sign by proxy, and there may be (although not more than three cases are known to us) a few signatures of minors. These irregularities, however, are so few, that they have been here mentioned only, as it is our duty to submit all that we know concerning the petition to your Grace.

Of all the petitions ever preferred by the Maltese under the British dominion relative to political reforms or questions, none has been so numerously signed as the present. This fact is the more noteworthy, as in order to deter the timid from signing it, it was spread out that the petition was a demonstration against the Government, and that its object and tendency was ("to create distrust, discontent, and in the end disaffection towards the Crown.") In one or two places the police acted openly against it by destroying the advertisements, intimidating the bill-sticker, and in one case by putting one of them under arrest. (We subjoin an affidavit of the individual thus treated.) Notwithstanding this, nearly all the male inhabitants of 21 years and upwards, able to write and not connected with the Government, have signed the petition. From a census of the population taken by the Government in March 1861, and published in November 1863, it appears that the males able to write are only 8,501. Deducting from this number those under age, the public *employés* (of whom a great number exist in Malta), those indirectly connected with the Government, the aspirants to public office (who, unfortunately, are not few), and the regular clergy, who are forbidden from taking a part in such questions; and finally, deducting the officers and men of the Maltese regiment, the number of grown-up men who have not signed the petition are in a very small minority. To show this we have made an abstract from the census, which we have the honour to enclose.

4. The petition contains the signatures of men of different opinions on matters of religion, on politics, and on questions of general interest; it is signed by the bulk of two extreme parties; it is signed by English residents as well as by natives, not only by almost all the Catholics, but also by many Protestants. The demands it contains ought to have justice on their side, if party feelings and personal opinions have been thus thrown on one side, and if men of extreme opinions have united together and have ventured to brave the displeasure of the Government of these islands—a Government at all times powerful enough—and which, under the present administration, has assumed a severe, not to say a menacing, attitude.

5. We beg also to draw the attention of your Grace to the unanimity of the periodical press, which, long before the petition was resolved upon, denounced the abuses of the present administration, especially with regard to the expenditure, and for a long time insisted on the necessity of appealing to your Grace. It is scarcely necessary to refute the objection which it seems customary to advance against the press, that it does not represent public opinion, for in the present instance the petition is the best answer. And it is a remarkable fact that the Government has not at present one single defender among the local newspapers; the only one which, some time ago, was induced to defend the Government ("Messaggiere Popolare") almost immediately after ceased to appear, being evidently crushed by the force of public opinion.

6. Finally on this point, as we are endeavouring to meet such objections as we can think the local Government will advance against the petition, we take the liberty to observe that it has been objected to it that many of the signatures have been

Enclosures 1 and 2.  
Enclosure 1 is already printed as  
Enclosure 2, in  
No. 1, page 5.  
Enclosure 2.  
Enclosure 3, not  
printed.  
Enclosure 4.

been obtained through the influence of the clergy. If this were perfectly true it would not diminish the moral and legal weight of the petition. The fact that a number of individuals, or even a class, exercise a constitutional influence over the population, does not deprive a political movement of its merit, especially if the influential individuals can be shown to be sincere and disinterested. But it is erroneous to state that the population of Valletta and of the three cities, which comprises a half of the total population of both islands, are under clerical influence. Even that section of the public which is on principle adverse to the clergy, has, in order to show its approval of the petition, advanced a letter to your Grace claiming the same reforms asked in the petition, with the limitation of the reintroduction of the clergy in the Council. It is perfectly well known that it is not the clergy but the press, and especially the English press, that has provoked the petition. In order not to leave this important fact uncertain, we take the liberty to annex a few numbers of one of the two English papers published in Malta, the "Times" and the "Observer." The customary readers of the press are the inhabitants of Valletta and the three cities. The committee for promoting the petition was not composed of priests; on the contrary, while many members of the committee were men of broad liberal opinions, there were only two clergymen on it. And reverting to the interest of the clergy, the demands contained in the petition were supposed to be so far from advantageous to them that it was at first believed they would not sign it, because it recognizes the expediency of treating them as an exceptional class, by limiting their number in the Council, an opinion which still exists among some, having been disseminated by the upholders of the present administration, in a paper published by them, and which we have taken the liberty to annex. How is it then that the clergy have generally signed the petition? The true reason is, that whenever the Maltese people have in any time advanced a prayer for the improvement of the Government and the state of the country, the clergy have always taken a prominent part in assisting and furthering the movement. We shall quote an historical instance which will give satisfaction to your Grace. When Mr. Austin and Sir George Lewis were enquiring into the question of granting the liberty of the press, among other objections was raised that of the opposition of the clergy to the measure. Several of them immediately convened a meeting of all the priests of the islands, and called upon them to explain their views. The meeting unanimously entered a protest against the erroneous supposition, and proclaimed itself in support of granting the liberty of the press.

7. We now pass on to the notice of the complaints, and the demands contained in the petition. We consider that we are in a position to proclaim ourselves the true interpreters of the opinion of the public, as embodied in the document now before your Grace. During the four years we have been members of the Council, we have, on the one hand, been in constant contact with the public, and on the other we have been able to examine practically the machine of our Government, and to detect by our own experience the defects of its constitution; we have ascertained from our own knowledge the means of which the Government can make use, and of which it has made use, in order to render it still more defective, and in order to make it work in its own favour, and against the interests of the public. The total absence of municipal institutions (since the English Government destroyed those which existed under the Knights of St. John, without substituting others in their stead) rendered it all the more necessary that the present Legislative Council should at least be efficient in its merely municipal functions. Its inefficiency is in part the consequence of its own defective constitution, but is in a great measure due to the abuse made by the Government under the present administration of the official majority, and of other means it possesses to render the Council of the smallest possible efficiency, and to reduce it to a machine for the execution of its own wishes.

8. The Council of Government in its present shape, as granted by the letters patent of the 11th May 1849, began to exercise its functions in the month of January 1850, under the presidency of Mr. More O'Ferrall, a man of high intelligence, and well versed in parliamentary proceedings. Under his direction the Council, notwithstanding its inherent imperfections, worked rather satisfactorily; for Mr. O'Ferrall being its founder, and really prompted by a desire of promoting the representative institutions in Malta, had officially told the execu-

Enclosure No. 5.

Enclosure No. 6.  
Not printed.

Enclosure 7.

See Enclosure 1.



tive members that they were at liberty to vote according to their conscience and personal opinions on all open questions. The principle was then established that, except on imperial questions, when local interests came in conflict with imperial interests, the vote of the Government members was as free as that of the elected members. During the first years of the Council, therefore, there was occasionally a difference of opinion even among the official members, who formed their conclusions independently of the quarter from which a measure was introduced, and of the opinions of the Government organs. In this manner the Council, to a certain extent, emitted a collective expression representing the personal opinions of the majority. This system began to be set aside after the retirement of Mr. More O'Ferrall from the government of these islands; and the opposite principle began to prevail, viz., that a Government officer cannot consistently with his position vote against the Government organs. But the effects of the gradual introduction of this principle were not very deeply felt during Sir William Reid's Governorship; because that gentlemen being a mild ruler, and willing to be guided in some matters by the opinions of the elected members, in a general way guarded himself from proposing any measures unsatisfactory to them, especially with regard to public expenditure. At present the principle that the official members must vote with the Government, although, as far as we are aware, not set forth in a written order, is so thoroughly inculcated, that an official member would fear to imperil his place, if he were to follow his own opinion against that of the Chief Secretary or of the Crown Advocate. The results of this system are obvious. The opinions of the elected members when not approved of the Government are paralysed. After a few useless efforts they come to see the hopelessness of their task. They take refuge in the hope of at least persuading the Government to desist from its antagonism. The force of persuasion can succeed only with mild rulers, who prefer to please, rather than to oppose, the elected members. And thus the efficiency of the Council, as an institution, has come to depend entirely on the inclinations of the Governor. A Governor may render it efficient to a certain extent; he may also, if he so wishes, render it entirely subservient to his desires. The state of systematic opposition in which the elected members of Council are placed is prejudicial to its efficiency in the eyes of the public. To call for divisions is to expose to the public this radical imperfection which renders the Council, under some circumstances, an appearance rather than a reality. Not to call for divisions would be to bring down the blame of the dissatisfied public on the elected members.

9. From these remarks your Grace will see that instead of improving, by a liberal application, the constitution of 1849, and instead of giving to the representative element a gradual development, the Government has rendered the Council as at present constituted more disagreeable to the people, by repeatedly disclosing its defects. Nine votes (or 10, for the President has a vote) centered in the hand of the Government against eight votes of the elected members, if constantly made use of, give it an absolute power. By the constant exercise of this power, the people have been made to feel that the Government, in granting the present Council, has retained all the absolutism it possessed previous to 1849, and has, besides, found the means of sheltering its acts under the semblance of representative institutions.

\* *Sic. in orig.*

10. The tendency to restrict as much as is the liberal\* in the letters patent of 1849, is also seen from another fact. According to them, the nine official members were to be either public officers or independent persons. Fourteen years have passed, and the Government have never, with one exception, made use of this choice. Under the Government of Sir W. Reid, Baron Sir G. M. De Piro was appointed member of the Council by the Crown; but as he did not accept the office, we believe, on the score of ill-health, a public servant was appointed to fill his place. It is to be regretted that the experiment of appointing independent members has not been tried more fully; for having the confidence of the Government, such members would be likely to resist any factious opposition; and, on the other hand, their independence would give a certain pledge to the public against the fear that their votes would be obligatory.

11. But we regret to say that the Government does not rest satisfied with making all the possible use of its majority. It would be too long to enter into an enumeration of all the means it employs in order to frustrate the efficiency of the Council. We shall limit ourselves to a few particular instances.

12. Select



12. Select committees of the Council are expressly contemplated by the standing rules. There is nothing in them to the effect that select committees should only be formed by elected members. Five times (always by the elected members) have select committees been moved for under the present administration, on each of which occasions the Government have tried to elude the motion, either by opposing it, or by preventing the official members from taking part in the committee; or, finally, when it could not prevent the appointment of the committee, by impeding or delaying as much as possible the publication of its report.

On the sitting of the 21st May 1860 one of us, Dr. Sciortino, proposed the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of reforming the election law. The Government admitted the necessity of a reform in that law, but nevertheless caused that motion to be rejected. A few months after the Government proposed a new election law, which could not be efficiently emended by the Council, for besides that the Government was determined to carry it as proposed (as can be seen from the minutes of proceedings), there were several matters of fact requiring practical investigation, which the members of Council had not the means of making individually. This is the reason why one of the prayers in the petition is for a reform of the electoral law, notwithstanding the recent date of the present law.

Another select committee was moved for on the 29th May 1860, with the object of introducing some remedy into the criminal code, in order to prevent the recurrence of small thefts; and a third select committee was proposed in the sitting of the 9th March 1863, to examine certain plans for the construction of an asylum for the aged and infirm, and an hospital for incurables, the erection of which had been decided upon for many years, but which the present administration, after promising that they should be proceeded with at the same time as the new opera house, have refused to commence on the plea of want of means.

With regard to these committees, the Government did not directly oppose the proposal, but all the official members refused to take part in them, marking thus the committee with a character of hostility, and depriving it of its efficiency as an impartial expositor of facts.

A fourth committee was proposed since the presentation of the petition, to inquire into the alienating and exchanges of Government landed property. The committee was not opposed, but the Chief Secretary caused the list of members to be amended by striking out the names of the official members.

On this point we submit our humble opinion to your Grace, that no public officer can, without strong personal reasons, refuse himself to the fulfilment of a duty inherent to his official position, nor can the Government order him to abstain from the execution of such a duty. It is natural that this unconstitutional behaviour of the Government should breed discouragement in the Council, and distrust among the public, not only with regard to the efficiency of a particular committee, but also with regard to all other committees that might in future be proposed.

Fifthly, another select committee had been proposed on the 15th April 1862, to inquire into certain matters connected with the construction of a new opera house, and the demolition of the portion of the work already constructed. This committee was tacitly consented to. We must here say that the public voice was very loud at the time on this matter. After holding many sittings, the committee laid its report on the table of the Council at the sitting of 29th December 1862. Your Grace will see from the annexed correspondence relative to this report, the opposition encountered by the undersigned in endeavouring to obtain its circulation among the members of Council, notwithstanding that the Council had ordered it to be printed and circulated since the 20th December 1862. It was circulated on the 28th December 1863. It only contains 98 pages, including evidence and appendix, and it could not require, although written in two languages, a year to print. That report, although on a particular subject, reflects on the disorganisation of the Government departments, and its resolutions cannot be said to be the fruit of a factious opposition, because they were arrived at unanimously by three of us undersigned, and by the auditor of accounts, and the superintendent of harbours, two official members of the Council. We take the liberty to annex a copy of that report.

*Enclosure 8 is already printed, as Enclosure 5 in No. 2, page 24.*

*Enclosure 9.*

13. It is beyond doubt that the most important function of our Council of government is the voting of the expenditure. During the present administration,

tion, the Government has made efforts to emancipate itself from the control of the elected members. Under the governorship of Mr. More O'Ferrall and Sir William Reid, no expense was insisted upon when the elected members were opposed to it. In financial matters at least the opinion of the elected members was respected, the Government forebore from pressing a vote against their opinion, and from carrying it by its official majority. Under the present administration, on the contrary, not only there have been examples of votes carried in divisions by the official majority against the unanimous wish of the elected members, but the Government have twice (to our knowledge) tried to obtain, previous to any discussion in the Council, the promise of the votes of some of the elected members, even in writing, under the form of an obligation, placing thus those who signed the paper in a position from which they could not recede, however convinced to the contrary they might remain by the subsequent debates in the Council room. These facts have now become so notorious, that it is to be hoped they will not be contradicted. The first instance occurred before the undersigned were members of the Council. The promise exacted regarded the extension of the great harbour, when that project, of no inconsiderable magnitude in proportion to the resources of Malta, had not yet been discussed, nor in any way brought before the Council or the public. The second instance happened in our time, when the Government required another vote from the Council of 10,833*l.* in addition to that already voted for the harbour project (notwithstanding that it had been specially provided by the resolution of 25th May 1859, that in no case should a larger sum than that then contemplated be asked for) under the pretext of defraying a part of the expense of the new graving dock to be built by the Imperial Government. The elected members have been individually asked to sign a paper containing a promise to vote an additional sum for the harbour provided it did not exceed that above mentioned. The undersigned refused to do so; but three of the remaining members, Mr. Scicluna, Mr. Bugeja, and Dr. Grungo signed it. We cannot say whether Dr. Randon, the other elected member, signed it or not. When the Council met, the vote was brought forward, masked under the scheme of a new dock; but the resolution showed the insincerity of the device, for it declared that should the dock not be constructed, nevertheless the money was still to be considered as voted for the harbour. We beg to append a copy of the resolution in question. It need not be added that those who signed the paper agreed to the vote. We consider, my lord Duke, this proceeding as unconstitutional. No member of a political body should bind himself to give his vote unconditionally in favour of the Government. But the Government which, possessing an official absolute majority, uses its influence not merely to obtain the assent of the elected members, but to bind them down by a written compact, seems to us to fail in its duties to the public, by trying to render discussions illusory, and the form of a constitution far worse than a simple delusion.

Enclosure 10.

14. Not satisfied with forestalling the wishes of the public and the elected members, and with hampering the liberty of the elected members, the Government have in various ways endeavoured to evade every control in the matters of public expenditure. The principal sources of the public income are two: the indirect duties on articles of consumption imported from foreign countries, and the revenue arising from lands and tenements belonging to the Government. As no duty can be increased or diminished without a law, it would seem that no alienation of property entailing a diminution of the rent-roll ought to take place without consent or sanction of the Council. But latterly, and especially under the present administration, such alienations of the houses and lands which are under the management of the Executive, have become very frequent by sale or long lease, or under the form of exchange, or of assignment in payment without any previous deliberation or advice of the Council. The undersigned do not remember that they have been consulted on such matters, except once, and then not in a public, but private manner, when it was intended to alienate the site of the old theatre. The undersigned were of opinion that, for the time, the site should be given on long lease or leases, and their advice was adopted; but after a few months, the Government wanting, undoubtedly, to raise money, disposed of it entirely for the sum, we believe, of 7,000*l.*, in favour of one of the elected members, Mr. Emmanuele Scicluna. The concessions of public landed property, as indemnity, or as payment, without a vote of the Council, are clearly an invasion of the functions of the Council, for it is scarcely possible to draw a practical distinction  
between



between an indemnification or a payment in specie and one in land. If the Government had the power to make land payment instead of money payment, it might carry its own measures without consulting the council, the only limit being the amount of diminution which the rent-roll would bear.

15. According to the letters patent of 1849, 1,000 *l.* chargeable on the consolidated revenue are annually reserved to be spent under the direction of the Secretary of State, independently of the Council. It is presumable that Her Majesty's intention in withdrawing the said sum from the control of the Council was to have a fund ready for unforeseen contingencies, and for exceptional circumstances, when it would not be expedient to incur the publicity of a vote. It cannot be supposed that that sum was reserved in order to be applied to objectionable expenses, and to works the execution of which the Council had expressed, or might express, an objection to. Now, during the last few years several sums, more or less considerable in proportion to our resources and which might have met with serious opposition, have been spent without consulting the Council. It appears that the sums thus expended were defrayed out of the sum of 1,000 *l.* reserved as above, with the object of avoiding the opinion of the Council.

Of the expense thus defrayed out of the 1,000 *l.*, it was customary, up to the year 1858-59, to publish an account in the Government Gazette. This practice has been since then discontinued. The present Administration considers itself empowered to spend the above-mentioned sum arbitrarily, without even the necessity of informing the Council of the general manner in which it was spent. When one of the undersigned, Dr. Pullicino, in the sitting of the 5th instant, asked the chief secretary why the publication of the details of expenditure of the 1,000 *l.* had been discontinued since 1858-59, the answer was, that he could state no reason.

*Enclosure 11, not printed.*

We must further submit to your Grace's consideration, that out of the total expenditure the sum of 52,273 *l.* is permanently charged on the consolidated revenue, according to article ninth of the instructions annexed to the letters patent. This considerable portion of the expenditure is therefore entirely taken out of the hands of the Council, but the Council itself, according to the above mentioned article, has the power to alter, by law, the mode of expending this sum in certain particulars. But the exercise of this very useful power is only apparent, as one instance will show. On the 18th June 1856, Dr. Bruno, then elected member of Council, moved, with the approval of all the other elected members, the appointment of a select committee to revise the general estimate of expenditure. The motion was rejected by the votes of all the official members.

16. Another means of limiting the efficiency of the Council in the matter of public expenditure consists in executing works during the recess, which cannot even claim to be urgent. At the sitting of the 22d of January of this year, 1864, when the petition was on the point of being presented, two such instances happened. In one of them (the additional work at the new theatre) the undersigned alone voted negatively. But in the other instance (a road from the new cemetery to Casal Luca), all the other elected members present gave their votes negatively, the Government carrying the point by its own official majority.

17. We shall here take the liberty to point out an anomaly in the present constitution of the Council which increases its inefficiency. The President of the Council, being at the same time the Governor, has a double vote. He can vote as a member, and in case of equality of votes he can give a casting vote as President. When, on account of the absence of official members, the elected members were in a majority, the President has first given his vote as an official member of the Council in favour of the Government side, and then his casting vote, to decide the question in favour of the Government. Such an event has not happened during the present administration; but we mention it in order to show the real nature of the present Council.

18. These are some of the principal weak points in our Constitution, which in our humble opinion deserve to be amended. It cannot be remembered too often that in 1849 the Council of Government was an experiment. The representative machine that was placed in the hands of the people was provided with powerful contrivances calculated to bring it at a standstill, in case of necessity. Fifteen years have passed, and after a trial which shows that the Maltese are capable of



representative institutions, the experiment has resulted in a legal application, to the colonial authorities, for a slight improvement in the machine. We are of opinion that if the Government had not constantly made the public to feel the existence of its defects, by working it with too high a pressure, the time for petitioning the Government for a reform would not have yet arrived. We resisted the exigence of the public and the press for several months; and we only gave way as to a necessity, feeling convinced that, without this safety-valve, the reliance of the people in the Council would have become totally extinguished.

19. Of the defects above mentioned, some are to be ascribed to the structure of the Council, while others are to be ascribed to the principal organs of the present administration. To the former a remedy can be found by introducing some reforms adapted to our circumstances and to the gradual development of the constitution. To the latter the only remedy that we can point out, in a general manner, is the confiding of the Government to men versed in the details of a civil administration, conversant with the rules of parliamentary assemblies, and who would not find it incompatible with their dignity, and mode of thinking to yield, when necessary, to the opinion of the assembly they are appointed to lead. It might also be suggested as a remedy, to give strict instructions to the Executive to pay more attention to the desires of the Council, but it is evident that no instructions will be of any avail in the absence of the qualities above enumerated. It would be impossible in this place to introduce an enumeration of all the possible and more or less desirable reforms of the constitution, but we take the liberty to annex to the present letter a memorandum showing some of the reforms, which we are sure if granted at the present moment, would meet with approval.

Enclosure 12.

20. The electoral system of this island forms the subject of another of the prayers of the petition. According to the proclamation of the 23d June 1849, the eight representative members of the Council were to be elected in the following manner. The electors of Gozo return one member, those of Malta collectively return seven members. Each elector for Malta gives four votes, one to each of four candidates, and after taking the poll of all the voting tickets, the seven individuals who are found to have obtained the greater number of votes are considered as the members returned. The Letters Patent of 1849 give the power to the Council to alter the electoral system, but your Grace will easily understand from what we have had the honour to submit, that this power is virtually vested in the Governor alone. In the year 1862 the Government proposed a new electoral law, which was carried, a great number of amendments on the part of some of us being uniformly rejected. In the new law, the system of 1849 was retained. We considered it a useless task to move the question of district elections, the more so as the Government had deprived us of the means of ascertaining some facts and the opinions of the public by means of a select committee. In petitioning your Grace for the general amelioration of the political state of these possessions, your Grace's petitioners have deemed it expedient to draw your attention also to this subject.

The present electoral system is certainly not calculated to produce a fair representation of every part of the island of Malta. The interests of the population are not always equal or identical in all parts of the island. The interests of the cities are not the same as those of the country. In the elections made according to the existing principle, the influence of Valletta predominates. We see no reason why the advantage given to the electors of Gozo, to return a member by themselves, specially selected to represent the interests of that island, should not be extended to the several parts of Malta. For this object it might be divided into different constituencies. Among the inclosures accompanying the present letter, we have taken the liberty to introduce a paper illustrative of the various reforms most desirable, among which is the one concerning the electoral system.

21. A complaint generally made with regard to the elections for members of Council has reference to the absolute exclusion of the ecclesiastics, both from the elective and from the official benches. According to the Letters Patent of 1849, the ecclesiastics were eligible without limitation, but according to the Letters Patent of the 30th July 1857 they were rendered ineligible without

without exception. This exclusion has rendered the Council still more imperfect, as the clergy are in Malta, as well as in every other country, an important class both on account of the respectability of their profession, and as landed proprietors. In all constitutional countries the clergy are in some manner represented; and especially when we consider the claims of the Maltese clergy to be looked upon as the supporters of the liberty of the press and of liberal institutions, we cannot help feeling the justice of the complaint that they should be excluded from the Council without being allowed some equivalent right of representation. In Malta the clergy have always formed an integral part of the population in the principal and most satisfactory political events of its history, and they took great part in placing Malta under the British flag. Therefore the Maltese knowing from experience that the clergy never entertained but good wishes towards representative institutions, find it difficult to discover the reason why a class of men belonging to a respectable profession should be denied a privilege granted to all other citizens. That the ecclesiastics themselves entertain no ambitious project with regard to political advancement, can be seen from the fact that as soon as it was proposed to limit their number, placing them in an exceptional position, they willingly agreed to it. To be ineligible, under the British flag, cannot naturally be satisfactory to the feelings of the Catholic clergy of Malta, and such a stigma cannot naturally be approved of by the Maltese.

The only drawback we can find in the admission of ecclesiastics in the Council is that the number of the elected members being very limited, the election of several ecclesiastics as members of the Council would cause a disproportion in the representation of the classes and give to the clergy a preponderating influence.

The same disproportion in favour of members of the legal profession, or of merchants, or of landed proprietors, could not be objected to on the same grounds, ecclesiastics being in some way more exclusively addicted to their special calling, although their calling does not deprive them of their quality and rights of citizens. In some of the modern constitutions, ecclesiastics are admitted on the same ground as other citizens. In this opinion both the population and the clergy concur, and it is generally allowed that if re-admitted to the Council, their number must be limited. We trust that your Grace will see with satisfaction the moderate spirit that actuates the Maltese in their political ideas. In the paper before mentioned, illustrative of the reforms that may be introduced at the present moment, we have taken the liberty to state our opinion as to the manner in which the admission of the clergy might be limited to one member.

22. Another very important defect of the Council of Government as at present constituted, and one which contributes to increase the influence of the Government already in excess, is the eligibility as members of Government contractors both for the civil and the imperial departments. The dependence of contractors, and their interest in prolonging the period of their contracts, together with the advantages they may hope to derive from being well looked upon by the Government, render them as a matter of course unfit to be charged with responsibility of elected members of the Council. Nor is this less true when they happen to be contractors of the Commissariat, for the head of both the civil and military services being the same, both civil and Commissariat contractors are subject to the same influence. In the present Council there are two elected members, Mr. Emmanuele Scicluna and Mr. Vincenzo Bugeja, who have been for many years habitual Commissariat contractors. The beef contract, in which both had part, expired in September last, owing to other contractors having made more advantageous tenders. But Mr. Bugeja is still the canteen contractor. These two members of the Council are the props of the Government among the elected members. They are two of the gentlemen who have issued the paper against the petition by us enclosed. Except on very few occasions, when they give way on account of exceptional circumstances, they vote with the Government. The principle of the ineligibility of contractors is too general to admit of any comment. But in the case of a Council so imperfect as ours, the presence of contractors in it can only tend to obliterate any trace of good that might otherwise be found in it.

23. Now that we have pointed out the principal faults in the constitution of the Council, and the conduct of the Government towards it, we shall call your Grace's earnest attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the department of public works performs its duties. We do not here make any allusion to the



*personnel* of that department. But your Grace is aware that it has been consolidated with that of the land revenue. Nearly the whole of the public income after deducting the salaries, pensions, ordinary expenses, and other fixed expenditure charged on the consolidated revenue, is spent in public works. The expenses are voted by the Council on the motion of the Government. The execution of all works should be confided to the direction or surveillance of a responsible department. The department now supposed to be responsible is that of the Land Revenue. Yet, in the construction of works of great magnitude, and greater responsibility, the officers chiefly concerned have not been those of the Land Revenue department. Irresponsible individuals connected with the Government have sometimes been charged with public works. The exact source and extent of these irregularities we are unable to establish. But we know that the department that ought to be principally responsible, and the Chief Secretary, are often left in ignorance of what takes place apparently by order of the Government, but in reality through the influence of private persons connected with the head of the Government, or that of other public officers not entrusted with the charge of public works. As a marked instance of such irregularities, we take the liberty to again refer your Grace to the report of the select committee on the new opera house, presented on the 29th December 1862, and circulated among the members of Council exactly one year afterwards. We beg to solicit your Grace's particular attention to that report, which although referring specially to the new theatre, represents the general state of the Government. This report was signed not only by three of us, but also by two official members of Council, viz., the Auditor of Accounts, the Honourable R. C. Legh, and the Superintendent of Harbours, Captain Hoseason. From the results of the inquiry of that select committee, it will be seen that some reform in the department of public works has become necessary. We would suggest that that department be placed under the supervision of a committee (such as we have proposed in enclosure) calculated to give to the public some guarantee for the good administration of the Government property, and the greatest possible economy in the cost of public works, coupled with the due execution of the works themselves. The permanent control of such a committee is all the more necessary, as lately numerous alienations of property on the part of the Government, on various pleas, have been concluded by officers not connected with the Land Revenue department. This system (for we do not speak of a single case or a few instances) of transferring the responsibility of important business from one department to another, and of exempting public officers from the responsibility attaching to their office, tends to render the public service inefficient, and to make irregularities and abuses difficult to discover.

24. Notwithstanding that as a rule the public expenditure is voted by the Council, the initiation of the measures depends on the Government alone. While the Government proposed and in every way encouraged works of luxury, it neglected others of absolute necessity, notwithstanding the unceasing demands of the elected members in the Council, and the complaints of the press and the population. The roads, to keep which in good order, is in civilized countries considered a point of vital importance, have lately been allowed to fall into a state of great neglect, while the public money has been spent in works of ornament and fancy. Some of these works have been, as we have already said, executed without the consent of the Council, and it is supposed, with money taken from the 1,000 £. reserved to be spent under the direction of the Secretary of State, while others were voted by the Council under solemn and public assurances that the other works of necessity should not suffer delay on account of the vote. Such is the case of the new opera house, a work disproportionate to Valletta in its luxurious architecture. The elected members had strenuously insisted that it should not be commenced before the Asylum for the Aged and Infirm and the Hospital for Incurables, the construction of which have for many years been promised by the Government had been provided for. The Government, through the mouth of its organ, the Crown Advocate, at the sitting of the 16th January 1861, assured the Council on calculations that were not then known by us to be incorrect, that there were ample means at its disposal for the construction of all the public works contemporaneously including the theatre, the poorhouse, and the hospital. After this statement, the elected members voted in principle the construction of the new theatre, and also that of the poorhouse. But while the theatre was almost immediately begun, and its construction



construction is now far advanced, the poorhouse and hospital are as far as ever from being commenced. After much delay, the Government being compelled by the public complaints to take some step, presented plans admirable in many respects, it is true, but got up at great expense, and so ill adapted to our means, on account of their magnitude, luxury, and cost, that they were unanimously disapproved of by the Council, the Government members included. One of us afterwards proposed the appointment of a select committee with a view to draw up plans more suitable to our resources, and the Government, being unable to refuse the Committee, after declaring through the same organ that it could not at present construct those buildings from want of means, forbade the official members from serving as members of it, or at least allowed them, without the shadow of a reason, to decline their services.

25. We need not dilate on the paramount importance of a new poorhouse and hospital. Both these buildings are at present in every way inadequate to the wants of their occupants. The Government officers themselves have more than once in Council deplored their state. For more than 10 years the Government have constantly promised the construction of new buildings in open, well-ventilated positions. And the speedy construction of these buildings is all the more important, as on them in part depends the solution of a social problem, the elimination of mendicity from Malta. So long as we have not a refuge for those who are unable to work, we cannot apply any earnest remedy to the growing evil of begging in the streets. Without commenting any further on the conduct of the Government, as regards the manner in which it obtained such an important vote as that of the new opera-house, we feel assured that your Grace will appreciate the difficult position in which Government has placed us, not only with regard to itself, but also with regard to the public.

26. Nor are the above the only works of necessity that have been neglected in order to make room for others of less utility. For many years the Chamber of Commerce has constantly recommended the construction of works for mercantile purposes. The increase of grain fosses was especially insisted upon. The recommendation was not attended to; and at the close of last year the public learned, with deep regret, from a report of the Chamber of Commerce published at the annual meeting of the Exchange, that ships laden with grain had to leave our harbour, from the impossibility of selling their cargoes, on account of the want of places of deposit. Your Grace is aware that cereals are in Malta introduced in bond as they are subject to an import duty, and must therefore be deposited in Government stores. Therefore private speculation cannot make up for the neglect of the Government. But independently of this reason, the construction of all work of public utility is in Malta carried out by the Government. We take the liberty of enclosing an extract (translated) of the Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the information of your Grace on this point.

27. If we turn our attention from the public works and from the charitable institutions to other items of necessity, such as the public education, we find that, notwithstanding the opening of some new primary schools and a small increase in the salary of their teachers, and some addition in the University and Lyceum, much is still to be desired. It cannot be denied that one of the principal impediments to a reform in the University and the Lyceum consists in the scanty means allotted to that branch of the public service. Many of the salaries are so unremunerative that it is not to be hoped, through them, to obtain the services of men of superior ability. Without entering into the question of the measures that could be introduced for the improvement of that branch of public instruction, we may say without hesitation that a reform, even in the *personnel* alone, without the introduction of additional chairs, would involve some increase of expenditure. The same must, perhaps with greater force, be said of the primary instruction. Yet the Government show themselves opposed to any further increase in this branch of the expenditure, and when a commission was issued to one of us (Dr. Torreggiani) to report on the state of public instruction, he was particularly enjoined not to recommend any reform or change that would entail an additional expenditure. Several of the elected members have at various times insisted on the necessity of re-establishing in the University the chair of political economy, which had been instituted by Mr. Austin and Sir George Lewis, and afterwards suppressed. But their endeavours have remained without effect.

28. Your Grace is perhaps desirous to know our opinion as to the state of our finances. From a statement made by the chief secretary at a recent sitting, it

Enclosure 13.

appears that at the end of 1863 there was an available balance arising from that and the previous years of about 11,000 *l.* When we consider that the income of that and the previous year had undergone a considerable increase (8,000 *l.* in 1863) on account of the American war, we think we may justly conclude that without that fortuitous increase, we should have had a deficit, in consequence of the works now going on. The manner in which the American war has affected our finances is this:—Our income is chiefly derived from the import duty of cereals, of which Malta grows only one-third of the quantity yearly consumed. Since the rise in the price of cotton, much of the land formerly employed in the cultivation of cereals has been devoted to the growth of cotton. Hence a greater quantity of cereals was imported than on former years. In other respects commerce is not considered by any one to be in a prosperous state; the change in the laws of Italy having diverted a portion of our former trade to its shores. Consequently, even without taking into calculation other causes which would materially diminish the importance of the balance of about 11,000 *l.*, that balance could not be considered as an indication of our financial prosperity. It is true that a large sum of money will soon be due to this Government by the Imperial Government, on account of property bought for it by us in the French Creek. But as we made the acquisition of that property through the exchange of other property belonging to the local Government, the principal sum thus due cannot be considered as available for future public expenditure.

29. The other prayer contained in the petition, and which relates to the appointment of a civil, instead of a military governor, scarcely requires any elucidation. Nor does it appear necessary to explain that the wish of the Maltese is to have appointed as the head of the Government, not a military officer with the title of civil governor, but a civilian versed in administrative affairs, and able to appreciate the onward movements of a people struggling towards the light of liberty and reform. The principle had been admitted by Her Majesty's Government at the time of the appointment of Mr. More O'Ferrall, when the military and civil services were separated. The importance of placing the conduct of affairs in the hands of a civilian follows necessarily from the fact that the head of the Government in Malta should make himself master of at least the principal details of the administration; that he should not abandon to the care of his officers all the handling of public questions, and reserve to himself only the right of deciding. A Governor so situated, especially if he has broken off all intercourse with the Maltese public and their representatives, is entirely in the hands of the cleverest among his officers. A Commander-in-Chief, burdened with the absorbing duties of a garrison town, can only give a portion of his time and attention to the interests of the island; and is too apt to look upon civil affairs with a military eye. The inhabitants of these islands pay a heavy yearly sum to their Governors, and they reasonably expect to have capable rulers set over them. Never was the justice of this expectation more clear than at the present moment. In former times our Governors, whatever may have been their own merits or defects, had the advantage of the assistance of a more or less talented and energetic chief secretary in managing public affairs. Now it is far otherwise.

In order to ascertain the position and influence of the present chief secretary in Malta, your Grace need only refer to his own evidence given before the New Theatre Committee. The chief secretaryship in our Government is highly necessary and important, and in no way a sinecure, even in connexion with a civil Governor.

30. Finally, so long as the Council is presided over by the Governor, it is only fair that he should know the greater part of what takes place at its sittings. The manner in which the business of the Council has been lately conducted from the chair, constantly suggests the necessity that the President should be familiar with Parliamentary forms and rules, and, if possible, with the language in which the affairs of the Council are in part discussed.

31. We have now pointed out to your Grace some of the salient points in Maltese affairs as bearing on the demands of the petitioners. Before concluding, we shall beg of your Grace to bear in mind that in praying for a reform in their Government, the Maltese are far from wishing to interfere in whatever may regard Imperial or military interests in Malta. The island has interests peculiar to itself, which give to it the character of a corporation, and it is in the management of these interests alone that the inhabitants claim an extended participation. The military position of the island can never, in the humble opinion of the under-

signed,



signed, be an obstacle to the attainment, in internal and municipal affairs, of those advantages which are enjoyed by the other colonies and possessions of the British Crown.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *R. Sciortino,*  
*F. Pullicino,*  
*P. Mifsud,*  
*F. M. Torreggiani,*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3, printed as Enclosure 2, in No. 1, page 5.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

AN ANSWER to the PAPER signed by the Honourables Mr. *E. Scicluna*, *V. Bugeja*, Encl. 2, in No. 3.  
*Dr. Randon*, and *Dr. Grunga*, and bearing the date of 25 August 1863.

(See page 30.)

Enclosure 3, in No. 3, not printed.

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

EXTRACT from the Census of *Malta*, *Gozo*, and *Comino*, for the Year 1861.

Encl. 4, in No. 3.

|                                                                                                                                                 |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| From Abstract No. 1, page 2A, 3.                                                                                                                |       |       |
| Total of males able to write English :                                                                                                          |       |       |
| In Malta - - - - -                                                                                                                              | 3,855 |       |
| In Gozo - - - - -                                                                                                                               | 65    |       |
|                                                                                                                                                 |       | 3,920 |
| Total of males able to read and write Italian :                                                                                                 |       |       |
| In Malta - - - - -                                                                                                                              | 8,094 |       |
| In Gozo - - - - -                                                                                                                               | 407   |       |
|                                                                                                                                                 |       | 8,501 |
| From Abstract No. 86, page 119.                                                                                                                 |       |       |
| Males in Malta and Gozo, between the age of 10 to 15 years, attending schools, and supposed to be able to read and write Italian - - - - Deduct | -     | 1,567 |
|                                                                                                                                                 |       | 6,934 |
| From Abstract No. 45, page 60 to 65.                                                                                                            |       |       |
| Number of males able to write and read Italian above the age of 15 years - - - - - Total                                                        | -     | 6,934 |
| To deduct :—                                                                                                                                    |       |       |
| Catholic regular clergy (including novices) - - -                                                                                               | 337   |       |
| Jesuits - - - - -                                                                                                                               | 40    |       |
| Order of St. Alfonso - - - - -                                                                                                                  | 11    |       |
| Government <i>employés</i> (independent of police force) -                                                                                      | 747   |       |
| Government pensioners 246, two-thirds able to write -                                                                                           | 164   |       |
| Officers of the R. M. F. A. Regiment - - - - -                                                                                                  | 24    |       |
| Officers of marine police - - - - -                                                                                                             | 9     |       |
| Officers of interior police - - - - -                                                                                                           | 14    |       |
|                                                                                                                                                 |       | 1,346 |
|                                                                                                                                                 |       | 5,588 |
| Signatures appended to the petition - - - - -                                                                                                   |       | 4,464 |
|                                                                                                                                                 |       | 1,124 |
| Remain - - - - -                                                                                                                                |       |       |
| From this number must be deducted a portion of 339 police serjeants and constables able to write—say -                                          | 50    |       |
| And a portion of 606 non-commissioned officers and men of the R. M. F. Regiment able to write—say -                                             | 50    |       |
|                                                                                                                                                 |       | 100   |
|                                                                                                                                                 |       | 1,024 |

This number includes aspirants to public office, &c. &c.



## Enclosure 5, in No. 3.

Encl. 5, in No. 3.

My Lord Duke,

Malta, 24 September 1863.

AT a time when a large portion of the inhabitants of these islands are petitioning Her Majesty's Government for a reform in the administration of the local Government, with the view of removing some of the evils from which the Maltese have been suffering for several years past, we, the undersigned, loyal and faithful subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, beg most respectfully to state to Your Grace the reasons which induced us to refuse our signatures to the petition of the people.

Convinced as we are of the imperative necessity that calls for a reform in the constitution of the local Council of Government, and the appointment of civil instead of military Governors, we are of opinion that the presence of ecclesiastics in the Council chamber would not tend to promote the social and intellectual interests of the inhabitants. We are also of opinion that army and navy contractors, who are excluded from the British House of Commons, are not sufficiently independent of the head of the Government, and cannot therefore be allowed to sit among the elected members, without causing great detriment to the best interests of the people.

We, therefore, beg most respectfully to request that, should Her Majesty's Ministers see fit to grant the desired reforms (as we confidently trust they will) the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 30th July 1857, may be strictly adhered to, and that the necessary steps may be taken to render all contractors for the naval and military departments ineligible to sit in Council.

With sentiments of high consideration, we beg to subscribe ourselves,

(Here follow the signatures.)

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

## Enclosure 6, in No. 3, being Newspapers, not printed.

## Enclosure 7, in No. 3.

Encl. 7, in No. 3.

## NAMES of the Members of the Committee for promoting the Petition.

|                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mr. R. Sciortino, M.C., LL.D.      | Rev. Canon L. Politi.         |
| Mr. P. Mifsud, M.C., LL.D.         | Mr. Stefano Eynaud.           |
| Mr. F. M. Torreggiani, M.C., LL.D. | Mr. G. P. Sammut.             |
| Mr. F. Pullicino, M.C., LL.D.      | Mr. Frañco Adami, M.D.        |
| Mr. Michele Briffa, M.D.           | Mr. Felice Grech, M.D.        |
| Mr. Carlo M. Muscat.               | Mr. G. M. Borg.               |
| Mr. Luigi P. Vella.                | Mr. L. Ovidio Doublet.        |
| Mr. M. A. Scerri.                  | Mr. Paolo Ellul.              |
| Mr. Emilio de' Bñi Sceberras.      | Mr. Giovanni Sciortino, LL.D. |
| Mr. A. Schembri.                   | Mr. F. S. Decesare.           |
| Rev. Canon P. Camilleri.           | Mr. Gaetano Sciortino.        |

## Enclosure 8, in No. 3, is printed as Enclosure 5 in No. 2, page 24.

## Enclosure 9, in No. 3.

Encl. 9, in No. 3.

## REPORT from the Select Committee on the New Opera House. (Translation.)

1. Your Special Committee, appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting—
  - 1st. On the system adopted by the local Government for the construction of a new theatre and on the legal and moral guarantees of success which that system offered;
  - 2d. On the reasons which have led to the present demolition of the new theatre,—and in consequence of the want of what precautions, if any, that demolition has taken place;
  - 3d. Whether any individual is legally and morally responsible to the Government for what has happened, and what is the amount of the loss sustained;
  - 4th. In fine, on all points which a careful examination of the facts connected with the new theatre may suggest in order that the Council may rest satisfied that the public money is not wasted, whether in endeavouring to continue the construction of the new theatre, or in the erection of such new buildings, as may be required to meet the wants of the inhabitants of these islands;

Having considered the documents and plans which were laid before them, and having heard the evidence of witnesses who appeared to be able to give information, on the quality of the work, its conformity with the approved plans, and the system adopted in arranging the preliminaries and in the direction and execution of the work, submit the following report:—

2. Your Committee have succeeded in establishing some of the facts submitted to their inquiry. Other facts upon which it would be desirable to report with precision, your Committee have not been able to ascertain, for reasons which will be given in the course of this report.

3. Besides.

3. Besides the evidence aforesaid, your Committee have endeavoured to obtain information through correspondence with Mr. Barry and Mr. Dale. The information obtained from Mr. Barry has not thrown much light upon the subject, and the letter addressed to Mr. Dale did not reach him, but was returned by the Post Office authorities: neither through Mr. Barry, nor otherwise, was it possible to ascertain his address.

4. In July 1860, Sir Adrian Dingli, Crown Advocate, received instructions from his Excellency the Governor to take the necessary preliminary steps for submitting to the Council a motion for the construction of a new theatre.

5. In December 1860, a design and plans for the theatre, bearing date 28th November 1860, were sent by the architect, Mr. E. Barry, of London, to Captain Brett, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and they were by him given to Sir A. Dingli, to be communicated to the members of the Council.

6. On this design the vote of 20th February 1861, was taken, toward the sum necessary for the construction of the building.

7. The architect, however, when drawing out the plan, does not appear to have been aware of the nature of the site on which the theatre was to be constructed, and the design was therefore only admitted in its general features. That site has a considerable decline from Strada Zaccaria towards Strada Reale, and therefore the plan of 28th November 1860, which was intended for a plane superficies, required to be modified. The first step taken after the receipt of that plan was to ask Mr. Barry to make the necessary alterations.

8. With the view to ascertain what would be the cost of the building, in order that the proper steps might be taken in Council, the Government had, since 23d January 1861, published notices for tenders for the construction of the new theatre, and for the letting on a long lease of the old one; and, on the 22d February 1861, the Collector of Land Revenue addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, enclosing the tenders received, and recommending for acceptance a tender of Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd for the iron work, and a tender of the master builder Francesco Mangion for the works in stone and timber.

9. This recommendation was approved; and the Collector was authorised to accept Mangion's tender, subject to the approval of the colonial authorities; and also that of Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd under the same condition.

10. But independently of this authority (since the authority is dated the 22d, and the obligation the 12th of February), the Collector had previously received orders either from Sir A. Dingli or from Captain Brett, to take from Mangion an obligation; and although the contract with Mangion was not made, because the architect's alterations in the plan of 28th November 1860, were expected, nevertheless, in execution of the said order, the Collector, under date of 12th February 1861, took the obligation of Mangion to execute the work according to the specifications which the Collector had signed, in proof of acceptance, on the 8th of February.

11. The Collector never received notice of the ratification of which mention is made in the minute on the letter of 22d February 1861, and no saving clause appears to have been introduced in Mangion's obligation of 12th February; but, about the end of May, Mangion, by order of the Collector, began the work of pulling down the Auberge d'Angleterre, which work formed a part of his obligation.

12. The agreement with Mangion was in this manner arranged and concluded on the plans and relative specifications of 28th November 1860, and towards the end of May 1861, the work was commenced.

13. In consequence of the request made to the architect to adapt the plans to the site, the architect sent the plans dated 18th June 1861.

14. These fresh plans differed from the preceding in the addition of frontal and lateral terraces with steps, so as to obtain access to the entrance of the theatre. The terraces were required because the portico is raised several feet above the level of Strada Reale, the ground floor of the theatre being on a level with Strada Zaccaria.

15. According to these plans, the terrace in front of the portico is 16 feet wide, and the body of the building is consequently 16 feet within the line originally contemplated in the project of 28th November 1860.

16. This explains the scope of the correspondence between Sir A. Dingli and the architect, which began on the 18th June and concluded on the 24th September 1861.

17. When the plan of 18th June 1861, was communicated to several members of the Council by Sir A. Dingli, they made several remarks relative to those terraces, and to the space which would be occupied by them, circumstances which might possibly tend to increase the expense. Sir A. Dingli undertook to communicate their remarks to the architect, and Mr. Barry, in consequence, proposed another design dated 16th August 1861.

18. In this design, the terraces were suppressed, the portico was brought forward in a line with Strada Reale, and the floor of the portico was reached by means of an internal staircase.

19. The entrance being from the base under the portico, the shops under the front terrace, which were contemplated in the plan of 18th June, were by this plan excluded.

20. This design was not accepted, for reasons which do not bear upon the present enquiry; consequently, your Committee have not deemed it necessary to annex a plan of it.

21. Thus, the plan of 18th June was resumed, and Sir A. Dingli continuing to urge the objections in which several of the members of Council concurred; Mr. Dale, the clerk of works sent out by Mr. Barry, received orders to proceed to England, to confer with the

architect



architect upon the modifications which were proposed by Sir A. Dingli, and which Mr. Dale considered to be feasible.

22. Mr. Dale was employed by Mr. Barry, at the expense of Government, as clerk of works of the new building; your Committee have not been able to ascertain from any document or evidence that up to the 4th October 1861, he had any connexion with the Department of Public Works, further than that of receiving his salary from that office. He left Malta to confer with Mr. Barry on the 10th September 1861.

23. Mr. Barry thought it impossible to make the proposed alterations without injury to his design, and Mr. Dale, on his return to Malta, was charged, so far as your Committee have been able to learn, to carry out punctually the plans of 18th June 1861.

24. Although the alterations recommended by Sir A. Dingli were not approved, your Committee have thought it necessary to make distinct mention of them, in order that they may not be mistaken for the deviations which were afterwards found to exist in the execution, and which form one of the subjects of the present inquiry. It is not, however, beyond doubt, that the deviations (whoever may have been the author of them, of which your Committee will speak hereafter), were not conceived at the time when the question was moved of introducing the alterations with the suppression of the terraces. This doubt arises from evidence No. 75, for that answer of the Collector (although by him corrected in evidence No. 100), is substantially confirmed by the statement of Captain Brett in No. 260; it is borne out by the evidence No. 261, where Captain Brett speaks of alterations in the pillars, alterations not contemplated by Sir A. Dingli; by the fact of the dismissal of Mr. Dale, which took place after the letter mentioned in evidence No. 260, when a portion of the deviations must have been already made; by the letter written by Captain Brett to Sir A. Dingli on 31st January 1862; and by the notes made in the margin to the plans marked B. and BB., which indicate deviations from the plan of 18th June, and which may be supposed to have been made by Mr. Dale. Your Committee will return to this subject in another part of this report; for the present, they limit themselves to point out that the deviations are closely connected with the cutting of the rock for laying the foundations, and that some of these cuttings for the foundations of some of the principal walls were effected before the 4th October, and even before the 10th September 1861; which shows that some, at least, of the deviations date from a period anterior to Mr. Dale's departure.

25. On the 4th October 1861, his Excellency the Governor signed a minute approving the plan of 18th June.

26. This minute was communicated to the Collector by his Excellency's private secretary with an order to inform Mr. Dale, that in future he would communicate with the Government through the Collector only; although, according to the evidence of the Collector, he did not hold his responsibility to extend beyond the payments, and the transmission of the Governor's orders to Mr. Dale.

27. It appears that this was the first order received by the Collector, relative to the execution of the works on the design of 18th June. The plans, however, had been left by Sir A. Dingli in the hands of the acting chief secretary (Captain Brett) from 9th September or about that period; and Captain Brett towards the end of September deposited them in the Collector's office.

28. The minute of 4th October was never officially communicated to the Chief Secretary. It was laid before the Committee by the Collector. It was never officially registered. The Chief Secretary had no other information of it, than from having seen it in the possession of the Crown Advocate, or of the Private Secretary.

29. Although it does not appear that the Collector had up to 4th October received any official order regarding the execution of the works upon the plan of 18th June, it seems, however, that he had received some order respecting the payments to be made; for, on 4th July 1861, he requested a special authority to pay 100 £. to Mr. Mangion; on 2d August another 100 £.; on 16th August another 100 £.; on the 5th September another 150 £.

30. All these payments were made by special authority, without estimate or survey of the work performed, the first official survey, on the part of the Department of Public Works relative to the new theatre, being that of 27th November 1861, and enclosed in the letter wherein the Collector requested authority to pay another 100 £. to Mangion under date of 30th of the same month.

31. It should also be remarked, that although the Collector does not seem to have been charged with the execution of the works, he employed Mr. Somerville (it is not easy to say whether as interpreter or as overseer) in the works which were being executed by Mr. Dale.

32. Such are the facts, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, up to this period; that is to say, the 4th of October 1861. It is expedient to distinguish this period from that which followed, viz., up to 3d January 1862; for both the position of Sir A. Dingli and that of the Collector, with regard to the works of the theatre, underwent a change during the latter period.

From the 4th October no fact of importance appears to have occurred previously to 23d October 1861.

33. On 23d October 1861, the Collector addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary stating that the term reserved for the ratification of the lease of the old theatre, was about to expire, and requested instructions on the subject, and authority for the ratification.

34. On this letter the Crown Advocate recommended, in his report of the 26th October (in order to make sure of maintaining the promise given to the Council that the total cost should



should not exceed 14,000 *l.*) that before ratifying the lease of the old theatre, Mr. Francesco Mangion's obligation should be obtained for the execution of the works on the plan of 18th June 1861, seeing that his obligation had been made and concluded on the plan of 28th November 1860.

35. In consequence (it is to be supposed) of this report, the Collector addressed on 2d November another letter to the Chief Secretary, stating that Mr. Mangion was willing to undertake the work on the plan of 18th June for 8,500 *l.*, from which he would deduct 700 *l.* if he did not execute the roof, and 950 *l.* if he did not execute the wood works for partitions, boxes, amphitheatre, stage, and pit.

36. The proposals contained in the Collector's letters of 23d October and 2d November were approved by Chief Secretary's letter of the 2d November; but (consequently on a Minute of 6th November, by which the acceptance of Mr. Mangion's offer was subjected to the condition of deducting 2,000 *l.* instead of 950 *l.* and 700 *l.*, from 8,500 *l.* specified), Francesco Mangion refused to enter into the contract, and the ratification of the lease of the old theatre was concluded, without a contract having been made for the building of the new theatre on the plans of 18th June, notwithstanding the Crown Advocate's recommendation.

37. On the 19th November Mr. Dunnage arrived in Malta to supersede Mr. Dale, for reasons of which your Committee have not succeeded in obtaining any evidence, and on which your Committee can therefore only form conjectures.

Mr. Barry positively asserts that he had not authorised any deviations, that Mr. Dale was charged with laying the foundations, and that he was dismissed for not having performed his duty.

38. In the meantime the works had made some progress under Mr. Dale's superintendence, and a portion of the cellerage had already been constructed; but the work was done without a plan of this floor. Mr. Barry's plans, of 18th June, contemplate the building from the level of Strada Reale upwards, Mr. Barry not having made any plan of the cellerage. Whatever may be said as to the questions, whether Mr. Barry had been informed that cellars were to be made, whether it was necessary that he should make a plan of them, or whether the plan might be made by the clerk of works, Mr. Dale, on the Plan B., it still remains true that no such plan was made up to the arrival of Mr. Dunnage in Malta.

39. The first plan of the cellerage was made by Mr. Dunnage; it is the Plan D. of the Committee. It contains some of the deviations which are found in the part of the work constructed by Mr. Dale; so that the opinion seems plausible that Mr. Dunnage did not make the Plan D. on the Plan B., but on the portion of the work which he found already constructed, that is, the side of the cellerage along Strada Mezzodi.

40. The work continued thus under the superintendence of Mr. Dunnage, without any intervention, except that mentioned in paragraph 31, on the part of the Collector, up to a period which may be fixed between the 12th and the end of December; and it was after the 27th November that it began to be found out (almost accidentally) that the work done was of bad quality.

Your Committee remarked elsewhere that some of the facts cannot be accurately ascertained. But it will appear from the remarks which your Committee will have the honour to submit, that the work was so badly done that it could hardly fail to attract the attention of an ordinary observer, and yet there exists no evidence that, up to the 27th November, the bad quality had been remarked by anybody.

41. On 23d November 1861, the Collector ordered Mr. Salvator Fenech, a surveyor (Perito) in his office, to measure the works, for the purpose of paying another sum to Mangion; and Mr. Fenech, on making his report on the measurement, informed the Collector, verbally, that the work was of bad quality.

42. The Collector did not take any steps, on the verbal report of Mr. Fenech, except to communicate it to his Excellency's private secretary. He attributed Mr. Fenech's statement to professional jealousy, "because the professional members of the office were excluded from the work."

43. The object with which the Collector communicated Mr. Fenech's opinion to Captain Brett is not stated. It would appear from Captain Brett's evidence, that it was simply a private communication. It seems, however, that Captain Brett advised the Collector not to assume the responsibility of disregarding Mr. Fenech's statement. This results from the evidence of Captain Brett; but it would appear, from the evidence of the Collector, that Captain Brett shared his suspicions in regard to the professional jealousy of Mr. Fenech. Afterwards the Collector ordered Mr. Fenech to make a written report.

44. This report was made on 9th December 1861, and is of the greatest importance. It submits, first, that the stones were not of the necessary thickness towards the inner part of the wall; second, that the filling in was made partly of small irregular stones excavated on the spot, and partly of refuse stone from old buildings in Valletta; third, that the excavations and the wells under the line on which the walls were to be raised, were filled up in the same manner; fourth, that the cement in the masonry was scanty; fifth, that bad mortar was used in parts.

45. The said report recommended at least the partial demolition of the work done.

46. The said written report was not communicated to the Chief Secretary. The reasons adduced by the officer who received the report are those mentioned in paragraphs 42 and 43. The Collector limited himself to a communication of the report to Captain Brett for the information of the Governor.

47. Although the report was not communicated officially, because it did not obtain credit with the Collector, yet enquiries continued to be made in an extra official manner. The private secretary of his Excellency the Governor undertook to obtain the best opinions on the subject, and recommended the Collector to do the same. The Collector consulted Mr. Dale and Mr. Dunnage, who were of opinion that the work was good, and that it would be necessary to demolish only two courses. The private secretary, on his part, consulted a professional person, not connected with the Civil Government, who on 12th December wrote to him a letter, stating that the work was not satisfactory, and that it ought to be partly demolished.

48. Notwithstanding this opinion, the report of the 9th December was not communicated to the Chief Secretary to Government, although fresh measures were in truth taken in consequence of that letter.

49. In fact it seems that the Governor's private secretary communicated to the Collector an order to cause the works to be suspended immediately. In consequence of this, about the same period, according to the Collector, an order was given to Mr. Fenech to compare the work with the plan. This order seems to have been given to Mr. Fenech by the Collector; but Mr. Fenech, at first, refused to undertake the work, although he subsequently consented to do so after having been called by Sir A. Dingli.

50. A written report was then made by Surveyor Fenech on the 13th February 1862. This report establishes what were the deviations from the plan of 18th June 1861.

51. This report was called for by the Crown Advocate on the 7th February 1862, when Mr. Fenech presented to him an estimate of the cost of the demolition of the works, together with a plan of the deviations (A). This report was given to him, because at this time reports were communicated to him, to be transmitted to the private secretary for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

Previously to the 1st of February 1862, Mr. Fenech made a plan (C.) for his own satisfaction and for sake of regularity, according to the plan of 18th June (B). That plan (C.) showed to him that the works were not in accordance with the plan (B.), and, in consequence, he made another plan (A.) to show the differences. These differences are the deviations contemplated in the report of your Committee.

52. It would seem, then, from this, that the deviations were almost accidentally discovered by Surveyor Fenech, after he had received from Captain Brett, and from Sir A. Dingli, the charge of superintending the works, viz., on 9th January 1862. But your Committee have already submitted, that when, on 4th October 1861, Captain Brett delivered the Minute of that date to the Collector, he enjoined him to warn Mr. Dale to make no deviations, and to work faithfully according to the plan; and that on 31st January 1862, Captain Brett wrote to Sir A. Dingli, telling him that the Collector had some time before heard Mr. Dale speak of alterations, which had been made with Mr. Barry's consent, although Mr. Barry positively asserts that he had never directly or indirectly authorised any deviations.

53. But in the meantime between the middle of December 1861 (when Surveyor Fenech officially in his written report of the 9th, and the other professional person mentioned in paragraph 47, in his letter of 12th December, both condemned more or less the quality of the works) and the middle of January 1862 (when, after the assumption by Surveyor Fenech of the superintendence of the works, the deviations began to be suspected, if not to be known), some remarkable facts occurred in which the Collector of Land Revenue, the Crown Advocate, and the Chief Secretary to Government took part, with the approbation of the head of the Government.

Mr. Francesco Mangion, the contractor, who up to 27th November 1861, had received 550 *l.* for the work performed, received on 3d January 1862, 884 *l.* more, to dissolve his agreement. These sums do not only present the value of the works done, but also an indemnification granted to him for the dissolution of his obligation.

54. The circumstances which led to this result are as follows:—It has been already stated that the agreement with Mangion, entered into by means of an obligation of 12th February 1861, had reference to the plans of 28th November 1860; and that when on the 2d November 1861, the Collector wished to draw up a new contract on the modified plans of 18th June 1861, which were to be carried out in conformity with the Minute of 4th October, Mangion refused to do so. On his refusal, the Collector, considering that Mangion would have a right to insist on the execution of the work under his first agreement, without taking into consideration the bad quality of the works, or the deviations (if, according to a letter of Captain Brett to Sir A. Dingli of 31st January 1861, he really knew of them), recommended in his letter of 31st December the dissolution of the agreement with Mangion, giving him an indemnification. This letter was, in consequence of an official order, communicated to Sir A. Dingli, who concurred in the recommendation of the proposal therein contained. The recommendation was approved, and the dissolution authorised. On 3d January 1862, the contract for the dissolution of the original agreement was entered into.

55. Under the same date Sir A. Dingli, in a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary, informed the Government that, in consequence of verbal instructions from his Excellency the Governor, he had found a person, Mr. M. A. Azzopardi, who would undertake the work abandoned by Mangion for the sum of 6,200 *l.*

56. For this sum Azzopardi was to perform the stone work on the plans of 18th June 1861, from the point abandoned by Mangion.

57. Sir A. Dingli's proposal was approved by the Governor, and the contract with Azzopardi was drawn up the same day.

58. After



58. After the Surveyor Fenech presented his report of 13th February 1862, with the plan of the deviations, a survey was ordered to be made by Messrs. Galizia, Fenech, and Attard, who sent in their report on the 18th March, repeating very nearly the remarks contained in the report of Surveyor Fenech, and recommending the entire demolition of the work performed.

59. On 18th February, the Collector, in consequence of what is above stated, forwarded an offer, made to him by Azzopardi, for the demolition and reconstruction of the works up to that time constructed. The offer was accepted, and the contract authorised on 14th March 1862.

60. At this period the facts which fall under the consideration of your Committee are brought to a close; and, although the works carried on from that date do not form a part of the inquiries submitted to your Committee, nevertheless, they deem it proper to remark that from that period the works appear to be carried on in a regular manner under the superintendence of Mr. Poulson (as clerk of works sent out by Mr. Barry), and of Mr. Fenech (as representative of the Department of Public Works).

61. Your Committee now proceed to consider the inquiries contained in the resolutions, and, in the first place, "On the system adopted by the local Government for the construction of a new theatre, and on the legal and moral guarantees of success which that system offered."

62. It can hardly be said that in undertaking this work the Government has adopted and observed a good system. It seems, on the contrary, that it is the absence of a good system which is rendered most conspicuous in the facts under consideration.

63. When the local Government authorised the Collector of Land Revenue to accept the offer of the master-builder, Mangion, under conditions of ratification by the Imperial Government, the Collector had already concluded the negotiation with Mangion, in consequence of instructions which he says he received from Sir A. Dingli or from Captain Brett.

64. But it is still more surprising that the acceptance of the offer of Mangion, and the stipulation with him, should have been made on the plan of 28th November 1860, while it must have been known that that plan could not be carried out. It does not appear to have occurred to those who took part in this transaction that difficulties might, in future, arise in consequence.

65. It is not easy to say to what such an error is to be attributed; whether to oversight, to an error of judgment, or to hastiness; but it seems, however, that the serious nature of the position was not appreciated by the Government, for on the last day of May (1861) orders were given to the master-builder, Mangion, to commence the pulling down of the old Auberge d'Angleterre, which work formed a part of his obligation of 12th of February. Thus the obligation of Mangion becomes ratified 18 days before the architect sent the fresh plans.

66. That the fresh plans would probably differ materially from the first plan, was known. The architect had come to Malta and inspected the site, had even made the sketch of a new design, which he afterwards developed in the plan of 18th June. Sir A. Dingli, who saw that sketch, did not perceive that it contemplated a terrace in front of the portico, or that the building was to be moved back, as in the plan of 18th June. But it had an appearance to him similar to that which was afterwards made on the 16th August. Nor does it appear clear, whether the Collector at the end of May perceived the importance of the alterations.

67. From this it follows, with regard to the legal and moral guarantees of success, that the Government, in agreeing upon a plan which was never to be carried out, has practically invalidated the guarantees arising from the agreement of 12th February 1861.

68. There is also a want of foresight to be observed in the relations of the Government with the architect.

69. Up to a certain point, it seems that Mr. Barry was only bound to furnish the plans. Of such obligation on his part, however, there exists no stipulation with the Chief Secretary, or with the Collector under orders of the Chief Secretary. Mr. Barry seems to have made his agreement either with the Private Secretary or with Sir A. Dingli. But, on the other hand, it does not seem that Mr. Barry's obligation ended with the plans, since it was agreed that he should appoint the clerk of works at the expense of the Government.

70. The appointment of the clerk of works by Mr. Barry, the subsequent mission of Mr. Dunnage, partly at Mr. Barry's expense, and the subsequent appointment of Mr. Poulson, are circumstances deserving of consideration. On the one hand, an architect who only binds himself to furnish plans, is not supposed to undertake the responsibility of the execution of the work. But, on the other hand, why should he have selected the clerk of works? Although it is true that there is no stipulated guarantee, and whatever may be said of his legal liability, there seems to be no doubt that Mr. Barry is morally responsible for the ability and character of the person appointed by him. This would be true even if the clerk of works had been only appointed by him; but the architect not only had the right of appointing, but also of dismissing him, of which right he has availed himself. The clerk of works in performing his duty was under the direction of the architect, and had to make to him periodical reports. Mr. Dale was never accredited to the Collector, but was placed in communication with him solely for the purpose of receiving his salary.

71. Another act tending still more to diminish the probability of success is found in the ratification of the lease of the old theatre before making the new contract with Mangion, notwithstanding the formal recommendation of Sir A. Dingli on a subject which undoubtedly falls within his legitimate province. The Government has in this way placed Mr. Mangion in a position to dictate his own terms.



72. As the four heads of the resolution are closely connected with each other, your Committee think proper to bring their observations to a close upon the first head.

73. The second head relates to the reasons of the (then) demolition of the new theatre, and to the want of what provisions that demolition has taken place.

74. The reasons of the demolition were:—1. The bad quality of the work. 2. Some deviations from the plan.

75. The bad quality of the work is proved by Surveyor Fenech's report of 9th December 1861, besides the verbal intimation of 27th November (section 42); by the other report of Mr. Fenech of 13th February 1862; by the report of Surveyors Galizia, Fenech, and Attard; and, finally, by the report made to your Committee by Messrs. G. Bonavia and R. Barnes.

76. The bad quality is detailed in the above-mentioned reports, and it would be useless to repeat the same details in this place.

77. The existence of the deviations is shown, partly by the reports of 13th February and 18th March 1862, and partly by the plan presented by Surveyor Fenech on the 13th February 1862. They consist in the internal longitudinal walls, parallel to Strada Mezzodi and Strada Vittoria, being laid further from the centre of the building than is indicated in the plans; in the first four transversal walls parallel to Strada Reale, and in the bases of the lateral pillars, not being built according to the plan.

78. It is clear that either the willingness of the contractor, and the ignorance or negligence, if not the connivance, of the clerk of works gave rise to the bad quality of the work.

79. When the bad quality of the work was discovered, it was difficult to make the loss fall to the charge of any particular individual, because the obligation signed by the contractor not being based on the plan of 18th June 1861, he might, although responsible for the bad quality of his work, have still preferred a claim of indemnification from the Government for the non-execution of the works according to the plan on which he had entered into the obligation. This, in truth, is the reason adduced by the Collector for the indemnification to Mr. Mangion on the dissolution of his agreement.

80. The Government also incurred the risk of the work being badly done by not exercising an efficient superintendence independently of the superintendence of the clerk of works, Mr. Somerville having never had any definite functions besides those of interpreter. See section 31.

81. That the Government exercised no surveillance, by means of the Department of Public Works, over a work of so great importance, must cause great surprise. The Collector of Land Revenue, under whose directions public works are placed, is by a general rule, in virtue of his office, bound to watch over whatever regards that department. According to this rule, he ought to have taken proper steps for making himself acquainted with the state and progress of this work. He limited himself to send to the spot Mr. Somerville without definite instructions. But, on the other hand, the exceptional nature of the case must not be lost sight of. Laying aside the acceptance or the tender of Mr. Mangion, the first official order which the Collector received in regard to the building of the new theatre was dated 4th October 1861. Up to that period the plans had been left in other departments: first with Sir A. Dingli, and afterwards in the Chief Secretary's office during his absence from the island. When Mr. Dale's arrival was made known to the Collector, no order was given to him to be conveyed to the clerk of works. The Collector did not know, officially at least, what work was to be done. He paid, it is true, the contractor, but under special authority, and up to the 5th September, the penultimate payment, without an estimate.

82. But, although up to 4th October 1861, the Collector had received no official orders, his position was very different after that date. And yet he did not attach much importance to the information, which he received from Mr. Fenech on 27th November 1861. When the office surveyor, Mr. Fenech, on the 9th December 1861, made to him a formal report, he only communicated it to his Excellency's private secretary for the information of his Excellency the Governor. He did not communicate it to others, not because the private secretary dissuaded him, but because the private secretary concurred in his opinion; although, according to the evidence of the private secretary, he had also recommended the Collector "not to take the responsibility on himself of taking no further notice of the report." Although in possession of this report, the Collector, contrary to what would be most reasonably expected, on 31st December 1861, recommends a payment to Mr. Mangion of 884 *l.*, besides the 550 *l.* which he had already received; a portion of which latter sum was paid to him subsequently to the date at which the Collector had received the first oral information of the bad quality of the work.

83. It is not possible, however, to confine these remarks to the Collector of Land Revenue. It is not known to your Committee who had cognizance of Surveyor Fenech's report up to 31st December 1861, when the dissolution of the contract with Mr. Mangion was recommended. The private secretary is the only person to whom it is certain that the report was communicated. It does not appear that the chief secretary had at that period acquired any knowledge of it, nor did he ever receive it in an official channel. When, however, on 3d January 1862, the chief secretary approved the Collector's proposal for the dissolution of the contract with Mangion, on condition of the aforesaid payment, he acted without the report of the surveyor, which, in his opinion, ought to precede in a case in which an indemnification is granted to a contractor.

84. These are the remarks which present themselves on the bad quality of the works. With regard to the deviations, your Committee have endeavoured to establish whether they were intentional or accidental.

85. In the absence of evidence that such deviations were made intentionally, it would be necessary to say that they had happened through ignorance or inaccuracy. There are reasons

reasons to suppose them to have been intentional, but they are only of a conjectural nature. Your Committee have, from the beginning, stated that some facts do not admit of a clear explanation.

86. On some of the plans, your Committee have found pencil notes, which show the writer, spontaneously or under the direction of others, to have, at least, thought of the possibility of introducing deviations. A simple reference to the copy of those pencil notes would show the plausibility of this inference. When the private secretary gave (on 4th October) the Minute to the Collector, he told him "to call Mr. Dale and caution him not to make deviations." This caution would have no meaning if it had no connexion with something antecedent and relative to it. The Collector elsewhere explains this circumstance differently. But Captain Brett admits that there was sometimes a question of alterations; in fact he says that "after the 4th October he pressed the Collector to be quite sure that the work was being done according to the plan of 18th June 1861." He did so because Mr. Dale said that Mr. Barry could, if he wished, make the alterations, which all desired. These words may point to a circumstance, which will be noted hereafter, in connexion with the correspondence between Sir A. Dingli and Mr. Barry; and they may also refer to the alterations noted in the margin of the plan, as above. This inference acquires weight when the same witness says that by alterations which all desired, he means the removal of the terraces, and the alteration in the pilasters, which agree with some of the deviations. It appears besides from the letter which Captain Brett wrote to Sir A. Dingli on 31st January 1862, that the Collector had spoken with Mr. Dale of deviations some time before. All these circumstances do not present conclusive evidence that the deviations were intentional; but they give room for conjectures, of which it is difficult to establish a precise value.

87. It has already been said that the deviations discovered by Surveyor Fenech must not be confused with the alterations recommended by Sir A. Dingli in his correspondence from 18th June to 24th September. Now that it has been explained in what those deviations consist, this remark becomes more easy to be understood. Sir A. Dingli in that correspondence recommended the alteration of the terraces, with the view of substantially simplifying the work and economising the space. The alterations recommended by Sir A. Dingli were not accepted; on the contrary, the effect of the Minute of 4th October is to establish their rejection. As, at first sight, deviations and alterations would appear to be connected with each other, and with the same facts, your Committee have thought it their duty to explain the difference which exists between the deviations themselves and the alterations which were proposed.

88. The deviations, therefore, cannot be attributed to Sir A. Dingli from the sole fact that the alterations were recommended by him. But it is very probable that at the time when the alterations were under discussion (assuming that the deviations were intentional), the idea of giving effect to them occurred to the proposer, whoever he may have been. This inference arises from the circumstance that one of the pencil notes, in the margin of one of the plans, already mentioned, contemplated the expediency of restricting the plan, since the available space appeared to the writer of that note smaller than was required for the execution of the plans. This probably happened either at that time or after Sir A. Dingli had made his recommendations. Mr. Barry had been called upon to introduce some alterations; he had refused; the clerk of works insisted that "the alterations which all desired" might be made. It appears, therefore, open to conjecture that the pencil note above mentioned was made about this time.

89. But although, according to that pencil note, it seems that at some time the idea had been contemplated by some one of diminishing the length of the building, it is impossible to say how far this idea may bear upon the deviations afterwards discovered. To decrease by a certain number of feet the total length of the building, without materially altering the plan, it would probably be necessary to restrict in proportion all its parts. The carrying out of the deviations mentioned in the pencil note could not be ascertained till the other walls were built. But one circumstance seems deserving of observation. One of the deviations discovered by Surveyor Fenech consists in the base of each external pilaster not being in accordance with the plan. Is this deviation the effect of erroneous measurement, or is it connected with the pencil note? Your Committee think it their duty to limit themselves to throwing out a hint on a subject surrounded by so much doubt.

90. But, whatever may be said on this point, it seems certain that on commencing the foundations, the proper measures were not taken to avoid error. The plans of 18th June 1861, sent by Mr. Barry, contemplated a building without cellars. But the building which was begun to be constructed had a cellar floor. It may be true that on the plan of 18th June 1861, it was easy to make a plan of the underground floor; but this plan was never made by Mr. Dale, and it appears that Mr. Dunnage, who succeeded him, did not make his plan according to that of Mr. Barry, but according to what he found already constructed. Without saying that the absence of a plan of the cellar floor gave rise to the deviations, it is nevertheless certain that the fact of having commenced so large a work, without making a plan, shows a want of caution. In fact, the Surveyor Fenech, on undertaking the superintendence of the works, on the 9th January, saw the necessity of making a plan; and it was thus that the deviations were discovered.

91. Whether Mr. Barry ought or ought not to have made a plan of the cellars, is not easy to establish for reasons already stated, because there is nothing before your Committee to establish the nature of the instructions which he may have received. However, Sir A. Dingli informed your Committee that he insisted that there should be cellars. If this insistence was subsequent to the arrival of Mr. Barry in Malta, and to the receipt of the



plan of 18th June 1861, or if the cellars were introduced independently of his opinion, he cannot be responsible for not having made a plan; but the responsibility must rest with those who ordered them without the consent of the architect.

92. Up to 4th October 1861, the new theatre had not been entrusted to the supervision of the Collector; and up to the 13th September the plans had not passed over to the Chief Secretary's office. The cutting of the rock, and a portion of the foundation walls, were commenced before 13th September, while the direction was in the hands of Sir A. Dingli and of Mr. Dale. As it is not possible to say that Sir A. Dingli ought to have superintended the execution of the works, it must be said that no Government officer was charged with that duty.

93. From the preceding observations, it seems that the causes of the demolition of Mr. Mangion's work are its bad quality and the deviations. It is true up to a certain point that, if the quality had not been bad, the deviations of themselves would not have rendered necessary the demolition. But this is uncertain, because the stonework was intended to receive ironwork, and therefore a small deviation might render the stonework unfit for that purpose. Moreover, Mr. Mangion's work was performed in such a manner as to require, even if the whole were not demolished, various alterations in order to give light to the cellars.

94. In regard to the third head, "Whether any individual is legally and morally responsible to the Government for what has happened, and what is the amount of the loss sustained," your Committee consider that the observations hitherto made are applicable to the first part. As to the second part, the amount of loss sustained consists in what the Government has paid, with the deduction of the advantage it has received.

95. So far as regards the inquiry before your Committee, the Government has paid to Mr. Mangion 550 *l.* and 884 *l.*, in all 1,434 *l.*; to Mr. Dale, 220 *l.*; to Mr. Dunnage, 33 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.*; and to Mr. Somerville, 20 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*; in all, 1,707 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Besides the 1,434 *l.*, Mr. Mangion had a portion of the materials from the old Auberge d'Angleterre, the value of which cannot now be positively estimated.

96. It having been necessary to demolish all the work done by Mr. Mangion, the Government from the 1,434 *l.* derived only the benefit of the pulling down of the old building, of the excavations for the foundations, of the carrying away of the unserviceable materials, and the value of serviceable stones on the spot.

97. Although the cost of pulling down of the old building cannot now be exactly estimated, it would nevertheless appear, from Mr. Fenech's evidence, that it may be considered as compensated by the value of the materials taken by Mr. Mangion. The excavation and the transport of the old materials have been valued approximately by Mr. Fenech at 400 *l.* According to this calculation the loss would be approximately 1,307 *l.*, less the value of serviceable stones left on the spot.

98. The work of demolition and reconstruction to be done by Mr. Azzopardi was estimated at 726 *l.* 10 *s.* A portion of this sum, that respecting the demolition, is a pure loss. It is estimated by Mr. Fenech at 124 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

99. According to this calculation, therefore, the total loss is about 1,432 *l.* The sums which cannot now be estimated are omitted from this calculation, to wit:

1. The cost of those materials which, although they were at the beginning considered with the rest of the materials as a compensation to Mr. Mangion for the pulling down of the old building, were afterwards granted to other persons. 2. The value of the serviceable stones left by Mr. Mangion on the spot at the date of the dissolution of his obligation, items which, in an approximate calculation, may be set against each other.

There is also omitted from this calculation the salary of Mr. Poulson during the time of the demolition of the bad work of Mr. Mangion, which may be reckoned as compensated by the portion of pay received by Mr. Dale during the time of the pulling down of the Auberge d'Angleterre.

The following statement shows the total amount of the loss :

|                                                                                        | £.    | s. | d. | £.    | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| Paid to Mr. Mangion - - - -                                                            | 1,434 | -  | -  |       |    |    |
| " Mr. Dale - - - -                                                                     | 220   | -  | -  |       |    |    |
| " Mr. Somerville - - - -                                                               | 20    | 9  | 6  |       |    |    |
| " Mr. Dunnage - - - -                                                                  | 33    | 7  | 2  |       |    |    |
| Estimate of cost of demolition and reconstruction - - - -                              | 726   | 10 | -  |       |    |    |
|                                                                                        |       |    |    | 2,434 | 6  | 8  |
| Difference between the estimate of the demolition and construction - - - - £. 726 10 - |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| The estimate of the demolition 124 3 9                                                 |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|                                                                                        | 602   | 6  | 3  |       |    |    |
| The value of excavation and transport of materials - - - -                             | 400   | -  | -  |       |    |    |
|                                                                                        |       |    |    | 1,002 | 6  | 3  |
| Calculated loss - - - - £.                                                             |       |    |    | 1,432 | -  | 5  |



100. The inquiry submitted to your Committee is limited to the amount of loss on account of the demolition which has taken place. Your Committee, therefore, do not extend their inquiry as to what may be the total expense of the theatre as at present contemplated, in execution of the plan of 18th June 1861.

It is proper here to observe, that in a private memorandum handed in by Sir A. Dingli, stating the total expense of the theatre, there is an item which contemplates a remuneration to Mr. Barry of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the total cost. Your Committee do not enter into this question, considering it to be foreign to the nature of their inquiry, and because the item is not mentioned in any other document or evidence before them, and the object for which the said sum of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is proposed as payable to Mr. Barry is not stated in that memorandum. If, however, your Committee should consider this question, on the one side the proposed payment might considerably affect the remarks which have been made in regard to the responsibility of Mr. Barry, and on the other the question of his responsibility might influence any proposal of remuneration.

101. The fourth head of the resolution is as follows :

"In fine, on all points which a careful examination of the facts connected with the new theatre may suggest, in order that the Council may rest satisfied that the public money is not wasted, whether in endeavouring to continue the construction of the new theatre, or in the erection of such new buildings as may be required to meet the wants of the inhabitants of these islands."

102. The first requisite for insuring, so far as possible, that the public money be not wasted in the construction of public works is an efficient Department of Public Works, deserving and possessing the confidence of the Government. When public works are given out by contract, the duty of such a department is limited to an efficient superintendence. In the present case, so far as regards the facts up to 4th October, it would be useless to enter into an examination whether the Department of Public Works has deserved or possessed the confidence of the Government, for, if not officially, at all events practically, that department was relieved from the execution of its functions. Instead of being placed under the surveillance and direction of that department, the work was left for execution in the hands of the representative of the architect, and for the direction, so far as is known to your Committee, in the hands of Sir A. Dingli.

The deviations would have been detected at the time of their commencement by the officials of the Department of Public Works, which is composed of professional and practical men. But those officials were in nowise charged with the superintendence of the work, and Sir A. Dingli cannot be supposed to possess their professional knowledge or experience.

103. These remarks hold good up to the date of 4th October. From that day the Department of Public Works might have exercised its functions with efficiency. That this was not done is abundantly shown. It is impossible for your Committee to say whether the head of that department acted after that period, up to 3d January 1862, with the assent of a superior authority, tacit or verbal.

So far as regards the Chief Secretary, it cannot, in the face of his evidence, be maintained that at that period he was in possession of the information possessed by the Collector; and so far as the head of the Government is concerned, your Committee is not able to arrive at any conclusion. It must not, however, be lost sight of that the facts, in all their gravity, were in the knowledge of his Excellency's Private Secretary.

104. If, when public works are to be constructed, it be true that, with a view to assure oneself that the public money be not wasted, one of the primary requisites is an efficient Department of Public Works, deserving and possessing the confidence of the Government. This, however, alone is not sufficient; it must be also free from all non-official influence: and it is necessary that the orders of the supreme authority be transmitted to the department by the official channel, which is calculated to mitigate the authority of direct orders. When the orders received by the Department of Public Works are given through the Chief Secretary, their official form renders them precise and definite, and indicates to the officer who receives them the extent of his responsibility. But orders given verbally, either personally by the supreme authority, or by means of messages, if not afterwards recorded in the Chief Secretary's office, leave indefinite traces, dependent on memory, and obtain, or may obtain, various constructions, and consequently, in rendering the duties of a public officer uncertain and indefinite, accustom him to think with indifference on his own responsibility.

105. As it is impossible to regard his Excellency's Private Secretary as a Government officer, having an official capacity, it results that the system of communication between the head of the Government and public officers, by means of transmission or messages, has been carried to an extent disproportionate to the quality of the orders which might be thus conveyed without prejudice. It not only becomes impossible to ascertain the cause and reasons of any accident which may happen; but at the very time when the communications are made, the individuals themselves who take part in them do not know from whom they come and in whom they end. The quality of a private person and that of a person conveying a message from an authority are liable to be confused. This, in the present case, is shown by the evidence taken as a whole. Up to this moment it is not known whether the communication of the report of 9th December, made to the Private Secretary, stopped with him or was conveyed to his Excellency; nor is it clear with what view the Collector made it to him, whether as to a private individual or as to the usual bearer of his Excellency's orders.

106. A department of public works, to be efficient, requires moreover to know the extent of its own responsibility. Any uncertainty on the subject enervates its efficiency. The assignment of the duties of a department partly to itself, and partly to another department, or officer out of the official line, is liable to render uncertain, on some points, the extent and precise nature of its responsibility. This is the present case. Some of the functions of the Collector were transferred to the Crown Advocate; the orders were verbal, and the Collector does not appear to have had any knowledge of such orders, except by observing the progress of a work, in regard to which he had received no official instructions. Besides the confusion arising from such a state of things, the injurious effects upon the moral authority of a head of a department, must not be lost sight of, the natural inference being, though not necessarily correct, that he either is not thought to deserve, or does not possess, the confidence of the superior authority.

107. Your Committee think to have performed their duty sufficiently by making these observations in a general way, without entering into particular details. These remarks are deduced from reason, but they are consonant with practice. Your Committee do not lose sight of some of the witnesses having partly declared themselves to be of a different opinion, but their opinions, when not subsequently qualified by themselves, are contrary to custom and to the general system. It may be true that it is not necessary that every instruction requires to be reduced into writing; but as a general rule, it cannot be denied that it would be more regular if the orders of the Government were transmitted through the official channel.

108. For these reasons, your Committee submit to you the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*—1. That by making the agreement with Mr. Francesco Mangion on the plans of 28th November 1860, which were not to be carried out, and giving effect to that agreement by the pulling down of the Auberge d'Angleterre at the end of May 1861, the Government placed itself in a difficult position as regards the contractor, because the guarantees inherent in his obligation became practically neutralised; and, when the bad quality of the work was discovered, the Government thought it advisable to dissolve the agreement by means of an indemnification to the contractor.

That the degree of responsibility of the architect being left uncertain and unquestionable, the fact of having entrusted the entire superintendence to the clerk of works, appointed by the architect, did not afford a sufficient guarantee for the proper execution of the work.

That it cannot, therefore, be said that there was adopted a system tending to the successful issue of the work.

*Resolved*—2. That the bad quality of the work was sufficient to render necessary the demolition of the whole work. The deviations might have been remedied; but the work would not have been done according to the rules of masonry. If the deviations had not been discovered, although they are not intrinsically important, they might nevertheless have become so in regard to the iron work, which was to be constructed on measurements from the plan of the architect.

That the work was badly executed by Mr. Mangion, either with the connivance or through the negligence or ignorance of Mr. Dale, the clerk of the works.

That it is impossible to say with certainty whether the deviations were intentional or accidental.

It is certain that Mr. Dale had a part in them. If he took part in them intentionally, it is not clear whether other persons were conscious of his intentions.

*Resolved*—3. That, although in regard to the reciprocal relations of the architect and the clerk of works, it appears that the architect is to a certain point responsible for the acts or omissions of the clerk of works, the nature of the relations of the architect with the Government does not result from documents, or from facts, which would justify your Committee in the expression of an opinion as to the responsibility of the architect.

The responsibility of Mr. Dale, as clerk of works, and that of Mangion, as contractor (except so far as it ceased with the dissolution of his obligations), are too clear to admit of doubt.

So far as regards any other persons, who may have been at different periods charged with duties in connexion with the construction of the theatre, the evidence is not sufficiently precise to define the degree of responsibility.

That the loss sustained amounts approximately to 1,432 *l*.

*Resolved*—4. That in order to guard against similar accidents, it is desirable that it should be precisely known what department or person is charged with the direction and superintendence of a work, and therefore responsible for its execution; and in order to attain this end, it is desirable that the routine pointed out in the notification of the 4th February 1814, to wit, the transmission of orders, in writing, through the official channel, and the recording of verbal instructions, should, so far as possible, be followed.



## Enclosure 10, in No. 3.

COPY of a RESOLUTION passed by the Council of Government of Malta, at Sitting No. 34,  
on 9 May 1862.

*Resolved—*

Encl. 10, in No. 3

That the head of the Government of Malta be authorised and empowered to enter, with the Imperial Government, into an agreement to the following effect, namely :

That, if the Imperial Government will, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, cause a repairing or graving dock, capable of receiving a ship of the largest class in Her Majesty's navy, to be formed in the proximity of the north-western basin referred to in the resolution passed by this Council on the 25th of May 1859, and to be furnished with the machinery and other appendages required to render such dock fit for use, and if, moreover, the said Imperial Government will agree to permit merchant vessels, at moderate charges, to be repaired in such dock when the use of it may not be required for Her Majesty's ships, then the Government of Malta will consent that the work of deepening the said north-western basin to such extent—beyond the 12 feet established in the above-quoted resolution—as may be necessary for the easy passage to the said dock of a ship of the largest class in Her Majesty's navy be considered as a part of the works mentioned in the said resolution ; and that, consequently, the offer which, in the Despatch from his Excellency the Governor to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated London, 22d June 1860, was made to the Imperial Government, of certain sums, making together 10,833 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*, and payable over and above the sum fixed in the said resolution, in the event of the costs of the works therein mentioned exceeding their original estimate—namely, 125,552 *l.*—be held good and binding upon the Malta Government—in the case also that any such excess should occur, not in regard to the works only to which that resolution refers, but in regard to those works conjointly with the additional work now proposed—of giving the said north-western basin a depth exceeding the 12 feet established in that resolution.

## Provided, however—

1. That the Government of Malta shall not be bound to pay any sum for the additional depth to be given, as aforesaid, to the said north-western basin before that depth shall have been attained, and the said dock shall have been formed and brought to a working condition, whatever may be the cause of either of those works remaining in an incomplete or inefficient state.

2. That under no circumstances shall the Malta Government be bound to pay any sum exceeding the additional amount stated in the above-quoted Despatch, or to pay that amount otherwise than in the proportions and on the conditions expressed in that Despatch.

3. That the said north-western basin, notwithstanding the said additional work to be made in it, shall continue to be, for all intents and purposes, a part of the mercantile port, as provided in the said resolution, in the same manner as if that additional work had not been made, saving only the right of passage for ships of war to the said dock, and the right of keeping a floating workshop in the vicinity of the said dock.

4. That the works of the deepening of the north-western basin, as aforesaid, and of the formation of the said dock, shall be completely terminated within six years ; to be reckoned from the 1st of June 1862.

5. That, if at any time the said dock, being out of repair, or in a state unfit for use, the naval authorities shall decline to cause it to be repaired and brought to a working condition, then it shall be lawful for the Malta Government to take possession of it ; and that dock will from that moment become the property of the said Malta Government.

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Enclosure 11, in No. 3, the Malta Government "Gazette," not printed.

## Enclosure 12, in No. 3.

A PROJECT of REFORM of the Council of Government on its present basis (independently of the question whether it would be more expedient to adopt the system of Government by two Houses of Assembly.)

Encl. 12, in No. 3.

1. The Council to be composed of nine members appointed by the Crown, and nine elective members.

The nine appointed members to be five Government officers, and four members chosen by Government, but having no official connexion with it (*a*).

The President of the Council appointed by the Crown, to have only a casting vote.

(*a*). *Note.*—This provision is necessary to assure a more impartial hearing to the elected members, when evidently in the right.

It would not be of any danger to the Government, because the four independent appointed members would naturally vote with the Government on all questions, except those in which the Government is evidently wrong.

2. Of the nine elected members, eight to represent Malta, one to represent Gozo ; of the eight members for Malta, three to be returned by Valletta and Floriana, two by the three cities, three by the country districts.

And thus Malta and Gozo will become divided into four constituencies.



3. Of the nine elected members, only one ecclesiastic to be returned; when more ecclesiastics obtain a majority of votes in the same constituency, or in the several constituencies, the ecclesiastic who among them obtains a larger number of votes to be considered alone as elected.

Should no ecclesiastic be returned, one might be appointed among the Government members.

4. Three committees to be appointed by the Government, viz. :—

- |                                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Committee of Charitable Institutions.       | } (b). |
| 2. Committee of Land Revenue and Public Works. |        |
| 3. Committee of Public Instruction.            |        |

These Committees to be in part composed of elected members of the Council (c).

(b). *Note.*—The Committee of Charitable Institutions, as it now exists, is an institution which has produced some good results. It might be taken as an example in framing the other two Committees.

The reform in this respect would merely consist in extending the application of a recognised principle.

As the surveillance of the Committee of Charitable Institutions is found to be useful in the numerous matters of detail to be dealt with by the controller; so a Committee of the Land Revenue and Public Works would help the Collector in questions of *public works*, roads, illumination of roads, and in keeping him alive to wants and complaints. It could also be useful in superintending the estimates of the works in contemplation, the acceptance of tenders, the administration of Government property, the leases of houses and lands, &c. &c.

If it is considered expedient to make an experiment, the functions of the Committee might at first be unlimited to some principal subjects.

The same is to be said with regard to public instructions.

(c). *Note.*—What is entirely wanting to the Council is a *principle of execution*.

The Council can pass a resolution, for example, concerning the necessity of having accurate estimates made of works in contemplation. But if the Collector continues to receive from his officers, inaccurate estimates (as is often alleged by the Government), the Council has not the means of guarding itself against these errors. The regular introduction of the elective element in the Land Revenue and Public Works Committee would facilitate the execution of the orders of the Council.

5. The municipal Councils, each composed of five members, to be appointed periodically by popular elections (d); one for Valletta and Floriana, one for the three cities, one for Gozo, seven for the seven districts into which the country is already divided.

(d). *Note.*—The function of the Municipal Councils would at first consist in recommending the construction of the local public works (independently of public works of general interest), to be defrayed out of ten sums to be left for that purpose from the general funds, in proportion to the wants and population of each district.

On accepting the recommendation of a municipal district, the Government would bring it before the Council for the voting of the money.

The introduction of the principle of municipal institutions would serve to guide us in every step that may be hereafter adopted.

#### Enclosure 13, in No. 3.

#### TRANSLATION of an Extract from the Report of the Chamber of Commerce.

Encl. 13, in No. 3.

IN alluding to the places of deposit for cereals, it is necessary for me to refer to what I have submitted to you on this subject in our last general meeting. I had then informed you that the repeated representations of the Chamber of Commerce for the construction of new fosses at Floriana, in consequence of the success of those constructed on the esplanade opposite the church of St. Pubbio, seemed to have been taken into consideration. The Chamber had been induced to entertain this hope on account of the construction of a few fosses at a small distance from those above mentioned; and although the number and aggregate capacity of the new fosses were far from corresponding to the wants of trade, the Chamber supposed that they were the commencement of a work which would have been completed in the year now expiring. Its expectations were not fulfilled. With the exception of the few fosses constructed last year, nothing else has been done in this respect. It is not necessary for me to insist upon the detriment suffered by the grain trade, on account of the want of a sufficient number of places of deposit at Floriana. You are aware that several transactions could not take place, and that several cargoes were not sold in Malta, for the only cause that there were no fosses available in that suburb.

It is for me equally unpleasant, gentlemen, to be compelled now to repeat a remark often made from this place in previous years. I allude to the want of a storehouse in the neighbourhood of the fosses for the deposit of damaged grain extracted from them. The repeated representations of the Chamber to Government on this subject have not produced as yet any effect.

It is painful, gentlemen, to see works of so much necessity neglected. From them would derive an advantage not merely to the mercantile community, but also to the Government and to the country in general.



M A L T A.

COPY of PETITION from *Malta*, praying for  
REFORMS, and of PAPERS relating to the same  
Subject.

(*Sir George Bowyer.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*26 April 1864.*

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[*Price 8d.*]

243.

*Under 8 oz.*



RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 20 July 1864;—for,

“COPY of Two other PETITIONS from the Inhabitants of *Malta* to the  
Colonial Office referring to certain Official Acts of the Governor of *Malta*  
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 243, of the present Session).”

Colonial Office, }  
25 July 1864. }

FREDERIC ROGERS.

— No. 1. —

(No. 22.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *J. Gaspard Le Marchant* to  
His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.

Governor Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

My Lord Duke,

Palace, Valetta, 6 April 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Petition signed by certain of the inhabitants of these islands, asserting and complaining of the complicity of myself and the other local authorities in the publication of a pamphlet entitled “English Governors and Foreign Grumblers, or Malta in 1864,” by Mr. Wm. Bullock Webster, and soliciting Your Grace’s interference to put a stop to conduct on the part of the local Government, which is considered to be unjustifiable.

2. With regard to this Petition, I beg to refer your Grace to my Despatch No. 17,\* of the 16th ultimo, in which I stated that, neither directly nor indirectly, neither I, or any of the Government officers had anything whatever to do with its publication, or were cognizant of Mr. Webster’s views and opinions previous to the publication of his pamphlet.

\* Printed as an Appendix.

3. The signatures attached to this Petition are, generally speaking, those of the lower orders, who have signed under the influence of the three or four individuals who have interested themselves in getting it up.

4. There is no agitation whatever in Malta, and the place is perfectly tranquil.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Gaspard Le Marchant.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

(Translation.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G., Her Majesty’s Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Malta,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT a pamphlet, with the title “English Governors and Foreign Grumblers, or Malta in 1864,” has been lately presented and published in this island, under the name of a certain William Bullock Webster. In it the Maltese population is insulted in its most delicate feelings; is vilified in its institutions, its habits, its religion; its clergy is outraged,

and depicted in the most degrading characters; and the Maltese are stigmatised as "Foreigners," as though they were not subjects, or disloyal subjects, of Her Majesty.

The undersigned would not consider themselves entitled to call your Grace's serious attention to this work, were it not known that it has a semi-official origin; had not its author openly declared in the work itself, that he has derived his inspiration from official sources, that he has drawn his materials from the heads of public departments, and that he was guided by the head of the local Government himself in his researches and investigation.

This manifest complicity of the chief officers of the local Government in the publication of the pamphlet has aroused to the highest pitch the susceptibility of this loyal population, and it assumed the character of an open provocation when those very individuals lent themselves to promote its circulation.

My Lord Duke, this conduct of the local authorities might result in stirring public disorders, and great and deplorable agitations, and might excite the Maltese to depart from the legal courses, at a time when a general petition to obtain reforms in the administration of the local Government is under the consideration of the Imperial authorities.

Such provocations are extremely impudent; the Maltese have patiently borne with many wrongs, but they will with difficulty stand being called Foreigners in their own land, and what is worse, through the encouragement, if not with the sanction of the local authorities.

The Maltese are loyal subjects of Her Majesty; it is the local Government which, thus acting, endeavours to find pretexts, in order to accuse them of disaffection.

Wherefore your Petitioners, in submitting to your Grace's high consideration the above circumstances, humbly trust that, weighing the false position in which the local authorities have placed themselves, your Grace will be pleased to give the necessary directions, in order that a check may be put on this system of conduct, unjustifiable in a Government whose first duty is to respect the feelings of the population under its care, and to avoid every provocation that could disturb the tranquillity of the public.

Malta, 2 April 1864.

(Then follow 1,000 Signatures.)

— No. 2. —

(No. 28.)

Governor Sir J.  
Gaspard Le  
Marchant to the  
Right Hon. E.  
Cardwell, M.P.  
22 April 1864.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. *Gaspard Le Marchant* to the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.

Palace, Valetta, 22 April 1864.

AGREEABLY to Article 208 of the Colonial Regulations, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed original, and translation of a Petition, having reference to the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "English Governors and Foreign Grumblers, or Malta in 1864," by Mr. William Bullock Webster.

2. With reference to this Petition, I have the honour to request that a reference be made to my Despatch No. 17,\* of the 16th March last, and No. 22† of the 6th instant, in which I have stated that the Government had neither directly or indirectly anything to do with its publication.

\* \* \* \* \*

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

(Translation.)

To His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Island of Malta,

Humbly Showeth,

THAT a pamphlet entitled "English Governors and Foreign Grumblers" was lately published in this island, in which the Maltese are impudently called Foreigners, in their own country, the clergy are ridiculed, the people are turned to derision, and upright citizens are even calumniated.

That although this pamphlet appeared under the name of a William Bullock Webster, there are grounds to believe that his pen is the instrument of the local Government, which has no reluctance to have recourse to such means to exculpate itself with the Government at home from the just charges preferred by the Maltese people. That, in fact, the writer himself

himself of the pamphlet admits that he obtained assistance from the Governor, who personally conducted him to the various Departments; and it is also known that the writer himself declared to his friends that certain facts (which are not true) stated by him against some Members of a Select Committee of the Council, which has not yet presented its Report, were reported to him by the Governor's Private Secretary.

That to the active circulation of the pamphlet, the persons around the Governor greatly contributed; it is known that the Governor's Aide-de-Camp, Sir W. Fairfax, presented a copy of the pamphlet to the Garrison Library, and the Private Secretary purchased many copies of it, which were sent to England.

That the facts above referred to have so deeply roused the public indignation, that, notwithstanding the peaceable character of the loyal people of Malta, public tranquillity was disturbed, and the Government found it necessary to concentrate the whole of the police force of the island around the Palace of the Courts.

The undersigned, therefore, deploring this sad state of things, produced by the unjustifiable conduct of the local Government, solicit from your Grace an effectual remedy, which, no doubt, the justice of Her Majesty's Government will not refuse.

Valetta, Malta, 6 April 1864.

(Then follow 58 Signatures.)

## APPENDIX.

(No. 17.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *J. Gaspard Le Marchant*, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

My Lord Duke,

Palace, Valetta, 16 March 1864.

A SMALL pamphlet has just been published here, entitled "English Governors and Foreign Grumblers, or Malta in 1864"; and as this publication is calculated to cause some little sensation locally, I think it right to positively assure your Grace that neither directly, or indirectly, have I, or Government Officers, had anything whatever to do with its publication.

2. It is written by a Mr. William Bullock Webster, of whom I know nothing more than that he was stated to be a gentleman travelling through the Mediterranean, with the view of acquiring information relative to agriculture, and has already been in Turkey and Algeria, and at the former place he was known to Sir Henry Bulwer. He is, moreover, I am told, the same gentleman who, in November and December last, addressed to the "Daily News" letters on the state and condition of Greece.

3. It is quite true that as he appeared to take some interest in Malta, I gave him the fullest permission, on his applying to me, to visit all the public institutions, and to ask for any general information he might desire; but this I invariably do with everybody who expresses any interest in such subjects.

4. It is quite true, as Mr. Webster states in his pamphlet, that the Government was in no way cognizant of his views or opinions; for, although I had recently heard he was about to publish, I never had the least idea of the contents of that publication, until I read it two days after it appeared.

5. But having read it, I must admit that though it may contain some minor inaccuracies, and some of the attacks made may be considered undesirable in a small community, yet the main points are strictly correct, and present a very true state of political society in Malta, and the secret springs which have long been in action to create the agitation which enabled the extreme ultra party to get up their recent petition for Reform.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Gaspard Le Marchant*, Governor.



M A L T A.

COPY of Two PETITIONS from the Inhabitants  
of *Malta* to the Colonial Office referring to  
certain Official Acts of the Governor of *Malta*  
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No.  
243, of the present Session).

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*26 July 1864.*

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# MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 2 May 1864 ;—for,

ACCOUNTS “ of the Number of MESSAGES forwarded each way by Line of TELEGRAPH between *Malta* and *Alexandria*; distinguishing Government and Private Messages, and the Local from the Through Traffic:”

“ Of the GROSS RECEIPTS from all Sources :”

“ And, of the COSTS of REPAIRS of the Line.”

Treasury Chambers, }  
26 May 1864. }

F. PEEL.

ACCOUNT of the Number of MESSAGES forwarded each way by Line of TELEGRAPH between *Malta* and *Alexandria*; distinguishing Government and Private Messages, and the Local from the Through Traffic; and of the GROSS RECEIPTS from all Sources, from the Opening of the Line, 1st November 1861 to 31st December 1863.

| D A T E S.                        | Number of Government Messages. | Number of Local Messages. |                         |        | Number of “Through” Messages. |                         |        | TOTAL Number of Messages. | Gross Receipts of the Line. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                   |                                | Outwards (Malta).         | Homewards (Alexandria). | TOTAL. | Outwards (Malta).             | Homewards (Alexandria). | TOTAL. |                           |                             |
| 1861:                             |                                |                           |                         |        |                               |                         |        |                           | £. s. d.                    |
| Two months—November and December. | 27                             | 820                       | 479                     | 1,299  | 217                           | 99                      | 316    | 1,615                     | 3,142 15 —                  |
| 1862:                             |                                |                           |                         |        |                               |                         |        |                           |                             |
| Three months ending —             | March -                        | 75                        | 1,552                   | 1,095  | 2,647                         | 551                     | 283    | 834                       | 3,481 6,853 5 0             |
|                                   | June -                         | 82                        | 1,614                   | 1,092  | 2,706                         | 720                     | 450    | 1,170                     | 3,876 7,941 — —             |
|                                   | September                      | 25                        | 1,719                   | 1,044  | 2,763                         | 973                     | 707    | 1,680                     | 4,443 8,484 13 —            |
|                                   | December                       | 97                        | 2,786                   | 2,026  | 4,812                         | 888                     | 682    | 1,570                     | 6,382 11,958 13 0           |
| First Year of the Lease - - - }   | 306                            | 8,491                     | 5,730                   | 14,227 | 3,349                         | 2,221                   | 5,570  | 19,797                    | 38,380 7 —                  |
| 1863:                             |                                |                           |                         |        |                               |                         |        |                           |                             |
| Three months ending —             | March -                        | 76                        | 2,572                   | 2,068  | 4,640                         | 919                     | 601    | 1,520                     | 6,160 12,047 2 9            |
|                                   | June -                         | 75                        | 2,715                   | 1,857  | 4,572                         | 912                     | 588    | 1,500                     | 6,072 11,429 1 —            |
|                                   | September                      | 36                        | 1,998                   | 1,817  | 3,815                         | 511                     | 670    | 1,181                     | 4,496 7,106 3 2             |
|                                   | December                       | 68                        | 4,860                   | 3,860  | 8,720                         | 1,627                   | 992    | 2,619                     | 11,339 21,560 2 4           |
| Second Year of the Lease - - - }  | 255                            | 12,145                    | 9,102                   | 21,247 | 3,969                         | 2,851                   | 6,820  | 28,067                    | 52,142 9 3                  |

A statement of the costs of the repairs of the line has been submitted to the arbitrators under the terms of the lease; but as no award has yet been given, we are unable to furnish the account required.

23, Great George-street, S. W., }  
19 May 1864. }

Glass, Elliot & Co., LEASEES.

MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.

ACCOUNTS of the Number of Messages forwarded each way by Line of TELEGRAPH between *Malta* and *Alexandria*; distinguishing Government and Private Messages, and the Local from the Through Traffic; of the GROSS RECEIPTS from all Sources; and, of the Costs of REPAIRS of the Line.

(*Mr. Crauford.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*30 May 1864.*

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COLONIAL GOVERNORS, &c.

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(*Corrected to 5th June 1865.*)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 27 July 1864;—*for*,

“RETURNS of the Names of all GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, and Persons administering the Governments of the different COLONIES; stating their Salaries in British Money, the Dates of their Appointments, the Countries or Districts over which they preside, distinguishing those who serve in the Army and Navy :”

“And, of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS; stating the Salaries of each, and the Sources whence those Salaries are derived (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 475, of Session 1862).”

Colonial Office, }  
28 July 1864. }

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C. FORTESCUE.

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(*Mr. Cardwell.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*28 July 1864.*

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1864.

RETURN of the NAMES of all GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, and Persons administering the Governments of the different Colonies, stating their SALARIES, in British Money, the DATES of their APPOINTMENTS, the PLACES of their RESIDENCE, and the COUNTRIES or DISTRICTS over which they preside, distinguishing those who serve in the Army and Navy.

| COLONY.                   | OFFICE. | N A M E.                                       | Date of Appointment. | Date of Assumption of Government. | Place of Residence. | Salary.     | Whether in Army or Navy.           | Amount of Military Pay or Allowances.           |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>     |         |                                                |                      |                                   |                     |             |                                    |                                                 |
| CANADA                    | -       | Viscount Monck - - -                           | 2 Nov. 1861          | 25 Oct. 1861                      | Quebec - -          | £.<br>7,000 |                                    |                                                 |
| NOVA SCOTIA               | -       | Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C. B.           | 21 May 1864          | 22 June 1864                      | Halifax - -         | 3,000       |                                    |                                                 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK             | -       | Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G.          | 14 Sept. 1861        | 26 Oct. 1861                      | Fredericton -       | 3,000       |                                    |                                                 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.     | -       | George Dundas, Esq. - - -                      | 7 Jan. 1859          | 7 June 1859                       | Charlotte Town -    | 1,500       |                                    |                                                 |
| NEWFOUNDLAND              | -       | Anthony Musgrave, Esq. -                       | 29 Aug. 1864         | 5 Oct. 1864                       | St. John - -        | 2,000       |                                    |                                                 |
| BERMUDA                   | -       | Lieutenant Colonel Harry St. George Ord, R. E. | 16 Feb. 1861         | 15 Mar. 1861                      | St. George's -      | 2,746       | Lieut. Colonel of Royal Engineers. | On seconded list; does not draw regimental pay. |
| VANCOUVER ISLAND          | -       | Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., C. B.             | 11 Dec. 1863         | 26 Mar. 1864                      | Victoria - -        | 3,000       |                                    |                                                 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA          | -       | Frederick Seymour, Esq. -                      | 11 Jan. 1864         | 20 April 1864                     | New Westminster     | 3,000       |                                    |                                                 |
| <b>WEST INDIES:</b>       |         |                                                |                      |                                   |                     |             |                                    |                                                 |
| JAMAICA                   | -       | Captain General and Governor in Chief.         | 29 July 1864         | 28 Aug. 1864                      | Kingston - -        | 5,000       |                                    |                                                 |
| TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS. | -       | Alexander Wilson Moir, Esq. -                  | 4 Aug. 1862          | 9 Nov. 1862                       | Grand Turk -        | 800         |                                    |                                                 |
| BRITISH HONDURAS          | -       | John Gardiner Austin, Esq. -                   | 23 Jan. 1864         | 12 Mar. 1864                      | Belize - -          | 1,800       |                                    |                                                 |

|                                |                                                                          |                                            |               |              |               |   |       |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---|-------|
| BAHAMAS                        | Governor and Commander in Chief.                                         | Rawson William Rawson, Esq., C. B.         | 10 Nov. 1864  | -            | Nassau        | - | 3,000 |
| BARBADOS AND WINDWARD ISLANDS. | Governor and Commander in Chief.                                         | James Walker Esq., C. B.                   | 9 Dec. 1861   | 4 Jan. 1862  | Bridgetown    | - | 4,000 |
| ST. VINCENT                    | Lieutenant Governor                                                      | George Berkeley, Esq.                      | 8 July 1864   | 4 Sept. 1864 | Kingstown     | - | 1,300 |
| GRENADA                        | Lieutenant Governor                                                      | Major Robert Miller Mundy, R.A.            | 11 Sept. 1863 | 21 Jan. 1864 | St. George    | - | 1,300 |
| TOBAGO                         | Lieutenant Governor                                                      | Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, Esq.     | 4 June 1864   | -            | Scarborough   | - | 1,300 |
| ST. LUCIA                      | Administrator of the Government.                                         | James Mayer Grant, Esq.                    | 12 March 1862 | 16 May 1862  | Castries      | - | 700   |
| ANTIGUA AND LEEWARD ISLANDS.   | Governor and Commander in Chief.                                         | Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B.            | 7 Feb. 1863   | 5 March 1863 | St. John's    | - | 3,000 |
| MONTERRAT                      | President and Senior Member of the Council administering the Government. | William Robinson, Esq.                     | 31 Mar. 1862  | 10 May 1862  | Plymouth      | - | 500   |
| ST. CHRISTOPHER                | Lieutenant Governor                                                      | Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, Knt.   | 2 May 1859    | 20 Jan. 1860 | Basseterre    | - | 1,300 |
| NEVIS                          | President and Senior Member of the Council administering the Government. | James Watson Sheriff, Esq.                 | 13 May 1864   | 9 Aug. 1864  | Charlestown   | - | 500   |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS                 | President and Senior Member of the Council administering the Government. | James Robert Longden, Esq.                 | 25 Oct. 1861  | 2 June 1862  | Tortola       | - | 800   |
| DOMINICA                       | Lieutenant Governor                                                      | Vacant                                     | -             | -            | Rosseau       | - | 1,300 |
| BRITISH GUIANA                 | Governor and Commander in Chief.                                         | Francis Hincks, Esq., C.B.                 | 9 Dec. 1861   | 7 Jan. 1862  | Georgetown    | - | 5,000 |
| TRINIDAD                       | Governor and Commander in Chief.                                         | The Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton. | 29 June 1864  | 6 Sept. 1864 | Port of Spain | - | 3,500 |



Return of the Names of all Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and Persons administering the Governments of the different Colonies, stating their Salaries, &c.—*continued*.

| COLONY.                                       | OFFICE.                          | N A M E.                                                 | Date of Appointment. | Date of Assumption of Government. | Place of Residence. | Salary.     | Whether in Army or Navy.                                                                 | Amount of Military Pay or Allowances.                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:</b> |                                  |                                                          |                      |                                   |                     |             |                                                                                          |                                                                                 |
| GI BRALTAR -                                  | Governor and Commander in Chief. | General Sir William John Codrington, K.C.B.              | 5 May 1859           | 13 May 1859                       | In Fortress         | £.<br>5,000 | General in the army, Colonel of the 23d Foot.                                            | 1,000 l.                                                                        |
| MALTA -                                       | Governor and Commander in Chief. | Lieut. General Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. | 10 Nov. 1864         | 30 Nov. 1864                      | Valetta             | 4,500       | Major General in the army, and local Lieut. General.                                     | Onunattached pay, at 1 l. 5 s. a day, and rewards for service at 100 l. a year. |
| CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.                            | Governor and Commander in Chief. | Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.                      | 2 Nov. 1861          | 15 Jan. 1862                      | Cape Town           | 5,000       |                                                                                          |                                                                                 |
|                                               | Lieutenant Governor              | Lieut. General Sir Robert Percy Douglas, Bart.           | 4 July 1864          | -                                 | Graham's Town       | 1,000       | Major General in the army, with local rank of Lieutenant General, and Colonel 98th Foot. | 1,000 l.                                                                        |
| NATAL -                                       | Lieutenant Governor              | John Maclean, Esq., C.B.                                 | 1 Oct. 1864          | -                                 | Pieter-Maritzburgh  | 2,500       |                                                                                          |                                                                                 |
| ST. HELENA -                                  | Governor                         | Vice Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.                  | 15 May 1863          | 3 July 1863                       | James Town          | 2,000       |                                                                                          |                                                                                 |
| SIERRA LEONE -                                | Governor and Commander in Chief. | Major Samuel Wensley Blackall                            | 15 Oct. 1862         | 12 Nov. 1862                      | Freetown            | 2,000       |                                                                                          |                                                                                 |
| GAMBIA -                                      | Governor and Commander in Chief. | Colonel George Abbas Kooli d'Arey.                       | 22 June 1859         | 7 Sept. 1859                      | Bathurst, Mary's.   | 1,000       |                                                                                          |                                                                                 |
| GOLD COAST -                                  | Governor and Commander in Chief. | Richard Pine, Esq.                                       | 14 Aug. 1862         | 20 Oct. 1862                      | Cape Coast Castle   | 1,200       |                                                                                          |                                                                                 |
| LAGOS -                                       | Governor and Commander in Chief. | Vacant                                                   | -                    | -                                 | Lagos               | 500 (a)     |                                                                                          |                                                                                 |

## AUSTRALIAN POSSESSIONS:

|                                                     |                                        |                                                      |               |               |               |           |                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| NEW SOUTH WALES                                     | Captain General and Governor in Chief. | Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., & C.M.G.   | 18 Jan. 1861  | 22 Mar. 1861  | Sydney -      | 7,000     |                                                       |
| QUEENSLAND                                          | Captain General and Governor in Chief. | Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.                  | 6 June 1859   | 10 Dec. 1859  | Brisbane -    | 4,000     |                                                       |
| TASMANIA                                            | Captain General and Governor in Chief. | Colonel T. Gore Browne, C.B.                         | 13 Mar. 1862  | 16 June 1862  | Hobart Town - | 4,000 (b) |                                                       |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA                                     | Captain General and Governor in Chief. | Sir Dominick Daly, Knt.                              | 2 Nov. 1861   | 4 Mar. 1862   | Adelaide -    | 4,000     |                                                       |
| VICTORIA                                            | Governor and Commander in Chief.       | Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.                    | 19 June 1863  | 11 Sept. 1863 | Melbourne -   | 10,000    |                                                       |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA                                   | Governor and Commander in Chief.       | John Stephen Hampton, Esq.                           | 2 Nov. 1861   | 28 Feb. 1862  | Perth -       | 1,800     |                                                       |
| NEW ZEALAND                                         | Governor and Commander in Chief.       | Sir George Grey, K.C.B.                              | 12 Aug. 1861  | 3 Oct. 1861   | Auckland -    | 6,000     |                                                       |
| EASTERN COLONIES, FALKLAND ISLANDS, AND HELIGOLAND: |                                        |                                                      |               |               |               |           |                                                       |
| MAURITIUS                                           | Governor and Commander in Chief.       | Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.                             | 15 May 1863   | 3 Dec. 1863   | Port Louis -  | 7,000     |                                                       |
| CEYLON                                              | Governor and Commander in Chief.       | Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knt.            | 21 Jan. 1865  | -             | Colombo -     | 7,000     |                                                       |
| HONG KONG                                           | Governor and Commander in Chief.       | Vacant -                                             | -             | -             | Victoria -    | 5,000     |                                                       |
| LABUAN                                              | Governor and Commander in Chief.       | Jeremiah Thomas Fitz-Gerald Callaghan, Esq.          | 14 April 1862 | -             | Labuan -      | 800 (c)   |                                                       |
| FALKLAND ISLANDS                                    | Governor and Commander in Chief.       | Captain James George Mackenzie, R.N.                 | 17 Sept. 1862 | 22 Nov. 1862  | Stanley -     | 900       | Captain in the Royal Navy. On half pay.               |
| HELIGOLAND                                          | Governor -                             | Lieutenant Colonel Henry Fitzharding Berkeley Maxse. | 13 May 1863   | 2 June 1863   | In the Town - | 500       | On half-pay, as Major unattached, at 9 s. 6 d. a-day. |

(a) Receives also a salary of 500*l.* as Consul.(b) An allowance of 2,500 *l.* has been granted for contingent expenses of Governor's establishment, under a local Act, which has been confirmed by the Queen.(c) Receives also a salary of 300 *l.* as Consul.

A RETURN of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS, stating the Salaries of each, and Sources whence those Salaries are derived.

*Note.*—The list of Colonial Bishops is made up without reference to the effect of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of the Bishop of Natal.

| NAME OF BISHOP.                       | Diocese.                    | Salary. |    |    | From what Source Derived.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                       |                             | £.      | s. | d. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| James William Williams                | Quebec                      | 1,990   | -  | -  | Imperial Parliamentary Vote.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| John Strachan                         | Toronto                     | 1,250   | -  | -  | Clergy Reserves in Canada West.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Francis Fulford                       | Montreal (Metropolitan)     | -       | -  | -  | Interest on 12,500 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                                                                                                                                               |
| Benjamin Cronyn                       | Huron (Canada West)         | -       | -  | -  | Interest on 1,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                       |                             | -       | -  | -  | From the Colony.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Hibbert Binney                        | Nova Scotia                 | 219     | -  | -  | Interest of Trust Fund appropriated to the endowment of this See by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.                                                                                                                                            |
|                                       |                             | -       | -  | -  | Interest on 8,000 <i>l.</i> granted out of that Trust Fund, and invested in Colonial Security.                                                                                                                                                                |
| John Medley                           | Fredericton (New Brunswick) | 1,000   | -  | -  | Colonial Bishops' Fund.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Edward Feild                          | Newfoundland                | 1,200   | -  | -  | 300 <i>l.</i> Parliamentary Vote as Archdeacon of Newfoundland.<br>200 <i>l.</i> Parliamentary Vote } as Archdeacon of<br>200 <i>l.</i> Colonial Funds } Bermuda.<br>500 <i>l.</i> from Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as Bishop of Newfoundland. |
| George Hills                          | Columbia (British Columbia) | -       | -  | -  | Interest on 15,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                                                                                                                                               |
| Robert Machray (Elect)                | Rupert's Land               | 300     | -  | -  | Hudson's Bay Company.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                       |                             | 388     | -  | -  | Leith Bequest.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Aubrey George Spencer                 | Jamaica                     | 1,400   | -  | -  | Consolidated Fund.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Reginald Courtenay (Bishop Coadjutor) | Kingston                    | 1,600   | -  | -  | - ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                       |                             | 400     | -  | -  | Being half of his late salary as Archdeacon of Middlesex in Jamaica.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Addington Robt. Peel Venables         | Nassau (Bahamas)            | -       | -  | -  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Thomas Parry                          | Barbados                    | 2,500   | -  | -  | Consolidated Fund.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| William Walrond Jackson               | Antigua                     | 2,000   | -  | -  | - ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| William Piercy Austin                 | Guiana (British Guiana)     | 2,000   | -  | -  | - ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Frederic Barker                       | Sydney (New South Wales)    | 2,000   | -  | -  | Public Worship Fund of the Colony.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Edward Wyndham Tufnell                | Brisbane (Queensland)       | -       | -  | -  | Interest on 5,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony, and on 500 <i>l.</i> Special.<br>From the Colonial Treasury.                                                                                                   |
| Charles Perry                         | Melbourne (Victoria)        | 1,000   | -  | -  | Colonial Treasury.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                       |                             | 333     | 6  | 8  | Colonial Bishops' Fund.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| William Tyrrell                       | Newcastle (New South Wales) | 500     | -  | -  | Colonial Treasury.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                       |                             | -       | -  | -  | Interest on 6,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                                                                                                                                                |



RETURN of the Number of Colonial Bishops, stating the Salaries of each, &c.—*continued.*

| NAME OF BISHOP.                | Diocese.                            | Salary.            | From what Source Derived.                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mesac Thomas - - -             | Goulburn (New South Wales) - - -    | £. s. d.<br>50 - - | Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.                                                                                                   |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | Interest on 7. invested in the Colony.                                                                                        |
| Augustus Short - - -           | Adelaide (South Australia) - - -    | 240 - -            | Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.                                                                                                   |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | Interest on 17,240 l. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                  |
| Charles Henry Bromby - - -     | Tasmania - - -                      | 1,000 - -          | Salary and Allowances from Colonial Funds.                                                                                    |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | Interest on 5,000 l. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                   |
| Mathew Blagden Hale - - -      | Perth (Western Australia) - - -     | - - -              | Interest on 4,000 l. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                   |
| George Augustus Selwyn - - -   | New Zealand - - -                   | 400 - -            | Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.                                                                                                   |
| Charles John Abraham - - -     | Wellington (New Zealand) - - -      | - - -              | From a general Church Fund in the Colony.                                                                                     |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | From Lands set apart by the Canterbury Association.                                                                           |
| Edmund Hobhouse - - -          | Nelson (New Zealand) - - -          | - - -              | From a general Church Fund in the Colony.                                                                                     |
| William Williams - - -         | Waiapu (New Zealand).               | - - -              |                                                                                                                               |
| Henry John Chitty Harper - - - | Christ Church (New Zealand) - - -   | 600 - -            | Colonial Funds.                                                                                                               |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | Interest on 1,101 l. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                   |
| Robert Gray - - -              | Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope) - - - | 438 - -            | Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.                                                                                                   |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | Interest on 8,223 l. 13 s. 2 d. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                        |
| Henry Cotterill - - -          | Graham's Town (Cape of Good Hope).  | - - -              | Interest on 17,050 l. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in the Colony, and on 479 l. 4 s. 6 d. special. |
|                                |                                     | 662 10 -           | Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.                                                                                                   |
| John William Colenso - - -     | Natal (Cape of Good Hope) - - -     | - - -              | Interest on 500 l. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in the Colony, and on 600 l. special.              |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | Allowance from the Bishop of Capetown.                                                                                        |
| Piers Calveley Claughton - - - | Colombo (Ceylon) - - -              | 2,000 - -          | Colonial Funds.                                                                                                               |
| Vacant - - -                   | Victoria (Hong Kong)                | 1,000 - -          | Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.                                                                                                   |
| Walter John Trower - - -       | Gibraltar - - -                     | 1,200 - -          | - - ditto.                                                                                                                    |
| Edward Hyndman Beckles - - -   | Sierra Leone - - -                  | 500 - -            | As Colonial Chaplain.                                                                                                         |
|                                |                                     | 402 - -            | Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.                                                                                                   |
| Vincent William Ryan - - -     | Mauritius - - -                     | 750 - -            | Colonial Funds.                                                                                                               |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | Interest on 6,150 l. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in the Colony.                                   |
| Thomas Earle Welby - - -       | St. Helena - - -                    | 500 - -            | Colonial Funds.                                                                                                               |
|                                |                                     | 300 - -            | Interest on 5,000 l. collected by Bishop of Capetown.                                                                         |
|                                |                                     | - - -              | Interest on 2,379 l. 15 s. 10 d. granted by the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund, and invested in land in the Island.               |
| Francis Thomas M'Dougall - - - | Labuan (Borneo) - - -               | 360 - -            | Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.                                                                                                   |
|                                |                                     | 300 - -            | From the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.                                                                           |

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, &c.

RETURN of the Names of all GOVERNORS, INTER-  
TENANT GOVERNORS, and Persons administering  
the Governments of the different COLONIES;  
stating their Salaries, Dates of their Appoint-  
ments, Countries or Districts over which they  
preside, &c.; also, a RETURN of the Number of  
COLONIAL BISHOPS, stating the Salaries of each,  
and the Sources whence those Salaries are  
derived.

(*Mr. Cardwell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*28 July 1864.*

863

COLONIAL BILLS.

---

NORTH AMERICA.

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 27 May 1864;—for,

“THE Titles and Dates of BILLS passed by the Legislatures of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island* since the Year 1836, which have been Reserved by the Governors of those Colonies respectively for Reference to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of the Titles and Dates of BILLS so referred to which the Royal Assent was ultimately Refused; and COPY or EXTRACTS of the Terms in which such Refusal was conveyed.”

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Colonial Office, }  
25 July 1864. }

FREDERIC ROGERS.

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(*Viscount Bury.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
26 July 1864.

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## SCHEDULE.

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| COPIES OR EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES IN WHICH THE ROYAL ASSENT WAS<br>REFUSED TO CERTAIN RESERVED BILLS CONTAINED IN THE FOREGOING<br>SCHEDULE - - - - - | 20   |

## APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—Table shewing the number of Laws “reserved” by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure, in each year from 1836 to 1864, inclusive, or containing clauses “suspending their operation” until Her Majesty’s pleasure should be made known - - - 47
- No. 2.—Table shewing the number of Laws to which the Royal Assent was refused, in each year from 1836 to 1864, inclusive - - - 47

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*Note.—The Acts of which the titles are printed under the heads “Nova Scotia,” “New Brunswick,” “Newfoundland,” and “Prince Edward Island,” and possibly some of those of which the titles are printed under the heads “Upper Canada,” “Lower Canada,” and “Canada,” were not, strictly speaking, “reserved” by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure, but contained clauses suspending their operation until Her Majesty’s pleasure should be made known. As, however, the effect is the same in both cases, it is inferred that the Return is intended to comprise both classes of Acts.*

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RETURN of the Titles and Dates of *BILLS* passed by the Legislatures of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island*, since the Year 1836, which have been Reserved by the Governors of those Colonies respectively for Reference to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of the Titles and Dates of Bills so referred to which the Royal Assent was ultimately Refused; and COPY or EXTRACTS of the Terms in which such Refusal was conveyed.

U P P E R C A N A D A.

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | REMARKS. |
|-------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 901   | 19 April 1836    | An Act granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money for the Improvement of Roads and Bridges in the several Districts of this Province.                                                                                              |          |
| 902   | 9 March "        | An Act to Loan 2,000 <i>l.</i> to the Welland Canal Company.                                                                                                                                                                   |          |
| 903   | 19 April "       | An Act for the Relief of John M'Millan.                                                                                                                                                                                        |          |
| 904   | 9 April "        | An Act for the Relief of John Pearse, William Dumble, and William Hoar.                                                                                                                                                        |          |
| 905   | 31 March "       | An Act to authorise the Payment to the Treasurer of the District of Ottawa of the Appropriation towards the Support of Common Schools in said District for the Years 1835 and 1836.                                            |          |
| 906   | 8 April "        | An Act to provide Additional Aid in Support of Common Schools in the several Districts of this Province.                                                                                                                       |          |
| 907   | 14 April "       | An Act to Improve the Navigation of the Inland Waters of the District of Newcastle.                                                                                                                                            |          |
| 908   | 15 April "       | An Act granting a Sum of Money for improving the Hill at the River Rouge, and other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                                |          |
| 909   | 16 April "       | An Act granting a Sum of Money to complete the Payment of the War Losses.                                                                                                                                                      |          |
| 910   | 18 April "       | An Act granting a Sum of Money in Support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                            |          |
| 911   | 18 April "       | An Act granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money for the Support of Lighthouses in this Province.                                                                                                                                 |          |
| 912   | 18 April "       | An Act granting 300 <i>l.</i> towards the Completion of a Lighthouse in Bois Blanc Island, in the Western District.                                                                                                            |          |
| 913   | 18 April "       | An Act granting to His Majesty the Sum of 100 <i>l.</i> , for the purpose of Repairing the Dwelling-house of the Lighthouse Keeper on Gibraltar Point, in the Home District.                                                   |          |
| 914   | 20 April "       | An Act to raise a Sum of Money for the purpose of Completing a Steam Dredge for Deepening the several Harbours in this Province.                                                                                               |          |
| 915   | 19 April "       | An Act to amend an Act passed in the First Session of the present Parliament, intituled "An Act granting a Sum of Money for the Erection of a Lighthouse on Gull Island, or such other Place as the Commissioners may select." |          |
| 916   | 19 Feb. "        | An Act to allow Persons indicted for Felony a full Defence by Counsel, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                               |          |
| 1,062 | 4 March 1837     | An Act to provide for the Disposal of the Public Lands in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                             |          |

UPPER CANADA—*continued.*

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | REMARKS.                                                               |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,063 | 4 March 1837     | An Act to Increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to Alter and Amend the Charter thereof.                                                                                                                       |                                                                        |
| 1,064 | 4 March "        | An Act to secure the Independence of the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                      |                                                                        |
| 1,065 | 4 March "        | An Act for Increasing the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District.                                                                                                                                             |                                                                        |
| 1,066 | 4 March "        | An Act to Establish a Bank at Brockville, in the District of Johnstown.                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                        |
| 1,067 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate certain Persons under the style of "The Upper Canada Loan and Trust Company."                                                                                                                                 |                                                                        |
| 1,068 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the Newcastle District."                                                                                    |                                                                        |
| 1,069 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President and Directors of the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company."                                                                               |                                                                        |
| 1,070 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Erie and Ontario Bank of the Niagara District."                                                                     |                                                                        |
| 1,071 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Prescott Bank."                                                                                                     |                                                                        |
| 1,072 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Prince Edward District Bank."                                                                                       |                                                                        |
| 1,073 | 4 March "        | An Act Incorporating a Joint Stock Company under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the London District Bank."                                                                                        |                                                                        |
| 1,074 | 4 March "        | An Act to Amend the Charter and Increase the Capital Stock of the Gore Bank.                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                        |
| 1,075 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Western District Bank."                                                                                             |                                                                        |
| 1,076 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The Niagara District Bank."                                                                                                                                      |                                                                        |
| 1,077 | 4 March "        | An Act erecting certain parts of the Counties of Halton and Simcoe into a new District by the name of "The District of Wellington."                                                                                                 |                                                                        |
| 1,078 | 4 March "        | An Act to Naturalise certain Persons therein named.                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                        |
| 1,079 | 4 March "        | An Act to Authorise the Erection of certain Townships and other Territory heretofore forming part of the Newcastle District into a new District by the name of "The District of Colborne," with Peterborough for the District Town. |                                                                        |
| 1,080 | 4 March "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Freeholders' Bank of Upper Canada."                                                                                 |                                                                        |
| 1,147 | 11 May 1839      | An Act to Dispose of the Lands commonly called "Clergy Reserves," and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                                         | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 20, of the 12th October 1839, page 20. |
| 1,148 | 11 May "         | An Act to appropriate the Casual and Territorial Revenue, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                                                 |                                                                        |
| 1,149 | 11 May "         | An Act to Regulate the Value at which Gold and Silver Coins shall pass current within this Province.                                                                                                                                | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 49, 9th December 1839, page 23.        |



## UPPER CANADA—continued.

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | REMARKS.                                                               |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,150 | 11 May 1839      | An Act to ascertain and provide for the Payment of all just Claims arising from the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province.                                                                                            | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 20, of the 12th October 1839, page 20. |
| 1,151 | 11 May "         | An Act to authorise the issue of Bills of Credit - -                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                        |
| 1,152 | 11 May "         | An Act to authorise the Purchase of the Private Stock in the Welland Canal on the part of this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                            |                                                                        |
| 1,153 | 11 May "         | An Act to afford further Facilities to negotiate Debentures for the Completion of certain Works.                                                                                                                              |                                                                        |
| 1,154 | 11 May "         | An Act to make Provision for the Division of the intended new District of Colborne into two Counties.                                                                                                                         | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 31, of the 27th October 1839, page 21. |
| 1,155 | 11 May "         | An Act to enable His Majesty to make a Grant of Land to James FitzGibbon, Esq.                                                                                                                                                |                                                                        |
| 1,298 | 10 Feb. 1840     | An Act to impose Duties on certain Articles imported into this Province from the United States of America.                                                                                                                    |                                                                        |
| 1,299 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to make Provision for the Management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                      |                                                                        |
| 1,300 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to ascertain and provide for the Payment of all just Claims arising from the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province.                                                                                            | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 184, 22d July 1840, page 22.           |
| 1,301 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to make Provision to indemnify Persons from Losses occasioned by the acts of Incendiaries, between the 4th day of December in the year of our Lord 1838, and the 1st day of January 1840.                              |                                                                        |
| 1,302 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to amend an Act passed in the 9th Year of the Reign of King George 4, c. 2, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Religious Societies therein."                                                                         |                                                                        |
| 1,303 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act for the Relief of John Stewart.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                        |
| 1,304 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to enable Her Majesty to make a Grant of Land to James FitzGibbon, Esq.                                                                                                                                                | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 402, 19th July 1841, page 22.          |
| 1,305 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to Naturalise Elijah Nellis.                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                        |
| 1,306 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act for altering and amending the Charter of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada, and for increasing the Number of Shares to be held in the Capital Stock of the said Company.               |                                                                        |
| 1,307 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Gore Bank, and the Number of Shares to be held therein.                                                                                                                           |                                                                        |
| 1,308 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act for altering and amending the Charter of the President, Directors, and Company of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and for increasing the Number of Shares to be held in the Capital Stock of the Company. | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 402, 19th July 1841, page 22.          |
| 1,309 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Prince Edward District Bank."                                                                                 |                                                                        |
| 1,310 | 10 Feb. "        | An Act to Incorporate the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company, under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Farmers' Bank."                                                                    |                                                                        |

## LOWER CANADA.

| No. | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                         | REMARKS.                                                         |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 93  | 3 April 1839     | An Ordinance to regulate the Currency of this Province | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 49, of 9 December 1839, page 23. |

## C A N A D A.

|     |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                 |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 88  | 18 Sept. 1841 | An Act to regulate the Inspection of Flour and Meal.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                 |
| 89  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to extend the Charter of the "City Bank," and to increase the Capital Stock thereof.                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                 |
| 90  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the Niagara District."                                                                                                                |                                                                 |
| 91  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to provide for the Freedom of Election throughout this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                                                             |                                                                 |
| 92  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to Incorporate the Quebec Board of Trade.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                 |
| 93  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to regulate the Inspection of Beef and Pork.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                 |
| 94  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to establish a Company, to be called "The Haldimend Glassworks Company."                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                 |
| 95  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to renew the Charter of the Bank of Montreal, and to increase its Capital Stock.                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                 |
| 96  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act for the Disposal of Public Lands.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                 |
| 97  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to Incorporate the Montreal Board of Trade.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                 |
| 98  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to extend the Charter of the Quebec Bank.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                 |
| 99  | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to regulate the Taking of Securities in all Offices in respect of which Security ought to be given, and for avoiding the Grant of all such Offices in the event of such Security not being given within a Time limited after the Grant of such Office. |                                                                 |
| 100 | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to regulate the Currency of this Province.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                 |
| 101 | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to permit the Business of the Bank of Upper Canada to be carried on in Toronto as usual.                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                 |
| 102 | 18 Sept. "    | An Act to authorise the Banks heretofore chartered by Acts of the late Province of Upper or Lower Canada to carry on their Business throughout this Province.                                                                                                 |                                                                 |
| 133 | 12 Oct. 1842  | An Act to make Provision for the Management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Quebec in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                             |                                                                 |
| 134 | 12 Oct. "     | An Act to impose a Duty upon Foreign Wheat imported into this Province.                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                 |
| 199 | 9 Dec. 1843   | An Act for the Discouragement of Secret Societies -                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 189, of 27 March 1844, page 27. |
| 200 | 9 Dec. "      | An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make Better Provision respecting the Admission of Land Surveyors and the Survey of Lands in Upper Canada.                                                                                             |                                                                 |
| 201 | 9 Dec. "      | An Act for better securing the Independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
| 202 | 9 Dec. "      | An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of the Niagara District, by providing for the Extension of the Time limited for the Paying-up of the Stock of the said Bank.                                                                                   |                                                                 |

## CANADA—continued.

| No. | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | REMARKS.                                                             |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2   | 9 Dec. 1843      | An Act to alter and amend certain parts of an Act therein mentioned relating to the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, in so far as the same relate to the Port of Quebec.                                                                                                                                     |                                                                      |
| 204 | 9 Dec. "         | An Act for vesting the Market Block in the Town of Niagara in the Council of the said Town, and for other purposes.                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                      |
| 205 | 9 Dec. "         | An Act for the better securing the Independence of the Legislative Council of this Province.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 201<br>18th April 1844, page 27.     |
| 206 | 9 Dec. "         | An Act to Incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto.                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                      |
| 207 | 9 Dec. "         | An Act to Incorporate certain Persons carrying on the business of Banking in the City of Montreal, under the name of "La Banque du Peuple."                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                      |
| 314 | 29 Mar. 1845     | An Act to dissolve the Marriage of Henry William Harris, Esq., with Eliza Walker, otherwise called Eliza Lock Walker, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                   | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 458;<br>18th November 1845, page 28. |
| 315 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to authorise to a certain extent the Seizure and Attachment of Official Salaries towards Payment of the Incumbent's Debts.                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                      |
| 316 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to provide a Legal Recourse to Her Majesty's Subjects in this Province having legal or just Claims upon the Executive Government thereof, and to enable Her Majesty the more effectually to do Justice in such cases.                                                                                      |                                                                      |
| 317 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to establish the Boundaries of the Lots and Gores of Land in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Concessiars of the Township of Beverley, in the County of Holton.                                                                                                                                |                                                                      |
| 318 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to explain and amend part of an Act passed in the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for vesting in the principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordinance the Estates and Property therein described, for granting Powers to the said Officers, and for other purposes therein mentioned." |                                                                      |
| 319 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to quiet the Title to Lands of Persons naturalised under the Statute of Lower Canada passed in the First Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                          |                                                                      |
| 320 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to make further Provision regarding Aliens.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                      |
| 426 | 9 June 1846      | An Act to Incorporate a Company to extend the Great Western Railroad from Hamilton to Toronto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                      |
| 427 | 9 June "         | An Act to amend an Act passed in the Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled an Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company."                               |                                                                      |
| 428 | 9 June "         | An Act for erecting a Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River at or near the Falls of Niagara.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                      |
| 429 | 9 June "         | An Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                      |
| 430 | 9 June "         | An Act to restore the Rights of Persons attainted for High Treason.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                      |
| 431 | 9 June "         | An Act to Incorporate the Wolfe Island, Kingston, and Toronto Railroad Company.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                      |



## CANADA—continued.

| No. | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | REMARKS. |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 432 | 9 June 1846      | An Act to Incorporate the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
| 433 | 9 June "         | An Act to Incorporate La Banque des Marchands.                                                                                                                                                                                              |          |
| 434 | 9 June "         | An Act to Incorporate the Montreal and Kingston Railroad Company.                                                                                                                                                                           |          |
| 435 | 9 June "         | An Act for Granting a Civil List to Her Majesty.                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |
| 436 | 28 July 1847     | An Act to facilitate Commutation of the Tenure of Lands on Roture in the Queen's Domain into that of Free and Common Socage, and to avoid the unnecessary Delays and Expense heretofore incidental to such Commutations.                    |          |
| 347 | 28 July "        | An Act to extend the Time for taking the Oath and making the Declaration required of Persons naturalised in this Province.                                                                                                                  |          |
| 438 | 28 July "        | An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, and to amend in part the Act to extend the Charter of the said Bank.                                                                                                               |          |
| 439 | 28 July "        | An Act to enable the Bank of Montreal to increase its Capital Stock.                                                                                                                                                                        |          |
| 440 | 28 July "        | An Act to enable the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock.                                                                                                                                                                               |          |
| 441 | 28 July "        | An Act to Incorporate the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.                                                                                                                                                              |          |
| 442 | 28 July "        | An Act to Incorporate the Bytown and Britannia Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                                             |          |
| 443 | 28 July "        | An Act to Incorporate the Carillow and Grenville Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                                           |          |
| 444 | 28 July "        | An Act to Incorporate the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                                 |          |
| 445 | 28 July "        | An Act to Incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Junction Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                              |          |
| 446 | 28 July "        | An Act to Incorporate the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                           |          |
| 447 | 28 July "        | An Act for Incorporating the Toronto and Goderich Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                                          |          |
| 448 | 28 July "        | An Act to Incorporate the District Bank of Quebec.                                                                                                                                                                                          |          |
| 578 | 25 April 1849    | An Act to raise an Income of 100,000 <i>l.</i> out of the Public Lands of Canada for Common School Education.                                                                                                                               |          |
| 579 | 25 April "       | An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and make Better Provision for the Naturalisation of Aliens.                                                                                                                               |          |
| 580 | 25 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company.                                                                                                                                                                              |          |
| 581 | 25 April "       | An Act to amend the Act relative to Savings Banks.                                                                                                                                                                                          |          |
| 582 | 25 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company.                                                                                                                                                           |          |
| 583 | 25 April "       | An Act to secure Titles to Real Estate to certain Persons naturalised under the Statute of Lower Canada, 1 Will. 4, c. 53.                                                                                                                  |          |
| 994 | 30 Aug. 1851     | An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Church Society of the United Church of England and Ireland in each Diocese of that Church in Lower Canada, and for other purposes connected with the recent Division of the Diocese of Quebec. |          |
| 995 | 30 Aug. "        | An Act to make Provision for the Management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                          |          |

## CANADA—continued.

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | REMARKS. |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 996   | 30 Aug. 1851     | An Act to repeal so much of the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the 31st Year of the Reign of King George the Third, and chaptered 31, as relates to Rectories and the Presentation of Incumbents to the same, and for other purposes connected with such Rectories. |          |
| 997   | 30 Aug. "        | An Act to Incorporate the Fort Erie and Buffalo Suspension Bridge and Tunnel Company.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |
| 998   | 30 Aug. "        | An Act to amend the Act for Granting a Civil List to Her Majesty.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |          |
| 999   | 30 Aug. "        | An Act to Reduce the Salaries attached to certain Judicial Offices in the Cases therein mentioned, and to Fix the Salaries of the Speakers of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly.                                                                                |          |
| 1,172 | - -              | An Act for the Relief of William Henry Beresford.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |          |
| 1,758 | 10 June 1857     | Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the International Bridge Company."                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
| 2,413 | 18 May 1861      | An Act to enable Frederick Chase Capreol, Esq., to dispose of certain Lands by Allotment, notwithstanding Chapter 95 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.                                                                                                                          |          |
| 2,553 | 9 June 1862      | An Act to Incorporate the New Edinburgh and Waterloo Steam Ferry Company.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |          |

## NOVA SCOTIA.

|       |              |                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                   |
|-------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,651 | Feb. 1836    | An Act relating to the Fisheries, and for the Prevention of Illicit Trade in the Province of Nova Scotia and the Coasts and Harbours thereof.                    |                                                                   |
| 1,704 | 29 Mar. "    | An Act to authorise the Lieutenant Governor to appoint Commissioners to run out the Boundary Line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.                         |                                                                   |
| 1,729 | 29 Mar. "    | An Act to divide the County of Sydney, and to regulate the Representation thereof.                                                                               |                                                                   |
| 1,737 | 12 Mar. "    | An Act to Incorporate the General Mining Association.                                                                                                            |                                                                   |
| 1,738 | 29 Mar. "    | An Act to erect the County of Shelbourne into two separate and distinct Counties, and to regulate the Representation thereof.                                    |                                                                   |
| 1,743 | 12 Mar. "    | An Act for Deepening the East River of Pictou                                                                                                                    | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 52, of 31st August 1836, page 28. |
| 1,808 | 21 Apr. 1837 | An Act to enable Members of the House of Assembly about to leave the Province, or unable from indisposition to attend their duty, to resign their Seats therein. |                                                                   |
| 1,833 | 21 Apr. "    | An Act to divide the County of Annapolis, and to Regulate the Representation thereof.                                                                            |                                                                   |
| 1,837 | 21 Apr. "    | An Act for the quiet of the Subjects in their Possession of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments within this Province.                                             |                                                                   |
| 1,881 | 17 Apr. 1838 | An Act for attesting the Representation in General Assembly, as respects the County of Inverness.                                                                |                                                                   |

NOVA SCOTIA—*continued.*

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                        | REMARKS.                                                             |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,882 | 17 April 1838    | An Act for regulating the Internal Postage of this Province.                                                                                                          |                                                                      |
| 1,960 | 30 Mar. 1839     | An Act additional to, and in further Amendment of, the Act concerning Cemeteries or Burial Grounds.                                                                   | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 12, of 11th November 1839, page 30.  |
| 1,967 | 30 Mar. "        | An Act to provide for the selection and appointment of Trustees of Lands, granted, reserved, or otherwise allotted, as School Lands, or for Schools in this Province. | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 4, of 23d September 1839, page 29.   |
| 1,968 | 30 Mar. "        | An Act for settling Titles in a certain Tract of Land in Cape Breton, called "The Mire Grant."                                                                        |                                                                      |
| 2,008 | 4 April "        | An Act to provide for the Settlement of Equitable Claims upon Real Estate in certain cases.                                                                           | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 12, 11th November 1839, page 30.     |
| 2,042 | 27 Mar. 1840     | An Act for Incorporating the Trustees of the Queen's College at Horton.                                                                                               |                                                                      |
| 2,043 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act to repeal the Tenth Clause of the Act for settling Titles in a certain Tract of Land in Cape Breton, called "The Mire Grant."                                  |                                                                      |
| 2,044 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act for limiting the Duration or Continuance of the General Assemblies.                                                                                            |                                                                      |
| 2,045 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act to grant a Drawback on Foreign Wheat Flour in certain cases.                                                                                                   |                                                                      |
| 2,046 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act to appoint a new Board of Governors for Dalhousie College.                                                                                                     |                                                                      |
| 2,158 | 10 April 1841    | An Act for facilitating the Recovery of Seamen's Wages                                                                                                                | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 71, of 30th August 1841, page 31.    |
| 2,172 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to Incorporate the General Mining Association.                                                                                                                 |                                                                      |
| 2,191 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to amend an Act for Incorporating the Trustees of the Queen's College at Horton.                                                                               |                                                                      |
| 2,197 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act for Incorporating the Trustees of the St. Mary's College at Halifax.                                                                                           |                                                                      |
| 2,274 | 19 Mar. 1842     | An Act for regulating the Currency of the Province.                                                                                                                   |                                                                      |
| 2,288 | 19 Mar. "        | An Act relating to the Courts of Probate, and to the Settlement and Distribution of the Estates of Deceased Persons.                                                  |                                                                      |
| 2,369 | 29 Mar. 1843     | An Act to repeal the Act for settling Titles, in a certain Tract of Land in Cape Breton, called "The Mire Grant," and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof. |                                                                      |
| 2,370 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to amend the Act for regulating Elections of Members to serve in General Assembly.                                                                             |                                                                      |
| 2,461 | 29 Mar. 1844     | An Act for granting a Colonial Duty of Impost for the support of Her Majesty's Government within this Province, on Flour and Molasses in certain cases.               |                                                                      |
| 2,507 | 19 April 1844    | An Act concerning the Registrars of Deeds in the County of Halifax, and the other Counties of the Province.                                                           |                                                                      |
| 2,714 | 30 Mar. 1847     | An Act relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province - - - - -                                                                                               | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 38, of 30th September 1847, page 31. |
| 2,715 | 30 Mar. "        | An Act in addition to, and alteration of, the Acts for establishing Regulations for the Disposal of Crown Lands within this Province - - - - -                        |                                                                      |
| 2,727 | 30 Mar. "        | An Act to amend the Act relating to Marriage Licenses.                                                                                                                |                                                                      |
| 2,813 | 11 April 1848    | An Act to provide for the more accurate Audit and Inspection of Public Accounts in this Province, and for the appointment of certain Public Officers therein.         |                                                                      |



NOVA SCOTIA—*continued.*

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                | REMARKS. |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 2,815 | 3 April 1848     | An Act to render the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Master of the Rolls, independent of the Crown, and to provide for their removal.                    |          |
| 2,816 | 11 April "       | An Act relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province.                                                                                                |          |
| 2,817 | 11 April "       | An Act to commute the Crown Revenues of Nova Scotia, and to provide for the Civil List thereof.                                                               |          |
| 2,878 | 8 Mar. 1849      | An Act for transferring the Crown Revenues of Nova Scotia, and providing for the Civil List thereof.                                                          |          |
| 2,908 | 31 Mar. "        | An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop in Halifax.                                                                                                   |          |
| 2,909 | 31 Mar. "        | An Act to authorise the Sale of the Court House and Jail Grounds at Shelbourne, and the purchase of a new Site therefor.                                      |          |
| 2,986 | 28 Mar. 1850     | An Act concerning Registrars of Deeds.                                                                                                                        |          |
| 3,031 | 28 Mar. "        | An Act to divide the County of Cape Breton, and to regulate the Representation thereof.                                                                       |          |
| 3,126 | 31 Mar. 1853     | An Act to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Railway Company.                                                                                                        |          |
| 3,127 | 31 Mar. "        | An Act to authorize the construction of certain Railways in this Province.                                                                                    |          |
| 3,128 | 31 Mar. "        | An Act to authorise a Loan for the Construction of certain Public Works within this Province.                                                                 |          |
| 3,191 | 4 April 185      | An Act to Incorporate the Governors of King's College, Windsor, and to repeal the Act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province. |          |
| 3,538 | 24 Mar. 1858     | An Act to extend the Operation of certain Grants of Land.                                                                                                     |          |
| 3,579 | 7 May "          | An Act to extend to this Province certain Provisions of Part Third of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.                                                        |          |
| 3,857 | 15 April 1861    | An Act for assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities.                                                                                             |          |
| 4,017 | 29 April 1863    | An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes "of the Naturalization and Privilege of Aliens."                                                           |          |

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

|       |             |                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
|-------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1,002 | 8 Mar. 1836 | An Act for the quiet of His Majesty's Subjects, by limiting Actions and Suits of the Crown relating to Lands in this Province.                                             |  |
| 1,003 | 16 Mar. "   | An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province.                                                                                                                  |  |
| 1,077 | 1 Mar. 1837 | An Act to incorporate sundry Persons by the Name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the St. George's Bank."                                                      |  |
| 1,078 | 1 Mar. "    | An Act to incorporate sundry Persons by the Name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Fredericton."                                                    |  |
| 1,079 | 1 Mar. "    | An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to the Establishment of a Tender to be made in all payments in the Province, and to make other provision for the same. |  |
| 1,080 | 1 Mar. "    | An Act in addition to, and in amendment of, the Laws now in force for regulating Elections of Representatives to serve in General Assembly in this Province.               |  |

NEW BRUNSWICK—*continued.*

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                            | REMARKS.                                                            |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,081 | 1 Mar. 1837      | An Act for continuing the General Assembly in this Province in case of the demise of the Crown.                                                                           |                                                                     |
| 1,082 | 1 Mar. "         | An Act to erect part of the County of Gloucester into a separate and distinct County.                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 1,156 | 9 Mar. 1838      | An Act to incorporate sundry Persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank.                                                           | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 132, 3d January 1839, page 33.      |
| 1,157 | 9 Mar. "         | An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Chartered County Bank, and to amend the Act incorporating the same.                                                           |                                                                     |
| 1,158 | 9 Mar. "         | An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Solemnization of Marriage.                                                                                                       |                                                                     |
| 1,200 | 23 Mar. 1839     | An Act to make perpetual "An Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province."                                                                               |                                                                     |
| 1,201 | 23 Mar. "        | An Act to incorporate Sundry Persons by the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Provincial Bank."                                                        |                                                                     |
| 1,258 | 31 Mar. 1840     | An Act further to provide for a limited time for the Support of the Civil Government of the Province.                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 1,386 | 29 Mar. 1842     | An Act to limit the Duration of the Assembly, and for other purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                   |                                                                     |
| 1,387 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act to increase the Representation of the County of Restigouche.                                                                                                       |                                                                     |
| 1,388 | 29 Mar. "        | An Act relating to the Mines and Minerals in the County of Gloucester.                                                                                                    |                                                                     |
| 1,389 | 31 Mar. "        | An Act to incorporate the Grand Falls Company.                                                                                                                            |                                                                     |
| 1,390 | 4 April "        | An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province.                                                                                                                           |                                                                     |
| 1,431 | 27 Mar. 1843     | An Act to facilitate the Negotiation of a Loan to pay off the Public Debt.                                                                                                |                                                                     |
| 1,432 | 11 April "       | An Act relating to the Collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber.                                                                                                     | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 184, 4th September 1843, page 33.   |
| 1,433 | 11 April "       | An Act to establish Regulations for the future Disposal of Timber and other Lumber cut on Crown Lands.                                                                    |                                                                     |
| 1,434 | 11 April "       | An Act to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.                                                                   |                                                                     |
| 1,435 | 11 April "       | An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force for establishing a Legal Tender in all Payments to be made in this Province, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof. | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 197, of 14th October 1843, page 34. |
| 1,478 | 13 April 1844    | An Act to regulate the Management and Disposal of the Indian Reserves in this Province.                                                                                   |                                                                     |
| 1,479 | 13 April "       | An Act for the Division of the County of Carleton into two Counties, and to provide for the Government and Representation of the new County.                              |                                                                     |
| 1,480 | 13 April "       | An Act to enable Her Majesty's Government to carry into effect, within the Province, the Provisions of the 4th Article of the Treaty of Washington.                       |                                                                     |
| 1,481 | 13 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the Aristook Boom Company.                                                                                                                          |                                                                     |
| 1,482 | 13 April "       | An Act for the Relief of the Rev. Samuel P. Rice.                                                                                                                         |                                                                     |
| 1,530 | 27 Mar. 1845     | An Act to facilitate the Settlement of the Crown Lands on the Military Road from Nova Scotia to the Canada Line.                                                          |                                                                     |
| 1,531 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act to increase the Representation of King's County.                                                                                                                   |                                                                     |

NEW BRUNSWICK—*continued.*

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | REMARKS.                                                           |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,532 | 27 Mar. 1845     | An Act to divide the County of Westmoreland into two Counties, and to provide for the Government and Representation of the new County.                                                                                                                    |                                                                    |
| 1,533 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act relating to certain Fees.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                    |
| 1,534 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act to amend an Act to facilitate the Negotiation of a Loan to pay off the Public Debt.                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                    |
| 1,535 | 14 April "       | An Act to authorise a Return of Duties in certain Cases.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                    |
| 1,536 | 14 April "       | An Act to increase the Representation of the County of Northumberland.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                    |
| 1,537 | 14 April "       | An Act to authorise the Sale of certain Lands in the County of York, commonly called "The Hermitage," lately belonging to the Honourable William Odell, deceased, and to regulate the Disposal of the Proceeds thereof.                                   | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 322, of 18th August 1845, page 35. |
| 1,538 | 14 April "       | An Act relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                    |
| 1,539 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act to amend the Charter of King's College.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                    |
| 1,540 | 14 April "       | An Act to revise and continue an Act for the Naturalisation of Aliens in this Province.                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                    |
| 1,641 | 7 Mar. 1846      | An Act to increase the Representation of the County at Albert.                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                    |
| 1,642 | 11 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops in New Brunswick.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                    |
| 1,643 | 11 April "       | An Act for the better Prevention of Illicit Trade.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                    |
| 1,644 | 14 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the New Brunswick Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                    |
| 1,645 | 14 April "       | An Act to facilitate the making of a Railway from the City of Saint John through Fredericton and Woodstock to the Grand Falls of the River St. John, and from thence to the Boundary Line at the Province of Canada by the New Brunswick Railway Company. |                                                                    |
| 1,646 | 14 April "       | An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of King's College."                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                    |
| 1,647 | 14 April "       | An Act relating to an Exchange of Lands in Fredericton with the Ordnance Department.                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                    |
| 1,718 | 23 Mar. 1847     | An Act to facilitate the making of a Railroad from St. Andrew's, in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Branches thereof.                                                                                               |                                                                    |
| 1,719 | 14 April "       | An Act in relation to the Trade between the British North American Possessions.                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                    |
| 1,720 | 14 April "       | An Act to repeal the Duties imposed upon Articles Imported into this Province, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of British Possessions Abroad."                                                         |                                                                    |
| 1,721 | 14 April "       | An Act to regulate the Importation of Books, and to protect the British Author.                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                    |
| 1,722 | 14 April "       | An Act to facilitate the making of a Railway across the Isthmus which connects the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to open the Communication between the Waters of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy.                           |                                                                    |
| 1,723 | 14 April "       | An Act to authorise the granting of a Tract of Land as a Mill Reserve to the Hon. John Robertson.                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                    |



NEW BRUNSWICK—*continued.*

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | REMARKS. |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1,809 | 30 Mar. 1848     | An Act to regulate the Importation of Books, and to Protect the British Author.                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
| 1,810 | 30 Mar. "        | An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the making of a Railroad from St. Andrew's, in the county of Charlotte, to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Branches thereof."                                   |          |
| 1,811 | 30 Mar. "        | An Act for the better Prevention of Illicit Trade.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          |
| 1,812 | 30 Mar. "        | An Act relating to Immigration and the Care and Safe Keeping of the Children and Property of Deceased Emigrants.                                                                                                                                      |          |
| 1,873 | 14 April 1849    | An Act to vacate the Seats of Members of the Assembly in certain cases.                                                                                                                                                                               |          |
| 1,874 | 14 April "       | An Act for the Reduction of Judicial Salaries in this Province.                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
| 1,875 | 14 April "       | An Act in amendment of and in addition to an Act, intituled, "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled, an Act to extend the Privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers and Teachers of the several Religious Denominations in this Province." |          |
| 1,876 | 14 April "       | An Act for the Adjustment of Claims of certain Purchasers of Crown Lands.                                                                                                                                                                             |          |
| 1,877 | 14 April "       | An Act further to facilitate the making of a Railroad from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, with a Branch to St. Stephen.                                                                                                                                   |          |
| 1,878 | 14 April "       | An Act in further Amendment of the Charter of the City of St. John.                                                                                                                                                                                   |          |
| 1,879 | 14 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the St. John and Shediac Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
| 1,880 | 14 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the St. John Suspension Bridge Company.                                                                                                                                                                                         |          |
| 1,881 | 14 April "       | An Act for the Relief of the Rev. Edward D. Very.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |          |
| 1,958 | 26 April 1850    | An Act for the more effective Auditing of the Public Accounts.                                                                                                                                                                                        |          |
| 1,959 | 26 April "       | An Act to facilitate the making of a Railway from the Harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac.                                                                                                                                                  |          |
| 1,960 | 26 April "       | An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws establishing the Value of Coins and a legal Tender within this Province.                                                                                                                                     |          |
| 1,961 | 26 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the Grand Falls Railway Company.                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |
| 1,962 | 26 April "       | An Act for the Establishment and Regulation of Inland Posts within this Province.                                                                                                                                                                     |          |
| 2,062 | 28 Mar. 1851     | An Act to facilitate the Construction of the European and North American Railway.                                                                                                                                                                     |          |
| 2,063 | 28 Mar. "        | An Act to facilitate the Construction of a Railway from St. Andrew's to Quebec.                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
| 2,064 | 30 April "       | An Act further to facilitate the Construction of the European and North American Railway.                                                                                                                                                             |          |
| 2,065 | 30 April "       | An Act in addition to and declaratory of the Meaning of the Acts now in force establishing a Legal Tender in this Province.                                                                                                                           |          |
| 2,066 | 30 April "       | An Act to provide for the Establishment of Municipal Authorities in this Province.                                                                                                                                                                    |          |

NEW BRUNSWICK—*continued.*

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | REMARKS.                                                        |
|-------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2,067 | 30 April 1851    | An Act to suspend the Operation of certain Provisions of the Militia Laws.                                                                                                                                           |                                                                 |
| 2,068 | 30 April "       | An Act to extend the Privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers and Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province.                                                                        |                                                                 |
| 2,069 | 30 April "       | An Act in Amendment of an Act, intituled "An Act for the better Prevention of Illicit Trade."                                                                                                                        |                                                                 |
| 2,070 | 30 April "       | An Act to abolish the Fees now received by the Judges of the Supreme Court.                                                                                                                                          |                                                                 |
| 2,143 | 7 April 1852     | An Act for establishing a Tender in all Payments to be made in this Province, and for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to the Currency therein.                                                          |                                                                 |
| 2,144 | 7 April "        | An Act to exclude certain Persons from serving as Members of the Legislative Council in this Province.                                                                                                               | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 14, 24th June 1852, page 35.    |
| 2,146 | 7 April "        | An Act to Incorporate the Albert Mining Company.                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
| 2,176 | 30 March "       | An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Collection and Protection of the Revenue of this Province.                                                                                                  |                                                                 |
| 2,227 | 29 Oct. "        | An Act to repeal certain Acts of Assembly for facilitating the Construction of the European and North American Railway; and to make other Provisions for the Construction of the same, with Branches and Extensions. |                                                                 |
| 2,228 | 29 Oct. "        | An Act in addition to and in further amendment of the Act to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company.                                                                                            |                                                                 |
| 2,230 | 14 April 1853    | An Act to continue the Act suspending the Operation of certain Provisions of the Militia Laws.                                                                                                                       |                                                                 |
| 2,231 | 14 April "       | An Act relating to the Coast Fisheries, and for the Prevention of Illicit Trade.                                                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
| 2,232 | 3 May "          | An Act to confirm the Conveyance of certain Land in the City of St. John, belonging to the Estate of a Lunatic.                                                                                                      |                                                                 |
| 2,299 | 1 May 1854       | An Act to amend the Acts relating to the European and North American Railway Company.                                                                                                                                |                                                                 |
| 2,449 | 12 April 1855    | An Act relating to Mines and Minerals.                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                 |
| 2,457 | 12 April 1856    | An Act for further facilitating the Making of Part of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway.                                                                                                                           |                                                                 |
| 2,458 | 12 April "       | An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act relating to the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company.                                                                                                          |                                                                 |
| 2,520 | 1 May "          | An Act relating to certain Exemptions from Duty                                                                                                                                                                      | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 70, 22d November 1856, page 35. |
| 2,521 | 1 May "          | An Act in addition to Chapter 23, Title III., of the Revised Statutes of Charlotte County Exemptions from Duties.                                                                                                    |                                                                 |
| 2,707 | 18 April 1859    | An Act to establish the University of New Brunswick.                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                 |
| 2,855 | 12 April 1861    | An Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens.                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                 |
| 2,935 | 23 April 1862    | An Act relating to the Office of Commander in Chief.                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                 |
| 2,982 | 20 April 1863    | A Bill relating to certain Exemptions from Duty at the Port of St. Stephen.                                                                                                                                          |                                                                 |

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

| No. | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | REMARKS.                                                         |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 71  | 6 May 1836       | An Act for preventing the Mischiefs arising from the Printing and Publishing Books, Newspapers, and Papers of a like Nature, by Persons unknown, and to regulate the Printing and Publishing the same.                             |                                                                  |
| 96  | 25 Oct. 1838     | An Act declaratory of the Value of the Dollar in this Colony, and to remove all Doubts of the same being a Legal Tender in certain Cases.                                                                                          |                                                                  |
| 9   | 22 May 1843      | An Act to abolish the Oaths now by Law taken by Members of the Legislature of this Colony, and to substitute the Oath of Allegiance instead thereof.                                                                               | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 152, 25th March 1844, page 36.   |
| 28  | 29 April 1844    | An Act to provide for the Establishment of an Academy at St. John's.                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                  |
| 29  | 29 April "       | An Act to prevent the Importation and Circulation of Spurious Copper Coin within this Colony and its Dependencies, and to make Provision for a good and sufficient Copper Coinage therein.                                         | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 201, 8th February 1845, page 36. |
| 42  | 23 April 1845    | An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Packing and Inspection of Pickled Fish for Exportation from this Colony."                     |                                                                  |
| 58  | 23 June 1846     | An Act to raise by Loan a sum of Money for the Rebuilding and Improvement of the Town of St. John's.                                                                                                                               | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 7, 27th July 1846, page 37.      |
| 71  | 23 April 1849    | An Act to repeal certain Duties of Customs.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                  |
| 105 | 30 April 1850    | An Act to provide for the Vacation of Seats of Members of the House of Assembly in certain cases, and for the Election of Members in their stead.                                                                                  |                                                                  |
| 121 | 31 May 1851      | An Act to improve the Copper Currency of this Island.                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                  |
| 126 | 31 May           | An Act to authorise the issue of Treasury Notes, and for the Reduction of the Public Debt of the Colony.                                                                                                                           |                                                                  |
| 139 | 14 June 1852     | An Act to amend the Act for the Establishment and Regulation of Inland Posts.                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                  |
| 150 | 15 June 1853     | An Act for regulating the Appropriation of Packet Postage in this Colony.                                                                                                                                                          | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 41, 6th January 1854, page 37.   |
| 184 | 4 Aug. 1855      | An Act to repeal and amend certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty; intituled "An Act to authorise the Issue of Treasury Notes, and for the Reduction of the Public Debt of the Colony." |                                                                  |
| 204 | 12 May 1856      | An Act for establishing the Legal Value of certain British and other Coins in this Colony.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                  |
| 248 | 10 May 1858      | An Act to provide for the Appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, and for other Purposes connected therewith.                                                                                                         |                                                                  |



NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

| No. | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | REMARKS. |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 273 | 14 May 1860      | An Act to amend an Act passed in the Seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to make Provision for the Disposal and Sale of Ungranted and Unoccupied Crown Lands within the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and for other Purposes;" and to make Provision for granting Mining Licenses, Leases, and Grants of Mineral Lands, and for other Purposes. |          |
| 275 | 14 May "         | An Act to provide for the Protection of Property wrecked on the Coast of Newfoundland.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |
| 299 | 27 Mar. 1862     | An Act for the better securing the Independence of the House of Assembly of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from being elected thereto, or of Sitting or Voting therein as Members.                                                                                                                                                                                     |          |
| 304 | 27 Mar. "        | An Act to declare the Intention or Meaning of the Words "British Sterling" and "Sterling," and "Pounds, Shillings, and Pence," introduced into any Acts passed since a Legislature was granted to this Colony in the Year 1832.                                                                                                                                                   |          |

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

|     |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                  |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 451 | 20 April 1837 | An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                  |
| 452 | 20 April "    | An Act to enable the Proprietors or Shareholders of a Company, called "The Bank of British North America," to sue and be sued in the Name of any one of the Local Directors, or of the Manager or Agent for the Time being of the said Company in this Island.                                                                                              |                                                                  |
| 484 | 9 Mar. 1838   | An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Election Law."                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                  |
| 519 | 25 April 1839 | An Act for the Relief of certain of the American Loyalists and Disbanded Provincial Troops, and their Representatives.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 9, 31st October 1839, page 38.   |
| 540 | 29 April 1840 | An Act to authorise the Appointment of Coroners in King's and Prince Counties.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                  |
| 542 | 29 April "    | An Act to authorise the Erection of a Building near Charlotte Town, as an Asylum for Insane Persons, and other Objects of Charity, and to provide for the future Maintenance of the same.                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                  |
| 556 | 29 April 1841 | An Act to authorise the Appointment of Coroners in Prince and King's Counties.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                  |
| 582 | 16 April 1842 | An Act to authorise the Issue of a Copper Coinage in this Colony, and to prohibit the Circulation of base Coppers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 58, 31st December 1842, page 38. |
| 584 | 16 April "    | An Act to alter, and in addition to, an Act made and passed in the Tenth Year and Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, relating to the laying out and altering of Highways, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.                                                                                                                          |                                                                  |
| 602 | 15 April 1843 | An Act relating to the Fisheries, and for the Prevention of Illicit Trade in Prince Edward Island, and the Coasts and Harbours thereof.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                  |
| 610 | 15 April "    | An Act in further Amendment of an Act passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the laying out and altering of Highways, and to provide a Mode for obtaining a Compensation for those who may thereby be injured, and to cause those who are benefited thereby to contribute towards their Formation." |                                                                  |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*continued.*

| No. | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | REMARKS.                                                                                 |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 611 | 15 April 1843    | An Act to authorise the issue de novo of certain Writs under the Road Compensation Acts, in certain Cases.                                                                                                                                                                                            | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 89, 4th December 1843, page 39.                          |
| 632 | 30 March 1844    | An Act for raising a Fund for the Encouragement of Agriculture, to be expended in the erection of Lime Kilns, and the burning of Lime.                                                                                                                                                                | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 115, 18th September 1844, page 39.                       |
| 648 | 17 April 1845    | An Act to suspend a certain Clause in the Land Assessment Act relating to the cancelling of Treasury Notes.                                                                                                                                                                                           | Assent refused by Despatches, Nos. 134 and 136 of the 1st and 18th August 1845, page 40. |
| 699 | April 1847       | An Act to repeal certain Duties and Customs set forth in a certain Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the Eighth and Ninth Years of Her present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad, so far as the same relate to this Colony." |                                                                                          |
| 712 | - -              | An Act to extend the Provisions of the Act relating to the Settlement of Township Boundary Lines.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                          |
| 725 | 4 May 1848       | An Act for laying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the Encouragement of Education.                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                          |
| 726 | 4 May "          | An Act to repeal so much of the Land Assessment Act now in force, as relates to the cancelling of Treasury Notes.                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                          |
| 727 | 4 May "          | An Act to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                          |
| 780 | 2 May 1849       | An Act to provide for the Payment of the Civil List, and to alter the Appropriation of a certain Sum of Money raised by the present Land Assessment Act.                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                          |
| 813 | 23 April 1851    | An Act for shortening the Language used in Acts of the General Assembly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                          |
| 814 | 15 May "         | An Act for establishing the Rates in Currency at which Rents reserved in Sterling shall henceforth be paid in this Island.                                                                                                                                                                            | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 35, 26th November 1851, page 41.                         |
| 828 | 11 Feb. 1852     | An Act providing for the Payment of the Civil List of Prince Edward Island, and for commuting the Crown Revenues thereof.                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                          |
| 869 | 3 April "        | An Act for the Encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that Purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in this Island, and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common.                                                                                |                                                                                          |
| 872 | 16 April 1853    | An Act relating to certain Lease and Monetary Obligations entered into before the passing of the Currency Act.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                          |
| 892 | 1 May 1854       | An Act to incorporate sundry Persons by the Name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island."                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                          |
| 897 | 10 May "         | An Act relating to certain Lease and Monetary Obligations entered into before the passing of the Currency Act.                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                          |
| 913 | 17 April 1855    | An Act to impose a Rate or Duty on the Rent Rolls of the Proprietors of certain rented Township Lands in Prince Edward Island, in order to defray the Expenses of any Armed Force which may be required on Account of the Withdrawal of the Troops, and for the further Encouragement of Education.   | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 13, 17th November 1855, page 41.                         |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*continued.*

| No.   | Date of Passing. | TITLE OF BILL.                                                                                                                                                                                              | REMARKS.                                                           |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 914   | 17 April 1855    | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons by the Name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island."                                                                            |                                                                    |
| 915   | 17 April "       | An Act to secure Compensation to Tenants in Prince Edward Island, and thereby to promote the Improvement of the Soil.                                                                                       | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 13, 17th November 1855, page 41.   |
| 935   | 17 April "       | An Act to naturalize James Searle Mann.                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                    |
| 962   | 14 April 1856    | An Act to increase the Number of Members to serve in the General Assembly, and to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Elections.                                                                     |                                                                    |
| 997   | 1 April 1858     | An Act relating to the Fishery Reserves in this Island.                                                                                                                                                     | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 15, 20th October 1858, page 43.    |
| 1,046 | 2 May 1860       | An Act to enable the Controller of Navigation Laws in this Island to grant and issue Fishery Licenses to Citizens of the United States, for Vessels built in Prince Edward Island and owned by them.        |                                                                    |
| 1,053 | 2 May "          | An Act to naturalize Rachel Nichols Gibson.                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                    |
| 1,100 | 29 April 1861    | An Act to repeal certain Parts of the Act consolidating the Election Laws, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.                                                                                    |                                                                    |
| 1,105 | 17 April 1862    | An Act to give Effect to the Report of the Commissioners on the Land Question.                                                                                                                              |                                                                    |
| 1,106 | 17 April "       | An Act to facilitate the Operation in certain Particulars of the Award or Report made by certain Commissioners, to settle and adjust Differences respecting some of the Township Lands of this Colony - - - | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 120, 9th August 1862, page 44.     |
| 1,127 | 17 April "       | An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens - - -                                                                                                                                                               | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 124, 20th September 1862, page 46. |
| 1,130 | 18 April 1863    | An Act to Incorporate the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island.                                                                                                                                               |                                                                    |
| 1,136 | 22 April "       | An Act to Incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and the subordinate Lodges in connection therewith.                                                                                   | Assent refused by Despatch, No. 33, 21st September 1863, page 46.  |
| 1,137 | 22 April "       | An Act to authorise the Government to sell the Military Barracks in Charlottetown.                                                                                                                          |                                                                    |
| 1,145 | 22 April "       | An Act to Incorporate sundry Persons by the Name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Rustico."                                                                                |                                                                    |
| 1,148 | 2 May 1864       | An Act for settling the Differences between Landlord and Tenant, and to enable Tenants on certain Townships to purchase the Fee-simple of their Farms.                                                      |                                                                    |



COPIES or EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES conveying the Disallowance of certain Reserved Bills contained in the foregoing Schedule.

Upper Canada.

## UPPER CANADA.

*Lord John Russell to Sir George Arthur.*

(Extract.)

(No. 20.)

Downing-street, 12 October 1839.

YOUR Despatches, No. 110, No. 135, and "Separate," relate to the Bill passed by the Provincial Legislature, intituled (No. 1147), "An Act to dispose of the Lands commonly called the 'Clergy Reserves.'" As Her Majesty has, for the reasons which I shall hereafter state to you, been advised to withhold Her assent from this Bill, it is unnecessary that I should further advert to the very clear and detailed statement which accompanies it, than to thank you for the exertions you have made to place Her Majesty's Government in possession of all the information which could be required for the full consideration of this important question.

The delay which accidentally occurred in the transmission of the Address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, contained in your despatch of the 27th July last, would have prevented a compliance, before the termination of the last Session, with the provision of the Constitutional Act of 1791, which requires that the Bill should be laid before Parliament for 30 days before the Royal Assent is given. But another and more fatal difficulty has been found to present itself to the confirmation of this Bill by the Crown. The Bill proposes, under the authority of the 41st and 42d sections of the 31 Geo. 3, c. 31, to repeal the clauses of that Act relating to the clergy reserves, and to the making provision for the Protestant clergy, and to provide that the land shall be sold, and the purchase-money be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the province, to be appropriated by the Imperial Parliament for religious purposes. The effect of the Bill is, therefore, to refer to the Imperial Parliament the solution of the question relating to the clergy reserves. It appeared to Her Majesty's Government that very strong objections existed to this delegation to Parliament by a subordinate authority of the power of legislation, and that the more proper mode of attaining the object in view would have been, not by Bill as is proposed, but by an Address from the Legislature of the province to the three estates of the realm, praying them to undertake the decision of the question. In the correctness of this view of the case, Her Majesty's Government are confirmed by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, who have reported that, although the Bill passed does not exceed the legal competency of the Provincial Legislature, yet that Her Majesty ought not to assent to such a Bill, the principle which it involves being quite novel, and one which might lead to very inconvenient consequences.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government have had no course open to them but to advise Her Majesty to withhold Her assent from this Bill. I need hardly state that it is with regret Her Majesty's Government have witnessed the failure of this attempt to effect a settlement of this important matter. They trust, however, that this failure is but temporary, and that the opportunity will, at no distant period, be found for arriving at a wise and satisfactory

factory adjustment of a question which, from circumstances beyond their control, has been unfortunately so long delayed.

Upper Canada.

The next reserved Bill to which I have to advert is that intituled (No. 1148), "An Act to appropriate the Casual and Territorial Revenue, and for other Purposes therein mentioned."

Your Despatch, No. 118, of the 18th of May, anticipates the objection which Her Majesty's Government have to urge against this Bill. It excludes from the protection of the Civil List, granted in exchange for the revenues ceded by the Crown, the provision hitherto made for the support of the clergy. It is hardly necessary that I should state to you that with such an omission Her Majesty could not be advised to assent to a Bill of this nature. It involves, as you have observed, a departure from the conditions on which Lord Glenelg proposed that the casual and territorial revenues should be surrendered; conditions which could not be departed from without a violation of the faith of the Crown, which is pledged to the maintenance of the clergy from these revenues under the arrangement of 1834.

The transfer of this charge to the fund derived from the clergy reserves offers, under the present state of that fund, no equivalent which, with a view to the interests of the parties, the Crown could be advised to accept.

On these grounds Her Majesty withholds Her assent from this Bill.

The third Bill to be considered is that intituled (No. 1150), "An Act to ascertain and provide for the Payment of all just Claims arising from the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province."

To this Bill, in its present form, I fear that Her Majesty's assent cannot be given.

Her Majesty's Government readily concur in the propriety of the measure which it is the object of the Bill to effect; but they cannot undertake the obligation which, if it were sanctioned, would be imposed upon them by the Preamble of the Bill, of providing ultimately for the payment of this indemnity from the British Treasury. Such a principle Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to recognise; neither, if it were otherwise, would it be of any avail unless with the previous sanction of Parliament.

Should a similar Bill be passed for this important object, free from the objection which I have pointed out, Her Majesty will be ready to concur in the enactment of it.

The next reserved Bill is intituled (No. 1151), "An Act to authorise the Issue of Bills of Credit," and to this Bill it has been judged necessary that the Royal Assent should be withheld. The confirmation of it would have thrown into circulation an amount of small inconvertible paper money to the extent of 250,000 *l*. Her Majesty's Government are decidedly of opinion that such a step would be attended with most injurious effects on the currency and the monetary transactions of the province, and on the value of private property. But anxious as they would be to concur in any financial measure which could be adopted for meeting the present exigencies of the province, they feel that the value of any such measure is to be weighed not solely by consideration of present efficiency, but by the future effects which may be produced on the permanent welfare of the Colony. In this instance that present relief would, in their opinion, be attended not only with much immediate, but, from its nature, with much permanent evil; and they cannot, therefore, at such a risk, agree to this mode of sustaining for a time the transactions of the local treasury.

(No. 31.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 October 1839.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 194, of the 24th of September, together with a separate despatch of the same date, on the subject of the Bill passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, on the 11th May last, intituled (No. 1155), "An Act to enable Her Majesty to make a Grant of Land to James FitzGibbon, Esquire."



Upper Canada.

Having considered the whole of the circumstances connected with this enactment, I have felt it my duty to advise the Queen not to confirm it, and Her Majesty has been pleased to withhold Her assent from the Bill accordingly.

Sir G. Arthur,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Russell.*

(No. 184.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 July 1840.

I HAVE had under my consideration a reserved Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, during the last Session (No. 1304) intituled, "An Act to enable Her Majesty to make a Grant of Land to James FitzGibbon, Esquire," which, with other Acts and reserved Bills was transmitted to me in your Despatch, No. 2, of 2d March last.

This Bill is substantially the same as No. 1155, which was passed in 1839, and upon which, in my despatch of the 27th October last, I announced Her Majesty's decision that, consistently with the terms of the Act of Upper Canada for the alienation of waste lands of the Crown, and with the principles on which that Act proceeded, Her Majesty could not authorise the proposed compensation to Colonel FitzGibbon to be made in the form of a grant of land.

Having again considered the whole of the circumstances connected with this enactment, I have felt it my duty to advise the Queen not to confirm this reserved Bill, No. 1304; and Her Majesty has been pleased to withhold Her assent from the Bill accordingly.

Her Majesty's Government cannot be parties to any departure from the general rule that meritorious public services should be remunerated in money, because in that case there is an effectual security against improvident grants, which is wanting when such remunerations are made not in money but in land.

Sir George Arthur,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Lord *John Russell* to Lord *Sydenham*.

(Extract.)

(No. 402.)

Downing-street, 19 July 1841.

I RECEIVED your Lordship's despatch of the 27th May 1840, marked "Confidential," on the 17th of June in that year; and on the 20th of the same month I referred for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the various reserved Bills alluded to in that despatch, of which a list\* is subjoined. They are the Bills for increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, of the Gore Bank, and of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District; and the Bills for incorporating the Prince Edward District Bank and the Farmers' Bank. It was not till the 18th of May in the present year that I was in possession of the opinion of the Lords Commissioners on the subject of these Bills.

Her Majesty has been advised not to confirm the Bills in question, because three of them authorise the banks to continue and extend their issues of notes for sums under the value of 1*l.*, and because the Bills for establishing new companies have been framed without regard to the precautionary conditions for which it has appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be expedient to stipulate, with a view to the protection of the public and the proper regulation of banks in all charters or acts of incorporation for banking companies in the colonies.

\* 1306, 1307,  
1308, 1309, 1310.



## LOWER CANADA.

Lower Canada.

(No. 49.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 December 1839.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 28, of the 28th October last, I have now the honour to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the Ordinance No. 93, which was included on Schedule C. in that Despatch.

This Ordinance for the regulation of the currency of the province, has been under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, together with an Act passed for a similar object by the Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, and reserved by the Lieutenant Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

I enclose for your information and guidance an extract of a Minute passed by their Lordships on the 22d ultimo, stating that, for the reasons therein given, they could not advise the confirmation of these laws.

Having submitted this report to the Queen, I am commanded by Her Majesty to communicate it to the Special Council, as explanatory of the reasons which it will not be in Her Majesty's power to confirm this Ordinance, which has a suspending clause. This report is likewise explanatory of the principles by which it is necessary that the legislation of the British North American Provinces on the subject of currency should be governed, in order to establish that uniformity which it is indispensable to maintain on matters of this kind between the laws in force throughout the various members and dependencies of the British Empire.

The Right Hon. C. P. Thomson,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) J. Russell.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE of 22d November 1839.

MY Lords have under consideration an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Special Council on Lower Canada on the 3d April last, entitled, "An Ordinance to regulate the Currency of the Province," and an Act passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada in the month of May last, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Value at which Gold and Silver Coin shall pass current within the Province," which enactments having been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, as they shall relate to the currency and circulating medium in those Colonies, have been referred for the opinion of my Lords' Board, as to the directions it may be advisable for Her Majesty in Council to give thereon.

My Lords observe that these enactments provide for fixing the comparative rates of value between British sterling money and the local currency and money of account of the respective provinces; for giving currency as legal tenders of payment to certain foreign coins, as well as to the coins of the United Kingdom, and for the prevention and punishment of attempts to circulate counterfeit or spurious coins; and that in the case of Lower Canada a reference is made to arrangements for calling in and receiving such imperfect or other coins now in circulation, as will not be legally current under the provisions of the Ordinance.

My Lords have much satisfaction in remarking, that the attention of the legislative authorities in the Canadian provinces has been thus turned to the state of the local currency, and that the tendency of both the measures now before them is the introduction of a sound, and intrinsically valuable circulating medium and standard of value, and the assimilation of the currency to that of this country, without depriving the inhabitants of the provinces of the accommodation and convenience that may attend the use of foreign coins of ascertained value.

My Lords, however, observe, that the rates assigned by these enactments to the different coins to which it is proposed to give currency in the respective provinces are not accurately fixed with reference to the comparative values of the coins, and are consequently such as would, in both cases, defeat the objects of the enactments. On this ground, therefore, my Lords are of opinion that it would be inexpedient that either the Ordinance of the Lower

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Province, or the Act of the Upper Province should be permitted to come into operation. In addition also to this conclusive reason for withholding Her Majesty's confirmation of both these enactments, the Act of the Upper Province would be liable to objection as regards the great variety of coins comprised in the Schedule (A.), and thereby constituted a legal tender, and as regards the limitation of the duration of the Act; for my Lords consider it to be desirable that the legalized tender should only extend to such coins as are constantly in circulation and well known, and consequently of ascertained fineness, and liable to frequent examination, but that coins which are obsolete, or little known in the province, be left to pass as bullion only; and as it is always desirable to abstain, as far as possible from proceedings that may tend to unsettle the currency, it appears to my Lords that the prospective limitation of the duration of an enactment of this description would be inexpedient.

The clause also, in the Ordinance of the Governor and Council of Lower Canada, which purports to empower Her Majesty to direct that coins current under previous provincial enactments, but to which no current value is assigned by the Ordinance, may be called in and re-coined into British gold and silver coins, with a proviso that the actual expense only of such re-coinage shall be borne by the province, would be objectionable, as the mode of effecting any such re-coinage must be regulated by the existing laws of this country relating to the subject.

Adverting to these several considerations, my Lords conceive it will be proper to cause a copy of this Minute to be forwarded to Lord John Russell, in order that his Lordship, if he does not see reason to dissent from the opinions of this Board, may convey instructions to the officers administering the governments of the respective provinces to apprise the local Legislatures of the objections which have prevented the confirmation of these enactments; and my Lords having before them a statement explanatory of the discrepancies in the valuations of the coins provided for by the Ordinance and by the Act, which must interfere prejudicially with their circulation, and showing the comparative rates it would be necessary to adopt to obviate those discrepancies, they will further cause the Secretary of State to be furnished with a copy of this statement, in order that it may likewise be communicated to the Canadian Governments.

My Lords at the same time deem it advisable to suggest for the consideration of Lord John Russell, whether the principal objects of the Ordinance and the Act now in question, might not be more properly attained by the issue, as in the case of the West Indian Colonies, of proclamations by Her Majesty fixing the comparative rates at which the doubloon, the dollar, the eagle of the United States, and any other coins usually circulating in the Canadian Provinces, should pass current with reference to the British sovereigns or pound sterling; and likewise fixing with reference to the value of the sovereigns the Canadian currency as indicated both by the Ordinance and by the Act, the currency rate at which, on the principles developed in the statement, that and other coins both British and Foreign, should circulate and be a legal tender of payment. My Lords also apprehend that if this course were adopted, it would only be necessary for the local governments and legislative authorities to consider whether any further legislative enactments are required to protect Her Majesty's Canadian subjects from the fraudulent circulation of forged or counterfeit coins, or whether the existing laws may, in this respect, be sufficient.

(No. 93.)

## STATEMENT relative to the Metallic Currency of Upper and Lower Canada.

THE Ordinance passed in Lower Canada, after reciting that the rates and value assigned to the several coins therein mentioned are inconsistent with each other, and in many cases erroneous, and that it is highly desirable to establish a legal proportion between the pound sterling, as represented by the British sovereign and the pound currency of the province, and, as far as circumstances will permit, to assimilate the currency thereof to that of the mother country, but without injuriously affecting the interests of any party to any existing contract, proceeds to enact that a certain Act, passed in the 48th of Geo. 3, entitled, "An Act for better regulating the Weight and Rates at which certain Coins shall pass current in the Province, &c.," shall be suspended during the time this Ordinance shall be in force.

The Ordinance then enacts that the pound currency shall be such that the pound sterling, as represented by the British sovereign, of the weight and fineness now fixed by the laws of the United Kingdom, shall be equal to and pass for 1 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* currency.

|                                                                                                               | £. | s. | d.   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|------|
| The old eagle of the United States, weighing 11 dwts 6 grs.                                                   | -  | 2  | 13 4 |
| New eagle of - - - ditto, - - - 10 dwts. 18 grs.                                                              | -  | 2  | 10 - |
| Old Spanish doubloon, Mexican and Columbia doubloon, coined in the years 1826, 1827 and 1828, 17 dwts. 9 grs. | -  | 3  | 17 8 |
| French 40-franc piece, coined before the commencement of the present year - - - - -                           | -  | 1  | 18 7 |

The



The above-mentioned cases, and multiples and subdivisions thereof, being of proportionate weight, to be a legal tender to any amount by tale, so long as such coins shall not want more than two grains of the weight hereby assigned to them, deducting one half-penny currency for each quarter of a grain any such coin shall want of such weight, and shall be in any case a legal tender by weight in sums exceeding 20 l. currency; and in any payment above that sum, the payer may pay or the receiver insist on receiving coins by weight, at the following rates:—

|                                                                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| British gold coins, United States gold coins coined before July |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |
| 1834                                                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 94 s. per oz. |
| Ditto coined since July 1834                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93 s. „       |
| French gold coins                                               | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93 s. 1 d. „  |
| Doubloons                                                       | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89 s. 5 d. „  |

The Ordinance then enacts that the Spanish milled dollar, the dollar of the United States and of the several States of South America and Mexico, coined before 1st January 1839, and not weighing less than 17 dwts. 4 grs., shall pass for five shillings each, and shall be a legal tender, by sale, to any amount; as shall also any silver coins, being subdivisions of such dollars for proportionate sums; but the subdivisions of such dollars, being less than quarters thereof, shall be a legal tender for 50 s., and no more, provided that the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government may by proclamation extend the provisions of this section, and the section preceding it, to any gold or silver coins of the weights and denominations above referred to, but of later dates, which, having been assayed at the Royal Mint, shall be found to be equal in fineness to those above-mentioned or referred to respectively.

It is further enacted that all silver coins of the United Kingdom shall pass at the following rates:

|                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | s. | d. |
| British crown      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6  | -  |
| British half-crown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3  | -  |
| British shilling   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1  | 3  |
| British sixpence   | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7  | ½  |
| British groat      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5  | -  |

The crowns and half-crowns to be a legal tender to any amount; but the shillings, sixpences, and groats to be a legal tender to the amount of 50 s. currency, and no more.

The copper penny of the United Kingdom, or any other which Her Majesty may cause to be coined, of not less than five-sixths of the weight of such copper penny, shall pass for one penny currency, and the halves and quarters thereof for proportionate sums, and such copper money to be a legal tender to the amount of 1 s. currency, and no more.

In the preamble of this Ordinance it is directed that it is desirable that the currency of the provinces should be assimilated, as far as circumstances will permit, and without injuriously affecting existing contracts, to that of the mother country.

With this intention it is also enacted that the British sovereign shall be rated at and pass current for 1 l. 4 s. 4 d. currency; and the gold coins of the United States of America, of France, and of the several States of Mexico and South America are rated according to their respective weights and fineness in exact proportion to the sovereign.

In so far as relates to the relative value of the gold coins, the intention of the Ordinance is thus successfully accomplished. But the Ordinance proceeds to enact that the dollar of the United States of America, and of Columbia and Mexico, shall pass current and be a legal tender at the rate of 5 s. currency, and that the silver coins of Great Britain shall pass current at the several rates of 6 s. for the crown, 3 s. for the half-crown, 1 s. 3 d. for the shilling, 7 ½ d. for the sixpence, and 5 d. for the fourpenny-piece.

Now these several rates are neither consistent with each other nor with the rates assigned to the gold coins. The dollar, the British crown and half-crown are undervalued. The British shilling, sixpence, and groat are overvalued, not only with reference to the gold coins, but likewise with reference to the crown and half-crown.

The dollar is rated in the Ordinance according to the proportion of gold to silver adopted at the mint of the United States, which proportion is about 1 ½ per cent. below that which obtains in the general market of the commercial world. The ground for adopting the United States proportion would seem to be, an apprehension that while the two metals are valued by law in the United States in the proportion of 16 to 1, their proportionate value in England and in the general market of the world is nearly 15 ¾ to 1, and that if the latter proportion were adopted the gold coins would soon leave the colony, and be exported to the United States.

It is, however, conceived that the over-valuation of gold in the United States may safely be disregarded, as its effect in that country must be to make gold the only practical standard, and to establish a premium on silver equal to the difference between the legal proportions in the United States and the market proportions elsewhere; in which case little or no inconvenience would be experienced in the Colonies with respect to their exchange with the United States, if the market proportions were adopted.

On what principle the crown and half-crown are undervalued, and the shilling, sixpence and groat overvalued in relation to the sovereign is not so apparent. It is, indeed,



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enacted that shillings, sixpences and fourpenny pieces, shall be a legal tender only to the extent of 50s. currency, but this limitation would not prevent the exclusion of the superior coins from circulation. It would still be the interest of the holder of gold coins, dollars, crowns and half-crowns to exchange those coins for shillings and sixpences, and to export them to Great Britain for that purpose. It would be the interest of the banks to pay all notes of lower denomination than 50s. currency with British shillings and sixpences; for the larger notes they would be exposed to an inconvenient demand for gold in consequence of the over valuation of British silver coin.

If the proper proportions had been observed in the rates assigned to the several coins by this Ordinance, they would have been respectively as follows:—

|                                   | £. | s. | d.                 |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|--------------------|
| Sovereign - - - - -               | 1  | 4  | 4                  |
| United States old eagle - - - - - | 2  | 13 | 4                  |
| Ditto - new eagle - - - - -       | 2  | 10 | -                  |
| Doubloon - - - - -                | 3  | 17 | 8                  |
| French 40 franc piece - - - - -   | 1  | 18 | 7                  |
| Dollar - - - - -                  | -  | 5  | 1                  |
| British crown - - - - -           | -  | 6  | 1                  |
| Ditto half-crown - - - - -        | -  | 3  | $\frac{1}{2}$      |
| Shilling - - - - -                | -  | 1  | $2\frac{6}{10}$    |
| Sixpence - - - - -                | -  | -  | $7\frac{3}{10}$    |
| Groat - - - - -                   | -  | -  | $4\frac{8.6}{100}$ |

## UPPER CANADA.

(No. 1149.)

By the Act passed in this Province on the 11th of May 1839, all former Acts for regulating the rates and value of gold and silver coins in the province are repealed.

It is then enacted that the gold coins mentioned in a schedule annexed to the Act shall be deemed a legal tender, at the rates and value set opposite to them respectively in the schedule: Provided that whenever the said coins shall not be of the full weight set opposite to them, and also in case of payment of any sum over 25*l.*, the said coins shall be paid by weight at the following rates:—

|                                               | s.   | d.         |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|------------|
| British gold - - - - -                        | at 4 | 9 per dwt. |
| French gold - - - - -                         | at 4 | 8 per dwt. |
| Spanish, Mexican and Columbian gold - - - - - | at 4 | 6 per dwt. |

and all other coins at the rates deduced from the rates and weights set forth in the schedule.

The rates for the undermentioned gold coins in the schedule are respectively as follows:—

|                                   | dwts. | grs.           | £. | s. | d.                            |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|----|----|-------------------------------|
| Sovereign - - - - - weight        | 5     | $2\frac{2}{3}$ | 1  | 4  | 4                             |
| United States old eagle - - - - - | 11    | 6              | 2  | 13 | $3\frac{3}{4}\frac{6.0}{100}$ |
| Ditto - new eagle - - - - -       | 10    | 18             | 2  | 10 | -                             |
| Doubloon - - - - -                | 17    | 9              | 3  | 17 | $8\frac{4.0}{100}$            |
| French 40 franc - - - - -         | 8     | 7              | 1  | 18 | $6\frac{1.8}{100}$            |

According to these weights and rates the sovereign would not be a legal tender if its weight should be less than 5 dwts.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  grs.

This coin when first issued from the mint should weigh 5 dwts. 3.274 grs.

By a proclamation, dated 1st July 1817, the current weight was fixed at 5 dwts.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  grs., being  $\frac{52.4}{1000}$  under the full weight.

By a subsequent proclamation, dated 6th February 1821, the current rate was altered to 5 dwts.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grs., being  $\frac{77.4}{1000}$ , or about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a grain under the full weight.

In fixing the current weight of the sovereign at 5 dwts.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  grs. in the Upper Canada Act, it is apprehended that the proclamation of the 6th February 1821 was overlooked.

The weight and fineness of all the various gold coins enumerated in the schedule annexed to the Act, appear to be taken from a table of foreign coins made out in the United States of America, in pursuance of an Act passed by Congress on the 21st June 1834. In the United States Act it is enacted, that it shall be "the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins made current by this Act, to be had at the mint of the United States at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to the Congress."

This enactment was, no doubt, deemed necessary in order to guard against any alteration that might be made in the weight or fineness of any of the various coins made current by the Act.

The Upper Canada Act is not equally guarded in this respect.

It is further enacted by the Upper Canada Act in question, that the silver coins specified in a schedule annexed to the Acts, pass current, and be a legal tender at the rates and value set opposite to them in the schedule. Provided, that British shillings and sixpences shall not be a legal tender for any payment above 10*l.*, and provided also, that

that the said silver coins shall not be a legal tender if reduced in weight above 1-25th of the proper weight of such silver coins.

The following are the rates at which the silver coins specified in the schedule are to pass current, and are to be a legal tender :—

|                                                                | s. | d.              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------|
| Spanish, Mexican, Columbian and United States dollar - - - - - | 5  | —               |
| British crown - - - - -                                        | 6  | —               |
| British half-crown - - - - -                                   | 3  | —               |
| British shilling - - - - -                                     | 1  | 3               |
| British sixpence - - - - -                                     | 7  | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| French crown - - - - -                                         | 4  | $8\frac{1}{10}$ |

The rates and value assigned to the gold coins of Great Britain, France, the United States, Mexico, and South America, by the Act, are very nearly the same as those adopted in the Act passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada.

The rates and value assigned to the dollar, and to British silver coins, are exactly the same in both Acts, but, according to the Upper Canada Act, shillings and sixpences are to be a legal tender to the extent of 10*l.*; in the Lower Canada Act the limitation is 40*s.*

The observations on the Lower Canada Ordinance are equally applicable to the Act of the Upper Province. In both the rates and value assigned to the different coins specified in the Acts are erroneous and inconsistent with each other.

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## C A N A D A.

Canada.

Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Metcalfe.

(Extract.)

(No. 189.)

Downing-street, 27 March 1844.

HER Majesty's assent will not be given to the Bill, No. 199, for the discouragement of Secret Societies. The Queen cannot be advised to concur in an enactment, placing any class of Her Majesty's subjects beyond the protection of the law, and depriving them, without a previous conviction for crime, of the privileges to which all British subjects have a common title. You have, as I understand, adopted every necessary measure to restrain demonstrations calculated to disturb the public peace; and, much as I regret the existence of the societies against which this Bill is aimed, it appears to me more safe, more just, and more constitutional to rely on the executive government for the prevention of their possible excesses, and on their leaders' good sense and loyalty, acting on the advice which I am sure you will tender to them in a friendly spirit, for their ultimate dissolution, than to encounter the evil by legislation, affording a too ready precedent of severity and violence for imitation in future times and on other occasions.

(No. 201.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 April 1844.

I HAVE received from Her Majesty's attorney and solicitor general, a report dated the 9th instant, on the Bill passed by the Council and Assembly of Canada on the 9th December 1843, and reserved by you for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, entitled (No. 205), "An Act for the better securing the Independence of the Legislative Council of this Province."

In that report it is stated that the proposed Bill appears very materially to interfere with the power vested in Her Majesty by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the 3d and 4th year of Her Majesty's reign, c. 25, in reference to the appointment of the members of the Legislative Council.

It is consequently not competent to the Queen, in point of law, to assent to this Bill. In the absence of any other reasons this, of course, would be a conclusive and insuperable objection to the ratification and final enactment of it by Her Majesty; that ratification will consequently be withheld, and the Bill will not take effect as law in the Province of Canada.

Sir Charles Metcalfe,  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Stanley.

Canada.

(No. 458.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 18 November 1845.

IN reference to the correspondence enumerated in the margin on the subject of Mr. Harris' Divorce Bill, I have now to communicate to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a report from the law officers of the Crown, from which it appears that if the Bill were confirmed by Her Majesty the courts of law in this kingdom would not consider such an Act as a valid divorce, but that Mr. and Mrs. Harris would still retain, in point of law, their conjugal relation towards each other within this kingdom, and wheresoever else beyond the limits of Canada the law of England prevails.

Under such circumstances, it will, of course, be impossible that Her Majesty in Council could be advised to confirm and finally enact this Bill.

Lord Metcalfe,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Stanley.*

Nova Scotia.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Lord *Glenelg* to Sir *C. Campbell*.

(Extract.)

(No. 52.)

Downing-street, 31 August 1836.

THE Act, No. 1743, for deepening the East River of Pictou, has been brought under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. I transmit for your information a copy of the correspondence that has passed between this department and the Treasury, from which you will learn the grounds on which their Lordships are of opinion that the Act cannot properly be confirmed, and the course of proceeding which they think advisable, in order to obviate the inconvenience of which the withholding of Her Majesty's assent might otherwise be productive.

Concurring in and adopting the views of their Lordships, I have humbly advised His Majesty to withhold His assent from the Act in question, and I have to desire that you would suggest to the Council and Assembly the re-enactment of it with the alteration and omissions suggested by their Lordships.

Enclosure 1.

*James Stephen*, Esq. to *A. Y. Spearman*, Esq.

(Extract.)

Downing-street, 6 August 1836.

THE Act for deepening the East River of Pictou, contains a clause of which the following is a copy:

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to sanction the original grant or letters patent of the said mines, minerals, ores, seams or veins of ores, minerals or mineral substances to His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, or to operate as an assent to the validity of such grant on the part of the General Assembly of this province, or to give any force, validity or effect whatever to the said grants or letters patent; but the right of the inhabitants therein, or any of them, either collectively or individually, shall be and remain in force, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding."

The grant to the late Duke of York having been made on the advice of a former Board of the Treasury, Lord *Glenelg* wishes that their Lordships should consider how far the confirmation of this Act by His Majesty in Council would be consistent with the authority which their Lordships may attribute to that grant.

Enclosure 1.  
Enclosure 2.



## Enclosure 2.

*A. F. Spearman, Esq. to James Stephen, Esq.*

(Extract.)

Treasury Chambers, 25 August 1836.

I AM commanded to desire that you will state to Lord Glenelg with respect to the Act "for deepening the East River of Pictou," that the reference therein to the grant to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, appears to my Lords to be wholly unnecessary as regards the purposes contemplated by the Act, since it would seem to be quite sufficient that the preamble of the Act should refer in general terms to the occupation by the Mining Association of the coal mines on the banks of the river; and my Lords conceive that it would be inexpedient on various considerations that the Act should be assented to in its present shape.

In order, however, to prevent any unnecessary delay in the attainment of the useful object for which the Act is intended to provide, my Lords would suggest that in signifying the disallowance of it to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, he might be apprised, that if the Act were altered by the recital in the preamble, of the occupation of the mines by the Company, without adverting specifically to the lease from His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, the grant to whom is, as Lord Glenelg is aware, at present the subject of litigation in this country, and by the omission of the subsequent clause relating to that grant, the objection to it in its present form would be removed, and that if the local Legislature should see fit to pass a new Act thus amended, the Lieutenant Governor might be authorised to assent to its being carried into immediate effect.

(No. 4.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 23 September 1839.

AMONG the subjects which have come under my review since I received the charge of this department, my attention has been especially directed to the pending question relating to the school lands in Nova Scotia. Various circumstances have prevented Her Majesty's Government arriving at a decision on this important subject at an earlier moment. The Act (No. 1967) passed by the Assembly during their last Session for the appointment of trustees for school lands, was only received on the 5th ultimo, and much time has necessarily been occupied in weighing the representations against the confirmation of that Act, which have been submitted by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and in obtaining the opinions of the law officers of the Crown on those points of law in which the question was involved.

Those representations and opinions have been fully considered; I am now enabled to communicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

The real points which Her Majesty's Government have had to determine have been the value and extent of the claims which have been preferred by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to the possession of these lands for the use of schoolmasters of the Established Church. The decision of the Crown as to the confirmation or disallowance of the Act recently passed by the provincial Legislature has necessarily been dependent, in a great degree, on the success or failure of that claim; and I shall proceed, therefore, in the first place, to explain to you the opinions which have been formed on those points by Her Majesty's Government, after a most careful examination of the whole subject.

The claim advanced by the Bishop of Nova Scotia extends to the whole of the lands set apart for educational objects, whether already appropriated to those purposes, or already vested by the Provincial Act of 1766 in the hands of trustees for the use of schools. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, although not possessed of a strictly legal right, have established an equitable claim to that portion of the land which is already occupied and improved, and they consider that the Society should be left in the entire and unreserved possession of it for the purposes to which it is at present dedicated. Setting aside any other considerations the Society, in connection with the Established Church of England and Ireland, have, by the extent and efficiency of their arrangements for dispensing the benefits of education throughout the province, entitled themselves to the full enjoyment of this property.

You will have collected from what I have now stated, that it is not my intention to advise Her Majesty's Government to assent to the Act passed in the last session of the provincial Legislature, entitled "An Act to provide for the

Nova Scotia.

Selection and Appointment of Trustees of Lands granted, reserved or otherwise allotted as School Lands, or for Schools in this Province." The legal opinions which have been taken on this Act, confirm the doubt which was entertained by the Government as to the competency of the local Legislature to exercise this jurisdiction over the lands in question. The Act passed is open to the strong objection that it extends to all lands originally reserved or granted for the purposes of schools, which must be plainly improper, so far as relates to lands vested in trustees appointed from time to time by the Governor. Even if the claim of the Society had been altogether rejected, still the property not having been found to be with them, would devolve on the Crown, and be disposable by the Crown, and not by the local Legislature. But independently of what I have already stated, it appears to me that the Act is liable to this other grave objection, that it seeks by a direct exercise of power to enforce a settlement of a question embodying many important points of proprietary right and equitable consideration, which could only be satisfactorily arranged, after a full examination of the grounds on which the claims of the parties were founded; at the same time I should wish it to be distinctly understood that Her Majesty's Government do not express any dissent from the general views which the Legislature appear to entertain, were they to be applied to a matter on which they could be allowed to operate, with justice to the Crown and fairness to other parties.

Should the provincial Legislature undertake the settlement of rules for the application of future grants, Her Majesty's Government will readily concur in the provisions of this Act for the management of any lands which may hereafter, from time to time, be devoted to educational purposes.

I will even go further to meet the views of the Provincial Legislature. With reference to the unoccupied portion of the lands already granted, Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to admit the claim of the Society. Neither are they prepared to state the mode of appropriation which it would be just and proper to adopt with regard to this portion of the lands. I entertain strong doubts whether in departing from the view taken by the Society, as to their equitable title to these lands, also, it might not be proper, in a certain degree, to qualify that dissent and to admit their claim to a portion of them. Her Majesty's Government feel every disposition to meet the views of the Society and to aid their exertions for this great public object, and it would prove highly satisfactory to them, if by mutual concessions on the part of the parties interested, this embarrassing question could be satisfactorily arranged. I would therefore suggest for your consideration, whether it might not be practicable to relieve the Government from the further discussion of this question by the appointment of a commission, which might distinguish those lands upon which the care and the funds of the Society had been bestowed, from those which had been left altogether waste and unprofitable. Upon the report of such commission might be founded some measure in the provincial Legislature, with the concurrence of the Government, by which a partition of these reservations should be made, leaving one portion for the support of the schoolmasters of the Society, and the other to the purposes of education generally. Some such arrangement, provided it were so clearly defined as not to lead to litigation, although it would not meet the claims of either party, might be accepted by both as a means of reconciling those differences which cannot be protracted without injury to the province generally, and more particularly to that important object which all parties have in view.

Sir C. Campbell, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) J. Russell.

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Lord John Russell to Sir C. Campbell.

(Extract.)

(No. 12.)

Downing-street, 11 November 1839.

THE Act, No. 1960, in further amendment of the Act relating to cemeteries, provides for the exchange of a piece of land belonging to the Master General and Board of Ordnance, which the Commissioners of Public Cemeteries are desirous of possessing. The Ordnance department had this subject under



under their consideration in the month of February last, for on the 11th of that month they addressed a communication to my predecessor, stating the conditions upon which they were willing to accede to the proposed exchange; and I find that his Lordship transmitted a copy of that communication to you for your guidance in his Despatch of the 3d March last.

Having referred the Act, No. 1960, to the consideration of the Master General and Board of Ordnance, they have informed me they consider it necessary that it should embrace the terms specified in their letter of the 11th February.

The Act in question, which has a suspending clause, will, therefore, not receive Her Majesty's confirmation until it shall have been amended in the manner pointed out.

The Act, No. 2008, providing for the settlement of equitable claims upon real estate in certain cases, has formed the subject of a protest by parties who are entitled to estates in reversion or remainder, but who would, under the operation of this Bill, be deprived of their interest in property, on account of the tenant for life not having actively interfered to prevent the unlawful occupation of the land by trespassers, it being impossible for persons so entitled in reversion or remainder to take any effectual steps against such trespassers until they should become entitled to the actual possession.

Having consulted the law officers of the Crown on the validity of this objection, and they having reported it to be insuperable, and that the Bill contains many other objectionable clauses, I cannot advise Her Majesty to allow it to pass into a law by the Royal confirmation.

Lord John Russell to Viscount Falkland.

(Extract.)

(No. 71.)

Downing-street, 30 August 1841.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch (No. 56) of the 12th April last, transmitting an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, with a suspending clause, on the 10th of that month (No. 2158), "for facilitating the Recovery of Seamen's Wages." Your Lordship's Despatch also enclosed two addresses to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, praying Her Majesty's assent to this Act, and likewise the draft of a Bill proposed by the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court on the same subject. I have had the honour of laying these addresses before Her Majesty, when Her Majesty was pleased to command that the subject should be referred to the consideration of Her Majesty's legal advisers. \* \* \* \* \* After receiving that report I have found it impossible to advise the Queen to allow this Act, and Her Majesty does not therefore propose to confirm it.

(No. 38.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 September 1847.

I HAVE had under my consideration the two under-mentioned Acts passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the month of March last, intituled (No. 2715), "An Act in addition to and altering the Acts for establishing Regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands within the Province," and (No. 2714), "An Act relating to the Crown Land Department of this Province."

I have not failed to lay before the Queen the address transmitted in your Despatch, No. 23 of the 1st April, from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, praying Her Majesty to pass the former of these laws; but it has not been in my power to advise Her Majesty to comply with that address of the Assembly, for the following reasons.

It is proposed by this Act to reduce the price to be paid for ungranted or escheated and wilderness lands in Nova Scotia from 1 s. 9 d. to 1 s. sterling per acre, the former price having been fixed as the maximum upset price by an Act passed in the Session of 1843, and continued for three years by an Act passed in the course of last year. I have reason to believe that much incon-



Nova Scotia.

venience has resulted from frequent changes in the price of Crown lands in the North American colonies, and I consider that it would not be advisable to sanction the repeal of a law passed so recently as last year, to continue provisions which the present Act would necessarily alter; but independently of those objections, I am far from being satisfied that any reduction in the price of Crown lands would facilitate the objects contemplated by the Act, of promoting the settlement and improvement of the country, or of substantially assisting the emigrant.

It has, on a former occasion, been considered by Her Majesty's Government that the rate of 1 s. 9 d. per acre for land in Nova Scotia was too low when it is a maximum as well as minimum price; but, in deference to the superior local knowledge of the Lieutenant Governor, and adverting to the inferiority of the soil of Nova Scotia, as compared with that of the adjoining provinces, the objections of Her Majesty's Government to that low valuation were not, at the time, insisted on; under these circumstances to reduce now to 1 s. per acre, the price actually established by law, is a proposal, which, if carried into effect, would in my judgment prove the reverse of advantageous to the real interests of the Colony; it would not only tend to diminish the value of landed property, and be unjust in its operation towards those persons who have been required to pay a higher price for the lands which they obtained from the Crown, but it is also more than questionable whether any real advantage would accrue to those who were enabled to obtain land at so cheap a rate.

What is requisite for the benefit of purchasers of waste land, and more especially of emigrants who wish to settle upon the hitherto unoccupied territory of the province, is not that land should be sold at a lower price, but that the price paid for it should be so laid out as to facilitate its profitable occupation.

Upon this point I have to call your attention to the following observations which I had lately occasion to make to the Governor General of British North America in regard to a plan of systematic colonization which was projected in Canada. I stated, that "What seems to be most required, is, to carry further than has yet been done the principle of making all who obtain land pay for it such a price as at once to afford the means of effecting those improvements, by the construction of roads and bridges, and by erecting schools and other public buildings which are necessary for its regular and systematic occupation. If no public lands were alienated but at a price sufficient to pay for such improvements, and if the money obtained from their sale were so expended, land would only be purchased where the improvements were already in progress, while the settler, receiving in return for the enhanced price he paid for land, not only the land, but the advantage of those works by which its profitable occupation is facilitated, would not in reality pay more, perhaps not so much, for the mere land, as when it is disposed of at a very low and almost nominal rate.

With regard to the Act making alterations in the Crown Land department in Nova Scotia, I have to state that I have no reason to suppose that the measure which the Legislature has thought proper to pass on this subject is defective in point of detail. But it is open to the objection that it makes provision for the regulation of offices which cannot at present be regarded as other than provisional, whilst the question relating to the surrender of the Crown revenues of Nova Scotia, in exchange for a civil list, continues unadjusted. Until that question be determined on a complete and satisfactory basis, it would be premature to sanction such arrangements as are provided for in this Act.

You will communicate this Despatch to the House of Assembly in answer to their addresses to you of the 30th and 31st March, at the same time assuring them of Her Majesty's readiness to assent to any measures which may appear to be really calculated to promote the settlement of the territory of Nova Scotia, and place so important a department of the provincial administration as the management of the waste lands upon a permanent and economical footing.

Sir John Harvey,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick.

(No. 132.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 January 1839.

THE LORDS Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration two Acts passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick during their last Session, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry Persons, by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the Miramichi Bank," (No. 1156); and "An Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Chartered County Bank, and to amend the Act incorporating the same," (No. 1157).

The Lords of the Treasury are of opinion that in these Acts many provisions of great importance have been omitted. In that relating to the Miramichi Bank, there is no clause prohibiting the issue of notes for sums under 1*l.*, or the making of loans on mortgage or on pledges of lands, houses, ships, or goods, whether as direct or collateral security, or providing for the forfeiture of the privileges of the company on their suspension of payments in specie, or other infraction of the more material conditions of incorporation. Their Lordships also consider as insufficient the provisions relating to payment of the notes that may be issued by the company at the place of issue, in specie on demand, to the payment of dividends to shareholders out of profits only, and to the preparation and publication of statements showing the average amount of the assets and liabilities of the company during each half-yearly period; and they moreover disapprove the unnecessarily long period which appears to be allowed for paying up the second moiety of the capital.

With respect to the Act relating to the Chartered County Bank, the Lords of the Treasury observe, that it not only authorises an increase of the capital of that establishment, but likewise extends all the existing powers and privileges of the company, which, under the original Act of Incorporation, would expire in the year 1845, to the 1st May 1860. Their Lordships, therefore, consider that this Act must be held to be equivalent to a fresh Act of Incorporation, and ought not therefore to be confirmed, unless accompanied by the same conditions and securities as it is thought necessary to require in the case of the other newly proposed establishment.

As these Acts contain clauses suspending their operation until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be declared respecting them, I shall abstain from bringing them under the notice of Her Majesty in Council, until the Legislature of New Brunswick shall have had an opportunity of considering and of remedying the objections stated to them. I have therefore to request that you will communicate the substance of this Despatch to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly at their next meeting.

Sir John Harvey,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Glenelg.*

(No. 134.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 September 1843.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 38, of the 20th April last, transmitting certified copies of two Acts which had been passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick; the first, No. 1432, entitled "An Act relating to the Collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber;" and the second, No. 1433, entitled "An Act to establish sundry Regulations for the future disposal of Timber and other Lumber cut on Crown Lands."

Each of these Acts contains a clause suspending the operation of it until Her Majesty's pleasure shall have been signified. I transmit for your information the accompanying copy of the opinion of the Queen's Advocate and of Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, in answer to questions proposed to them respecting the Act for the collection of duty on timber and other lumber.

For the reasons assigned in that opinion, Her Majesty will abstain from confirming the Act to which it refers.



New Brunswick.

It will not therefore take effect or come into operation as a law.

The Act to establish regulations for the disposal of timber and other lumber cut on Crown lands must, of course, be disposed of in the same manner as the first-mentioned Act, to which it is supplementary and auxiliary. Even without reference to this conclusive objection there would have been great difficulty in confirming this Act. Without any previous intimation of the Royal pleasure, it repeals a part of the Civil List Act. It grants with no sufficient reason extensive privileges to the owners of mills in actual operation, and it does not require the payment in ready money of the fee required for the timber license.

From the statements contained in your Despatch, and in the Reports accompanying it, I, however, conclude that the present system of timber licenses requires modification; that it is expensive in its working; and that under shelter of it frauds are committed, which reduce the actual receipts much below their just amount.

As you are fully aware of these evils, I trust that you will be able to obviate them by adopting, with the advice of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, some such arrangement as that to which you refer in the latter part of your Despatch.

Sir William Colebrooke,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Stanley.

(No. 197.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 October 1843.

I HAVE had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, with a suspending clause, on the 11th April last, for regulating the currency of that province (No. 1435).

I have no objection to offer to this Act, except as regards the valuations assigned for some of the coins specified in it; and, as these valuations are not correctly adjusted according to the intrinsic worth of the coins, with reference to their contents in pure metal and to the relative values of gold and silver, it appears that the object of the Act could not be attained without some modification of the comparative rates assigned for the coins.

I observe that the values in the provincial currency of coins mentioned in the Act are as follows; viz.:

|                                                    | £. | s.   | d.              |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|------|-----------------|
| The English sovereign                              | -  | -    | 1 4 2           |
| The French crown piece                             | -  | -    | 5 6             |
| The English crown piece                            | -  | -    | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| The Spanish South American or United States dollar | -  | 5    | -               |
| The gold eagle of the United States                | -  | 2 10 | -               |

But, considering the dollar to have been the coin principally circulating in the Province, and to be properly rated at 5 s. currency, the following should be the rates of the other coins; viz.:

|                                | £. | s.  | d. |
|--------------------------------|----|-----|----|
| The sovereign                  | -  | 1 4 | -  |
| The English crown              | -  | 6   | -  |
| The eagle of the United States | -  | 2 9 | 3  |

I do not advert to the French crown piece, as this coin is not now fabricated, and has consequently been omitted from the currency Acts, both of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Under these circumstances Her Majesty cannot be advised to confirm the present Act; but you will avail yourself of an early opportunity of recommending the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick to pass another Act, in which the proper rates mentioned in this Despatch should be assigned to the coins of the Province.

Sir W. Colebrooke,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Stanley.



(No. 322.)

New Brunswick.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 August 1845.

I HAVE had under consideration the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in the month of March last (No. 1537), with a suspending clause, to authorise the sale of certain lands in the county of York belonging to the late Mr. W. F. Odell, deceased, &c.

I deemed it right, in the first instance, to refer this Act for the consideration of the law officers of the Crown in this country. I transmit herewith a copy of the report which they have made to me in reply to that reference.

Adverting to that report, I have to acquaint you that it will not be in my power to advise the Queen to make any order for the confirmation of this Act.

Sir W. Colebrooke,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Stanley.*

(No. 14.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 June 1852.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in the month of April last, entitled "An Act to exclude certain Persons from serving as Members of the Legislative Council of this Province" (No. 2144), transmitted in Sir Edmund Head's Despatch, No. 17, of the 9th of April.

I conceive this Act to be open to very grave objections, because its functions not only interfere directly with the Royal prerogative, but also have the effect of removing the Legislative Councillor from his office, by disqualifying the Bishop of the Province from exercising the privilege conferred upon him by the Crown of sitting in the Council.

I have therefore considered it necessary to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Act, and I transmit herewith the necessary order of the Queen in Council for that purpose.

The Officer administering  
the Government.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Pakington.*

Right Honourable Sir *John Pakington* to Governor the Honourable  
*H. Manners Sutton.*

(Extract.)

(No. 70.)

Downing-street, 22 November 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 11, of 31st July last, forwarding an Act, No. 2520, passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick (with a suspending clause), "relating to certain exemptions from duty."

2. By this Act certain special privileges are conferred upon the United States as regards the trade with the Port of St. Stephen's, viz.—

1st. Timber exported to the United States from the Port of St. Stephen's is exempted from export duty.

2d. Vessels arriving at the Port of St. Stephen's from the United States are exempted from lighthouse, harbour, and other dues.

3. Legislation conferring exclusive privileges of commerce is opposed to the commercial policy which this country has deliberately adopted; and, in the present case, besides the objection pointed out by yourself, arising from the distinction established between the Ports of St. Stephen and other ports of the Colony, the exemptions proposed to be established in favour of the United States are inconsistent with many of the commercial treaties which have been entered

New Brunswick.

into by Great Britain with foreign States, and which contain articles (commonly known as the most favoured nations clauses) under which a participation in such exemptions could justly be claimed by those States.

4. On these grounds it appears to Her Majesty's Government that Her Majesty cannot be properly advised to sanction this Act. As it contains a suspending clause, it will therefore remain without effect.

Newfoundland.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

(No. 152.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 March 1844.

I HAVE received your Despatch numbered 6, and dated the 31st January 1844, in explanation of the motives which led to the enactment by the Legislature of Newfoundland of the local statute of 6 Vict. c. 9, abolishing the oaths now by law taken by the members of that body, and substituting the oath of allegiance instead thereof,

As this Act is suspended for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, it will not be in my power to advise Her Majesty to confirm it. I do not enter on the question whether it is or is not right that the oaths at present required from the various members of the Legislature should be dispensed with, excepting only the oath of allegiance. My objection to this Act is of another kind.

If the existing oaths are required under the authority of Parliament, it is only by the same authority that the obligation of taking them can be annulled. If (as I rather understand the case) that obligation is imposed by the Queen, in the exercise of Her Majesty's Royal prerogative, the proper course of proceeding would be that the Legislature should address the Queen to discontinue that exercise of Her Majesty's authority. On either supposition, an Act of the local Legislature is an unfit method of introducing such a change.

Governor Sir John Harvey,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Stanley.

(No. 201.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 8 February 1845.

I HAVE received from you an Act, passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, in April 1844 (No. 29), for the regulation of the copper coinage, with a suspending clause.

As this is a subject the consideration of which comes peculiarly within the province of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I have thought it right to refer the Act to that Board, and I enclose for your information and guidance, a copy of the answer which I have received from their Lordships, stating the reasons for recommending that this Act should not receive Her Majesty's confirmation. As I quite agree in the view taken by the Lords Commissioners, I cannot advise Her Majesty to allow this Act to become the law of the island.

Governor Sir John Harvey,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Stanley.

(Enclosure.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 3 February 1845.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th October last, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will state to Lord Stanley that my Lords having had under consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland (No. 29), relating to copper coinage, are of opinion that the provisions of it are not sufficient for the attainment of the objects contemplated by the local legislative authorities in

in passing it, and that the provision relating to a special coinage would be inadmissible in its present shape, and my Lords can, therefore, only recommend that no such assent on the part of Her Majesty should be signified to the Act as would give it effect.

You will observe to Lord Stanley, that it appears from the information before my Lords, that the circulating medium at Newfoundland consists principally of dollars, passing at the nominal value of five shillings local currency, and that the value of the dollar in sterling money being assumed to be four shillings and four pence, the par of exchange between Newfoundland currency and the British sterling, is considered to be 115*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* currency for 100*l.* sterling, but that the actual exchange is usually at a premium for sterling of 4 to 6 per cent. above that rate, as would naturally result from the over-valuation of the dollar, which is only equivalent to four shillings and two pence sterling.

My Lords do not find that any settled value in currency has hitherto been assigned to British silver or copper coins; but on adverting to the currency value it is proposed by the Act now in question to give the British shilling, as compared with the rate of five shillings currency for the dollar worth four shillings and two pence sterling, my Lords apprehend that British coins, either silver or copper, would be excluded by it from circulation.

You will further state to Lord Stanley, that if the information above adverted to respecting the currency valuation of the dollar at Newfoundland is correct, it would be desirable, as a preliminary step to the introduction of a better regulated circulating medium, that a local Act should be passed, declaring that British coins of gold, silver, or copper shall be paid and received in satisfaction of all legal demands expressed in terms of the currency of the Province, at the rate of 24*s.* currency to the sovereign, and at such proportionate rates for silver and copper coins as the said silver and copper coins bear to the sovereign in sterling money.

\* \* \* \* \*

James Stephen, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey.

(Extract.)

(No. 7.)

Downing-street, 27 July 1846.

THE operation of the Act, No. 58, is suspended for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Her Majesty's Government have already given the most conclusive proof in their power of the regret and sympathy with which they have regarded the calamitous conflagration which has destroyed so large a part of the city of St. John's, Newfoundland; but their anxiety to mitigate that disaster would not justify their advising the Queen to assent to an Act framed on the assumption that the guarantee of the British Treasury will be given to a loan to be raised in this country for rebuilding and improving the city. If the local Legislature should see fit to pass a law for raising such a loan on the single security of the local revenue, I foresee no objection to such a measure, but the Act, No. 58, will not be confirmed.

(No. 41.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 6 January 1854.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Act (No. 150) passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland on the 15th of June last, for regulating the appropriation of packet postage in that Colony, together with the address to the Queen from the House of Assembly, enclosed in your Despatch, No. 65, of the 16th September last, praying that the local post-office may be permitted to appropriate a sixth part of the packet to the purpose of defraying the salary and incidental expenses of the Postmaster of St. John's. I have caused the address to be communicated to the Postmaster General, and I now transmit, for your information, a copy of his Lordship's reply; and I have to instruct you to acquaint the House of Assembly, that, for the reasons therein stated, I regret that it is not in my power to advise Her Majesty to confirm the Act.

Governor Hamilton,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Newcastle.



Prince Edward  
Island.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lord John Russell to Sir Charles A. FitzRoy.

(Extract.)

(No. 9.)

Downing-street, 31 October 1839.

I HAVE to request your attention to the following observations on the Act, No. 519, for the Relief of the American Loyalists.

The preamble of this Act sets forth the circumstances under which grants of lands were many years back made to certain American loyalists, and how it has happened that these individuals or their heirs are not now in possession of the lands so granted.

The objects of the present Bill are to establish a commission for investigating the claims of these persons or their descendents, and to provide for the satisfaction of such claims as may be established, partly by grant from the remaining waste lands of the Crown, and partly by the application for that purpose of the lands of the grantees, or their heirs, with whom the plan originated in the year 1783, of alienating parts of their estates for the benefit of that class of persons. The facts are too imperfectly explained in the preamble to admit of any confident opinion being formed as to the merits of the questions controverted between the old proprietors and the loyalists. Indeed it is scarcely possible to ascertain what may have been the nature of those questions. All that appears is, that the grantees, amongst whom nearly the whole surface of the island had been divided, were persons living in England without the slightest intention of residing on the lands assigned to them. The American loyalists were at first regarded with great favour, because their settlement in the island would increase the value of the estates of the absentees; and to tempt them thither, the offer was made of a surrender to them of certain parts of the wilderness, in the hope that the rest might thus become an available source of emolument. The project was defeated by misunderstanding and disputes. All this occurred 86 years ago. That the loyalists may have been defrauded, disappointed, and oppressed, is but too probable. That the fault may have been their own, or partly so, is no extreme improbability; but the whole rests on conjecture and surmise. Assuming, however, as the local Legislature have assumed, everything against the proprietors, and in favour of the loyalists, I cannot allow that even on that assumption this Act could be justified. For first, after a lapse of more than half a century of undisturbed possession by the old proprietors, there is a prescriptive title which I must advise the Crown to respect.

Secondly.—The effect of this Bill would be to transfer to the Commissioners to be appointed under it, not merely the proper function of the tribunals, but the power of reviving questions on which these tribunals may have already adjudicated.

Thirdly.—The Bill affords no protection to *bonâ fide* purchasers of these lands from the old proprietors, who acquired them without notice of the remote and dormant claims of the loyalists; and,

Fourthly.—The Legislature here assume a right to dispose of the waste lands of the Crown which the Crown has never yet surrendered to their control.

For these reasons I should not feel myself justified in advising Her Majesty to confirm this Bill.

(No. 58.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 December 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 57, of the 11th ultimo, transmitting a report from the executive council of your Government, together with your own report in answer to the objections contained in my Despatch, No. 86, of the 20th of August last, against the confirmation of an Act passed by the legislature of Prince Edward Island, No. 582, entitled

"An

"An Act to authorise the Issue of a Copper Coinage in this Colony, and to prohibit the Circulation of Base Coppers."

Prince Edward  
Island.

Having considered these reports, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have resolved not to submit this Act to Her Majesty in Council for the Royal assent.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Stanley.*

Sir Henry V. Huntley,  
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 89.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 December 1843.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 110, of the 24th of October, reporting upon the memorial which Mr. Samuel Cunard had addressed to me, praying that Her Majesty's assent might not be given to an Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island to authorise the issue *de novo* of certain writs under the Roads Compensation Acts in certain cases.

I referred these Acts to Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, and they have reported to me that, taking into consideration all the circumstances stated in the memorial of Mr. Cunard, and the letter of the Attorney General of the island, and more especially the litigation which has taken place between the Government and the proprietors of the lands in question respecting the validity of the charge sought to be imposed upon them, they are of opinion that it would not be advisable for Her Majesty to give her sanction to an Act of the legislature for the express purpose of making these particular lands liable to the charges. Under these circumstances, therefore, I cannot advise Her Majesty to confirm the Act in question.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Stanley.*

Sir Henry V. Huntley,  
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 115.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 September 1844.

I HAVE had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island during their recent session, entitled (No. 632), "An Act for raising a Fund for the Encouragement of Agriculture, to be expended in the erection of Limekilns and the burning of Lime."

I have received two memorials objecting to the confirmation of this enactment, one from Mr. Cooper of Prince Edward Island, the other from Viscount Melville, and other proprietors of land in that island resident in this country.

Mr. Cooper in his memorial alleges that the effect of this law would be to impose an additional tax upon the tenant without affording to him any adequate benefit in return.

Lord Melville and the other proprietors allege, in their memorial, that the greater proportion of the land in Prince Edward Island consists either of barren wastes, which could never be profitably cultivated, or of land situate at such a distance from any harbour, or other place where limestone could be landed, as not to be within the reach of profiting by the measure, and that to tax these lands for the sole benefit of the remainder would be partial and unjust. They further contend that the discrimination which the Act makes between cultivated and uncultivated lands by the imposition of a double assessment on the latter, is liable to the same objection.

Without pronouncing an opinion on the validity of these objections, it appears to me that the procuring and burning of lime is not a fit subject to be provided for by the imposition of a public tax, and that any enactment which might be



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passed for this purpose, however carefully framed, could not operate otherwise than partially and unjustly.

For these reasons, Her Majesty will not be advised to confirm the Act.

As the Act has a suspending clause, it will not be necessary that any order should be made by Her Majesty in Council for its disallowance.

Sir H. Huntley,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Stanley.

(No. 134.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 August 1845.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 61, of the 12th May, in which you transmit a joint address to the Queen from the two Houses of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, praying Her Majesty's assent to the passing of a law to authorise the issue of 10,000*l.* in Treasury notes, redeemable within 15 years.

I have also received your Despatch, No. 65, of the 27th May, enclosing a memorial from several of the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, objecting to any such issue of paper money.

Having laid the address of the Legislature before the Queen, I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously. I regret, however, that I have been unable to advise Her Majesty to accede to the prayer which it contained, for the following reasons, which you will communicate to the two Houses at their next meeting :

Having, on several former occasions, directed your attention to the unsatisfactory state of the finances of Prince Edward Island, I have looked for some explanation on that subject on receiving an application for an increase in its liabilities by the proposed issue of paper money. But I neither find in the address, nor in your own Despatch accompanying it, any explanation with respect to the finances of the Colony, nor any allusion to the fact, of which I am informed by the memorial enclosed in your second Despatch, that, independently of the sum of 11,800*l.* already existing in the shape of Treasury notes, there are Treasury warrants remaining unsatisfied to the extent of 26,223 *l.*

In addition to the objections I entertain to the issue of paper currency not payable in specie on demand, I find that it is represented by the parties signing the memorial, whose opinion you consider to be entitled to great attention, that the currency of the Island is depreciated 20 per cent. below that of the adjacent Colonies. On such a statement I cannot but apprehend that the issues of paper money have already been excessive, and that the depreciation above mentioned, and the absence of metallic circulating medium, are principally attributable to that excess.

If these impressions be correct, it appears to me that they furnish substantial reasons against the issue of any further paper money ; but I shall be happy to receive from you more explicit information on this subject, especially with respect to the amount of debt now outstanding, the actual exchangeable value of the Government paper, or of the warrants bearing interest as compared with coin, and the arrangements that either have been made, or are proposed to be made, for rendering the revenue equal to meet the current expenditure of the Island, and for providing for the redemption both of the existing debt and of the suggested addition to it.

Sir H. Huntley,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Stanley.

(No. 136.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 August 1845.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 134, of the 1st instant, I have to acquaint you, that Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the Act, No. 648, "to suspend a certain clause in the Land Assessment Act relating to the cancelling of Treasury Notes," which accompanied your Despatch, No. 61, of the 12th May.

In



In my former Despatch I stated the reasons which prevented my advising Her Majesty to accede to the wishes of the Council and Assembly for an extension of the paper currency of the island. For the same reasons it is desirable that the present amount of the paper currency should be reduced ; and as the effect of the present Act, if permitted to become law, would be to divert from its proper object the fund specially appropriated for the redemption of the Treasury notes now in circulation, Her Majesty cannot be advised to confirm it.

Sir H. Huntley,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Stanley.*

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(Extract.)

Earl Grey to Sir A. Bannerman.

(No. 35.)

Downing-street, 29 November 1851.

WITH regard to the Act, No. 814, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have carefully weighed both the reasons which have been adduced in its favour, and the protest of the dissentient members of the Legislative Council, and other representations which have reached them against it. And, however unwilling to object to a measure which appears to have received the unanimous assent of the Assembly, they have not felt themselves justified in advising Her Majesty to confirm an Act of which the object is to alter, by legislation, the terms of contracts voluntarily entered into by individuals.

I am not ignorant that in consequence of the long depreciation of the currency of the island, and the practice which has obtained as to the payment of rents, considerable hardship might be imposed on some parties by the strict enforcement of their legal obligations. But, on the other hand, it would not be merely a hardship, but a direct injustice to those who have leased their land on express agreements that certain payments should be made to them to set those agreements aside without their consent, by an Act of the Legislature, which would unquestionably be the effect of the present measure.

I observe also that the provision of the Act is confined to cases in which the landlords have been already in the habit of receiving their rents on a calculation assuming less than the actual depreciation of the currency. This gives me reason for hoping that no serious practical inconvenience will arise from its not being confirmed, since I am not aware of any good reason for supposing that landlords will in future show less indulgence than they have hitherto done.

If legislation should be required in order to facilitate voluntary arrangements between landlord and tenant, on the basis of making rents payable for the future in currency of the island at the rate at which it has been practically received, provided they are punctually paid, I think that such legislation would be both proper in itself, and likely to be attended with much advantage.

There may also be special cases of hardship and injustice likely to arise from the state in which the law will be left from the non-confirmation of this Act, for which it may be proper to afford a remedy ; but it has not been shown that this is the case, nor does it appear to me that so violent an interference with private rights ought to be resorted to, without much clearer proof of its necessity.

I cannot but observe, in conclusion, that the difficulties which have arisen in this case afford a striking proof of the injustice, and inconvenience which are inevitably inflicted on individuals by measures affecting the currency which involve a departure from sound principles.

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(No. 13.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 November 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatches, of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, by which you transmit to me, for Her Majesty's sanction, two Acts passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, in the month of April last, inti-

Prince Edward  
Island.

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tuled respectively, No. 913, "An Act to impose a Rate or Duty on the Rentrolls of the Proprietors of certain Township Lands in Prince Edward Island, in order to defray the Expenses of any Armed Force which may be required for the withdrawal of the Troops, and for the further encouragement of Education;" and No. 915, "An Act to secure Compensation to Tenants in Prince Edward Island, and thereby to promote the improvement of the soil;" both of which Acts contain suspending clauses, reserving them for the assent of the Crown, and also transmit representations from various parties interested in the subject of these Acts.

Her Majesty's Government have considered these Acts separately, and with an anxious desire to do justice between the community of Prince Edward Island in general and the proprietors of the soil, and to allow the fullest possible scope to the principle of local independence in legislative matters, subject only to their paramount duty not to advise the Crown to assent to any measure inflicting manifest wrong on any of Her subjects.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that Her Majesty's Government find themselves unable to advise Her Majesty to give Her assent to either the one or the other of these Acts.

The Lieutenant Governor and Legislature of Prince Edward Island must remember that although responsible Government has been established in that island, responsible Government exists also in Great Britain; and Her Majesty's Government cannot take upon themselves the responsibility of advising the Crown to give its assent to Colonial Acts which are at variance with the principles of justice, and invade those rights of property which are the foundation of social organisation; and I have to observe that former Governments have on various occasions been obliged, with reference to Acts passed in Prince Edward Island, to uphold those principles and to protect those rights by pursuing a course similar to that which Her Majesty's present Advisers deem it their duty to pursue.

The Act imposing a tax upon the rentroll of a certain portion of the proprietors of land in Prince Edward Island, were it to receive Her Majesty's assent, would be a law passed by a majority, in order to impose a special burden upon an unrepresented minority, and would be an instance of oppressive class legislation. If the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should find that the revenue of the island is not sufficient to defray the public expenses of the Colony, and if those expenses cannot be diminished by any economical revision without detriment to the public service, a general tax, affecting alike all incomes, arising in any way from land, from houses, from trade, from manufactures, from salaries, or from any other source, might be a fair and proper mode of providing the requisite funds; and if such an Act were passed (with sufficient reason shown for it) applying equally to landowners and tenants, to proprietors and occupiers, such a measure would be free from objection.

The measure entitled an Act to secure compensation to tenants, is one to which Her Majesty's sanction must in like manner be refused, because its plain and direct tendency is to transfer property in land from the owner to the tenant. This Bill provides that where a tenant is unable or unwilling to fulfil the contract between him and the landowner by which the tenant has agreed to pay to the landowner a fixed annual rent, usually very small in amount, for the land which he holds, the landlord must either forego the rent, and thus let the land pass practically to the tenant, or he must pay to the tenant a sum equal to 20 years' purchase of what is termed the "annual profit to the landlord created by the tenant's or lessee's improvements on the soil," the amount of which payment would in many cases be equal to the marketable value of the fee-simple of the land. In the one case he would make over to the tenant the land itself; in the other case he would make over to the tenant a sum which might even go beyond the value of the land.

Such a measure of undisguised spoliation cannot be sanctioned by Her Majesty; it is needless to enumerate all the objections which apply to this measure, and the more so as they are ably stated in the memorial presented against it by some of the owners of land, and transmitted with your Despatch, No. 39, of the 2d July last; but I cannot refrain from remarking that those lands in Prince Edward Island, on which any great improvements have been made by tenants, were let in a state of wilderness at the almost nominal rent of 9d. or 1s. an acre, on the express understanding that they were to be brought into cultivation



vation by the tenant; that to secure the tenant the enjoyment and profit of his improvements, leases of extraordinary length were given, and that a tenant, who by misfortune or other cause is unable to pay that insignificant rent, is always at liberty to sell his lease to the best bidder, and thus to realise in the market the value of the improvements he may have made.

With regard to the reasons which you have alleged in favour of this Bill, it is to be observed that if it is true that a feeling prevails in Prince Edward Island of dislike of the condition of tenant, that dislike may furnish good reason why those who entertain it should not become tenants, but it cannot furnish any reason for arbitrarily transferring the property of the landowner to the tenant; but in truth, the term for which lessees in Prince Edward Island hold their land is in general so excessively long, that such occupiers are rather in the condition of payers of quit rent than in that of tenants, as the term is generally understood.

You express your opinion that if the measures now laid before Her Majesty's Government are not sanctioned, rents will cease to be paid. Her Majesty's Government have too good an opinion of the integrity and of the sense of justice which prevail among the people of Prince Edward Island to believe that the tenants will combine to break the engagements into which they have entered, and to defraud those to whom they are bound by legal obligations; but it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to see that the law shall take its course, and be respected and obeyed in all parts of Her Dominions, and the proper means for doing so can never be wanting.

Lieutenant Governor Daly,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) G. Grey.

Prince Edward  
Island.

(No. 15.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 October 1858.

I HAVE received your Despatch enclosing authenticated copies of an Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, intituled:—

No. 997. "An Act relating to the Fishing Reserves in this Island."

After a careful consideration of the documents relating to that Act, including the remonstrances to which (as my predecessor would seem to have anticipated) it has given occasion, I find it wholly impossible to recommend that it should receive Her Majesty's sanction.

The facts of the case I understand to be the following:—

By certain Orders in Council of 1764 and 1767 the Governor of Prince Edward Island was directed to grant the lands in that Colony to various persons, subject to a reservation of "liberty to all His Majesty's subjects in general of carrying on a free fishery on the coasts . . . and of erecting stages and other necessary buildings within the distance of 500 feet from high watermark."

In parts of the island the land was actually granted on these terms, but in other parts the grants instead of reserving as right of entry for certain purposes to His Majesty's subjects, reserved the land itself (500 feet from high-watermark) "for the disposal of His Majesty," to erect "stages and other buildings for carrying on the fisheries." I understand, however, that for a long series of years, I may almost say for generations, no distinction was in fact made between these two classes of grants, the strip of 500 feet being in all cases alike treated as belonging to the grantee of the adjoining land, that the owners have leased it, improved it, incorporated it into farms, built upon it, and, above all, that they have paid taxes on it as on their own property, which taxes the Government have received. Under these circumstances it appears to have been the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England, and of the Supreme Court in Prince Edward Island, that when "the disposal" of the fishery reserves was secured to Her Majesty by the deed of grant, the actual property of the land remained, and notwithstanding the long adverse occupancy, still remains vested in the Crown. The Act now forwarded is passed in reliance upon these opinions, and while saying the existing rights of the Crown provides

that



Prince Edward  
Island.

that wherever such reserves have been leased by the reputed owner to any tenant, the tenant shall be relieved from the liability to pay rent for them.

Now, in the first place, the revival of an obsolete claim of this kind, however tenable in strict law, is open to objections of great force. The old maxim that "time does not run against the Crown," has been found in England so invidious in its application, so unjust in its consequences, so prejudicial to the free use of property, and the consequent development of wealth and industry, that it has long since been legally annulled in the mother country, and for the most part practically abandoned in her dependencies. Any right therefore which requires the support of that maxim should be exercised with great consideration for persons who for long periods have been allowed, perhaps even encouraged, by the laches of the Government, to consider themselves the owners of property. And this applies with peculiar force where, as in the present case, the Government has actually enforced against these persons the liabilities of landowners, and where there appears some reason to doubt whether the rights which it is now proposed to enforce were not unintentionally reserved to the Crown. I do not say what terms could be equitably offered in this or any other case to reputed owners, as these terms must vary indefinitely with circumstances; but, as a general rule, they should certainly include, in respect of land not required for any public purpose, a right of pre-emption on reasonable terms, and if so required, compensation for any improvements effected on the property.

Subject to qualifications of this kind, the assertion, for the benefit of the public, of the Crown title to those lands might, under certain circumstances, be defensible or even necessary. Not so the Act forwarded, which does not resume the lands for the Queen, who is their owner, but by the abolition of rent practically transfers them to the tenants, who have no right whatever to them, except that which they derive from their landlords. It is with deep regret that I regard in this Act the symptom of the same contest between classes which has led to former Acts on the part of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, which one of my predecessors so emphatically disapproved. And I could earnestly wish that instead of propounding measures which I am convinced that no English Minister can sanction, the Legislature would devote its attention to some feasible scheme for settling those local questions which have caused so much disquietude in the island. To the expediency of such a settlement I am fully alive. Most gladly would I co-operate in measures by which it may be practically obtained in a spirit of conciliation and fairness to all parties, and the subject is engaging my anxious deliberation. But in the meantime I cannot advise that Her Majesty's consent should be given to a law which enforces for the benefit of private individuals rights of the Crown which could not properly be enforced with so much rigour even in the interest of the public. In the absence of such consent, the Act will of course remain inoperative.

I have, &c.

Lieutenant Governor Sir D. Daly.  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *E. B. Lytton.*

(No. 120.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 August 1862.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 45, of the 25th of June, enclosing two Bills passed, with suspending clauses, by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, intituled, Cap. IV. (No. 1105), "An Act to give effect to the Report of the Commissioners on the Land Question;" and

Cap. XII. (No. 1106), "An Act to facilitate the operation in certain particulars of the Award or Report made by certain Commissioners to settle and adjust Differences respecting some of the Township Lands in this Colony."

In forwarding these Acts, you informed me that you would shortly communicate to me a Minute, by your responsible advisers, explaining the reasons for framing these measures; and this you have since done in your Despatch, No. 52, of the 23d of July. I am therefore now in a position to communicate to you the conclusion to which I have been led.

It appears from the Minute of your Ministers that they consider the so-called award of the Land Commissioners to be binding on the proprietors and the Legislature, and on this ground they state that they are unable to entertain Sir S. Cunard's proposal for enabling the tenants in Prince Edward Island to acquire freehold

freehold interests in their holdings, which was transmitted to you in my Despatch of the 5th of April last, No. 103.

I very much regret that it is not in my power to concur in the views by which your Government have been led to prepare these Bills, or to advise Her Majesty to bring them into operation by giving Her assent to them.

Your advisers appear to consider that Her Majesty's Government had proposed to the proprietors of land, and that these proprietors had consented to place themselves and their interests absolutely in the hands of the Commissioners. This however was far from being the case.

The proprietors consented that Commissioners should be appointed "to enter into all the inquiries that might be necessary, and to decide upon the different questions which might be brought before them, giving of course to the parties interested an opportunity of being heard."

The main questions thus to be decided upon were, first, at what rate tenants ought to be allowed to acquire freehold interests in their property, and next what amount of arrears of rent should be remitted by the landlords.

On the first and most important of these questions the Commissioners professed themselves unable to come to any conclusion, and instead of deciding it they recommended virtually that it should be decided by other arbitrators to be hereafter nominated. This however is not what they were charged to do. They were authorised by the proprietors to make an award themselves; but they were not authorised to transfer the duty of making that award to others. The trust confided to them was evidently a personal one. The proprietors relied on the skill, knowledge, and fairness of the three gentlemen appointed in 1860; but they could not therefore be called upon in reference to these gentlemen's opinion to confide their interests even to arbitrators specifically designated in the award, much less to persons whose very mode of appointment is undetermined by it.

The objection might of course be waived by the proprietors, but it is not waived, and being insisted upon, I am obliged to admit that it is conclusive; and I am bound further to say, that it is in my opinion an objection founded not on any technical rule of law, but on a sound and indisputable principle of justice; the principle, namely, that a person who has voluntarily submitted his case to the decision of one man, cannot therefore be compelled, without his consent, to transfer it to the decision of another.

It is therefore impossible for me to advise Her Majesty to sanction the two Acts which you have forwarded, and which of course are intended to render the award obligatory on all who consented to the reference.

I must instruct you, therefore, however unwillingly, to treat the Commissioners' award only as an expression of opinion, which however valuable as such, cannot be made legally binding on the parties concerned, and which therefore ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of any other proposal which promises an amicable settlement of the question.

It was under these circumstances and with these impressions, that I forwarded to you the proposal made by Sir S. Cunard in hopes that it might be found to furnish a basis of agreement in lieu of the recommendations of the Commission.

Your Government refuse to consider this proposal not, as I understand, because they think it in itself inadmissible, but because they consider themselves as bound to give effect to the Commissioners' award. This award being now out of the way, I have to request that you will bring Sir S. Cunard's proposal under their reconsideration; I do not think it desirable that I should myself express any opinion upon its merits. I will only observe that it is in some respects more favourable to the tenants than the Commissioners' award, and that it will give me great pleasure to learn that it is likely to furnish a solution of these difficulties which, so long as they are unsolved, must continue to obstruct the progress of the Colony.

This conclusion which I have adopted respecting these Acts renders it unnecessary that I should do more than acknowledge your Despatch, No. 46, of the 25th of June, enclosing a memorial from Mr. Haythorne against the Act (Cap. XII.) to facilitate the operation of the award.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Newcastle.*

Lieutenant Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.



Prince Edward  
Island.

(No. 124.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 September 1862.

IN your Despatch, No. 54, of the 6th ultimo, you transmitted, together with other Acts passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the 17th of April 1862, one containing a suspending clause, and intituled (No. 1127) "Cap. XXIV. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens."

Your objection to this Act was well founded; its operation should have been specifically confined within Prince Edward Island, which might have been effected by inserting the words "within the island" after the word "entitled" in the 1st clause, and after the words "and shall" in the 4th clause.

In consequence of the omission of such a restriction, Her Majesty's assent will be withheld from the Act.

I have to add, that the error in the New Brunswick Act did not escape my notice, and that the Lieutenant Governor was instructed to procure its amendment.

Lieutenant Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Newcastle.

(No. 33.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 September 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following Act of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, passed with a suspending clause, on the 22d April 1863, and transmitted to me together with other Acts in your Despatch, No. 65, of the 5th ultimo (No. 1136) "Cap. VII. An Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and the subordinate Lodges in connection therewith."

I have had under my consideration as well the Act itself as two petitions against it forwarded respectively with your Despatches No. 43 of the 27th of April last, and No. 66 of the 5th ultimo, the latter of which is stated to have been signed by upwards of 11,000 persons.

I deeply regret that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated (if not actually intended) to embitter religious and political differences, and which thus must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which they exist.

Holding these views respecting the measure, I have felt it impossible to advise Her Majesty the Queen to signify Her Royal approbation of it, without which I am glad to observe it will not take effect.

The Act therefore will remain inoperative.

Lieutenant Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Newcastle.



## A P P E N D I X.

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Number of LAWS “reserved” by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty’s Pleasure, in each Year from 1836 to 1864 inclusive, or containing Clauses “suspending their Operation” until Her Majesty’s Pleasure should be made known.

| —    | Upper<br>Canada. | Lower<br>Canada. | Canada. | Nova<br>Scotia. | New<br>Brunswick. | New-<br>foundland. | Prince<br>Edward<br>Island. | TOTAL. |
|------|------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1836 | 16               | -                | -       | 6               | 2                 | 1                  | -                           | 25     |
| 1837 | 19               | -                | -       | 3               | 6                 | -                  | 2                           | 30     |
| 1838 | -                | -                | -       | 2               | 3                 | 1                  | 1                           | 7      |
| 1839 | 9                | 1                | -       | 4               | 2                 | -                  | 1                           | 17     |
| 1840 | 13               | -                | -       | 5               | 1                 | -                  | 2                           | 21     |
| 1841 | -                | -                | 15      | 4               | -                 | -                  | 1                           | 20     |
| 1842 | -                | -                | 2       | 2               | 5                 | -                  | 2                           | 11     |
| 1843 | -                | -                | 9       | 2               | 5                 | 1                  | 3                           | 20     |
| 1844 | -                | -                | -       | 2               | 5                 | 2                  | 1                           | 10     |
| 1845 | -                | -                | 7       | -               | 11                | 1                  | 1                           | 20     |
| 1846 | -                | -                | 10      | -               | 7                 | 1                  | -                           | 18     |
| 1847 | -                | -                | 13      | 3               | 6                 | -                  | 2                           | 24     |
| 1848 | -                | -                | -       | 4               | 4                 | -                  | 3                           | 11     |
| 1849 | -                | -                | 6       | 3               | 9                 | 1                  | 1                           | 20     |
| 1850 | -                | -                | -       | 2               | 5                 | 1                  | -                           | 8      |
| 1851 | -                | -                | 7       | -               | 9                 | 2                  | 2                           | 20     |
| 1852 | -                | -                | -       | -               | 6                 | 1                  | 2                           | 9      |
| 1853 | -                | -                | -       | 4               | 3                 | 1                  | 1                           | 9      |
| 1854 | -                | -                | -       | -               | 1                 | -                  | 2                           | 3      |
| 1855 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | 1                  | 4                           | 5      |
| 1856 | -                | -                | -       | -               | 4                 | 1                  | 1                           | 6      |
| 1857 | -                | -                | 1       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | 1      |
| 1858 | -                | -                | -       | 2               | -                 | 1                  | 1                           | 4      |
| 1859 | -                | -                | -       | -               | 1                 | -                  | -                           | 1      |
| 1860 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | 2                  | 2                           | 4      |
| 1861 | -                | -                | 1       | 1               | 1                 | -                  | 1                           | 4      |
| 1862 | -                | -                | 1       | -               | 1                 | 2                  | 3                           | 7      |
| 1863 | -                | -                | -       | 1               | 1                 | -                  | 4                           | 6      |
| 1864 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | 1                           | 1      |
|      |                  |                  |         |                 |                   |                    |                             | 341    |

No. 2.—TABLE showing the Number of LAWS to which the Royal Assent was refused, in each Year from 1836 to 1864 inclusive.

| —    | Upper<br>Canada. | Lower<br>Canada. | Canada. | Nova<br>Scotia. | New<br>Brunswick. | New-<br>foundland. | Prince<br>Edward<br>Island. | TOTAL. |
|------|------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1836 | -                | -                | -       | 1               | -                 | -                  | -                           | 1      |
| 1837 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1838 | -                | -                | -       | -               | 2                 | -                  | -                           | 2      |
| 1839 | 5                | 1                | -       | 3               | -                 | -                  | 1                           | 10     |
| 1840 | 6                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | 6      |
| 1841 | -                | -                | -       | 1               | -                 | -                  | -                           | 1      |
| 1842 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | 1                           | 1      |
| 1843 | -                | -                | 2       | -               | 3                 | 1                  | 1                           | 7      |
| 1844 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | 1                  | 1                           | 2      |
| 1845 | -                | -                | 1       | -               | 1                 | -                  | 1                           | 3      |
| 1846 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | 1                  | -                           | 1      |
| 1847 | -                | -                | -       | 2               | -                 | -                  | -                           | 2      |
| 1848 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1849 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1850 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1851 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | 1                           | 1      |
| 1852 | -                | -                | -       | -               | 1                 | -                  | -                           | 1      |
| 1853 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | 1                  | -                           | 1      |
| 1854 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1855 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | 2                           | 2      |
| 1856 | -                | -                | -       | -               | 1                 | -                  | -                           | 1      |
| 1857 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1858 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | 1                           | 1      |
| 1859 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1860 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1861 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
| 1862 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | 3                           | 3      |
| 1863 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | 1                           | 1      |
| 1864 | -                | -                | -       | -               | -                 | -                  | -                           | -      |
|      |                  |                  |         |                 |                   |                    |                             | 47     |

## COLONIAL BILLS.

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### NORTH AMERICA.

RETURN of the Titles and Dates of BILLS passed by the Legislatures of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island* since the Year 1836, which have been Reserved by the Governors of those Colonies respectively for Reference to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of the Titles and Dates of BILLS so referred to which the Royal Assent was ultimately refused; and COPY or EXTRACTS of the Terms in which such Refusal was conveyed.

(*Viscount Bury.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
26 July 1864.

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[*Price 6 d.*]

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*Under 8 oz.*



















